VOL. 3

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, AGRICULTURE, LITERATURE, MORALS, TEMPERANCE, NEWS, &C. &C.

DOVER, MAINE, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1845.

NO 31

Here the government stopped, Court

James Ayer, Jr., killrmed: The most of

bers of the churches who be referred to in-

stead of the whole. Baw the woman with a

pillow under her head-ber name to Miss

Ellen Harmon, of Portland. I heard noth-

ing mail by her or others about imitation of

Christ. I saw Miss Baker laying on the

and sister Osborn go into the bed-room-

sister Osborn helped her on to the bed,

she appeared in distress. She told brother

Star of a Descon who had killed seven mew.

The reason of our kneeling, I consider an

Cross examined .- I know nothing about

Miss Harmon's character. I did not my

there was no kissing-I saw none. Did

not hear her called imitation of Christ El-

der Daminon has find no other business,

Dammou said he had a spiritual wife and

Job Moody affirmed: I was at meeting

trance, and the Lord would reveal their

Answer, Mr. Dammon repeatedly urged

object of humiliation.

Evenra-Respondent's witnesses.

outhing the perit of his place!" of but-1 see if aces for se enorper day.

sides re- to do it, I had no doubt bet that the exame whole atton would have been gone through with animal, in the course of a few hours. Judge then, . to " what must be my surprise on finding the nis will Court House filled to overflowing, and bayc conset ing it occupy such a length of time. To the witnesses I will say, I have abridged your testimony as much as possible, and

su good. diet on ant part, in order to shorten the work , but are also have endeavored in no case to misrepresent ar index you, and if you find an error, I beg you to nd ques- impute it to my head, instead of heart .etite rel- To the render I will remark, that much of he most the testimony was drawn out by questions, iris the and I have omitted the questions in all cas-We mis- es where it could be dispensed with and ish high shorten the work. To all, I offer it us on ariety of imperfect and impartial report. In consegle dish he order set down of others. Thanking the Court for the favor of a seat, by them, and the Court and enjoy a of bread Counsel for the use of their minutes, I sign ng probruit that

better y, or ast, ocome

myself this once

STATE OF MAINE,

ISRAEL DAMMON. irental rental stuffe N#210plaint, to wit . Irenments.

uin; to quire." IS SYI-

I like. brend. of the be preost nny ep the

e nostd that icious.

tion of Witness. The first meeting I attended in that was two weeks ago yesterday - saw people

ndably licentiousness - there was exhortation and ink and prayer each evening. Was there last time 1 mind after part of my family. ut out J. W. E. Harvey, sworn. Have attended

if they their meetings two days and four evenings. o bear First meeting lasted eight days - have known s with Dammon six weeks - Dammon, White and

equence thinking for him. All that is required religious -have seen him sit on the floor with was down on the floor on his back-can't n, bad of him is to follow his file lander, and a woman between his legs and his arms a say certainly who first said she was Inti nflamed vote the regular adminations. We round her. Cross examined. The room tation of Christ, but can say Dammon repeatcases of should have pretty times, truly if every they went into was a back room; dont know edly said so-Dammon said Christ revealed part of the State. Some things stated I do ties, and hody should undertake to think for him what was in it-I was in two rooms where to her and she to others. I am not acquaint not recollect. I was there last Saturday y is this self? Why it is deemed almost presump there was a fire. In the back room they said ed with elder White: They called him Eld. evening - sew no kleeling. I agree with in such tunus in a member of Congress, to take the world's people must not go. Dammon White. They said if the Almighty had any Crosby and Lambert substantially. I unis. If such a liberry; -and even he does it at said the meeting was to be a private meeting thing to say he revealed It to her, and she derstood present to say there were memand they wanted no one to come unless they believed as he did in the Advent doctrine. I OF ELDER I. DAMMON. REPORTED FOR THE PISCATAQUIS FARMER. In offering the public the following rea gutle port I feel it due to them as well as myself, to their meetings unless they believed in the said it is ours. e while ; make a few remarks. When I volunteered advent doctrine.

> amined. Did he not say if there was any there who did not come for instruction he did er's a short time last Saturday evening-El- but to atlend meetings. He and another not want them there. Aus. That is not der Dammon found fault with us for coming wan from Exeter, came with a young girl. what he said -he pointed to me and said he to his meeting -he spoke of other denominmeant you - I never was more pointedly ad- ations as Eeq. Crosby has just testined - said he was glad of it. I went to Mr. Lambert dressed in my life - we stood 5 or 6 feet a- the church members were the worst people in and said if he disturbed the meeting, be part, most of the men were on the floor -- most the world. I have been young, and now am must go out door. We went to the water

> ing when I arrived - after singing they sat acquainted with the prisoner 20 or 30 years; in relation to other churches they were bed down on the floor-Dammon said a sister had his character was good until recently, related her vision. Daminon said all other aftertoon inecting a fortnight ago yesterday &c. I am not certain, but think he said denominations were wicked - they were liars, - they had an exhortation and prayer in the that evening, there was exceptions. A. Siswhoremasters, murderers, &c. -he also run the evening-I saw men wash men's feet, ver Harmon would lay on the floor in

> man that lay on the floor relating visions, was siding elder - I saw Dammon kins Mrs. On cares to her, and she to them. Ebenezer Trundy, sworn. I was at meetdevils, and said if he was the owner of the ing week before last, - I heard Dammon say upon us the necessity of quitting all labors house he would drive us off - the one that "God's a coming! God's a coming!" Mr. Kissing is a salutation of love; I greet them they called imitation of Christ, told Mrs. Boobar was telling of going into the woods so-we have gut positive scripture for it. Woodbury and others, that they must forsake to labor - Daminon said he ought not to go. I reside in Exeter. all their friends or go to hell. Imitation of Boobar said he had a family to support and Here the witness was told he might take Christ, as they called her, would lay on the was poor. Dammon told him he must live his seat. He said I have some testiniony in floor a while, then rise up and call upon some on them that had property, and if God did relation to brother Dammon's character, if one and say she had a vision to relate to them, not come then we must all go to work togeth- I am not a going to be called again. He

> she must leave her mother or go to hell - one without, I burst open the door. I went to the time, and prenches a part of the time. voice said, let her go to hell. She finally the prisoner and took him by the hand and I have been serving the Lord and hamconcluded to be baptised. Imitation of Christ told him my business. A number of women mering against the devil of late. told her vision to a cousin of mine, that she jumped on to him - he clung to them, and leley Osborn affirmed: I know nothing must be baptised that night or go to hell - they to him. So great was the resistance, bad in brother Danumon's character. He she objected, because she had once been bap- that I with three assistants, could not get believes there is good, bad, and indifferent tised. Imitation of Christ was said to be a him out. I remained in the house and sent in all churches - he thinks it best to come woman from Portland. A woman that they for more help; after they arrived we made a out from them, because there is so many called Miss Baker, said the devil was here, second attempt with the same result - I again that has fallen from their buly position. and she wanted to see him - she selected me sent for more help - after they arrived we ov- Do not recollect bearing him use the exand said, you are the devil, and will go to erpowered them and got him out door in cushell. I told her she want my judge. Mr. tody. We were resisted by both men and Ayer then clinched me and tried to put me women. Can't describe the place - it was one to but have heard him use as strong lan-

Wm. C. Crosby, Esq.-called again. strength and full on the floor. The Lord Prisoner has been reported to have been there about a fortnight, with no visible communicator to them through a vision, so means of support.

J. W. E. Harvey, re-examined. Prisoner has been there considerable. I

f. Proctor, re-exammed -Prisoner has been reported as a man who evening, they would go to hell. We be-

the light was brought out and door closed. I Benjamin Smith, Esq., Selectman of At- has a good character, and that's enough to did not see citier of them afterwards. Once kinson sworn: I have been called upon hy establish any character, when the worst I was in the other room talking with my cou- the citizens of Atkinson to interfere and man adults it. (roar of laughter) We wish sin. Dammon and others came into the room put a stop to these meetings—they gave us to go through the ordnance of washing feet and stopped our discourse, and called her a reason that the defendant and others were in secret. Did not see any kissing, but sister and me the devil. Imitation of Christ living upon certain citizens of said town- presume their was, as it by a part of lay on the floor during the time they went and that they were liable to become town fuith. Think Esq. Crosby's testimony cordown to the water to baptise, and she con- charge. I started to day to go there, but ruct. By Court;

Cross examined. Answer. The visionist lay down on the floor I should think about adjourned to half past six o'clock. the meetings were at my house, I have generally attended them - cometimes I was out. I have heard the testimony on the acted as mediator.

Wm. Ricker, sworn. Know older Dam-Leonard Downes, sworn. - Went to meet-

ing with Loten Lambert, and kept with him; came out and shut the door. There was ness underwent a severe cross examination, her what was the matter, she made no rein which his testimony was so near, s repe- pity, and I went out. Brother Wood assis-

Wm. C. Crosby re-examined. I saw no kissing, but heard about it. I did not stay Doore she was distressed on his account

Dea. James Rowe, sworn. I was at Ay-

of the women in chairs -Do not knew how old, and of all the places I ever was in, I after eleven o'clock -- brother Daminou bapnever saw such a confusion, not even in a tized two. I know nothing about sister Thomas Proctor sworn. Saw the prisoner drunken frolic. Dammon stood up on the Baker's character-seen her at meeting in Orrington. I understood sister Harmon bad Moses Gerrish, sworn. I have never at neither men nor devils can't hurt you Cross a vision at Portland, and was travelling tended any of their meetings, when the pris- examined. He said all churches, made no dis- through the country relating it. tinction. I put no meaning to what he said, Lotton Lambert, sworn. They were sing I only state what he did say. I have been Saturday evening. Brother Dammon said enough; said they were-corrupt; he spoke

Jeremiah B. Green, sworn. I attended an of the Star-he did say they were theires. and women wash women's feet they had

has no means of support - I do not know of lieved her, and brother Dammon and I ad-

vixed them to be baptised. Brother Dam-Jacob Martin sworn: It is the common mon thought it best to keep the meetings report that the prisoner is living upon his secret, so they would not crowd in. Hold followers. I have attended no mentings of to kissing-have scripture exhortation for to the water to naptuse, reses baker went into their's. Have seen a number of sleight that. Sister Baker has a good character the wickedest man in Orrington says she

mon imitation of Christ. They lose their

we call it the Lord. Brother White did

not go into the bed-room, nor any other

Cross-examined: She tald them their

cases had been made knows to her by the

Lord, and if they were not baptized that

inau.

did go considerably - if the meetings were mon-I went to attend their meeting once : religious ones I thought I had a right to go they told me there would be none-I asked to them - I went to satisfy myself what was them where it would be on the next Sabbath? done. I had no hostile feeling against them they told me they know not where; but they

Wm. C. Crosby, Esq. sworn. I was at the meeting last Saturday night, from about heard him tostify, and know what he has re- no man in the bed-room that evening. I 7 o'clock to 9. There was a woman on the lated to be true. He omitted one thing. I heard the noise in the bed-room bruther floor who lay on her back with a pillow un- saw Dammon kiss other people's wives. Wit- Wood of Orrington and I went in; asked der her head; she would occasionally arouse up & tell a vision which she said was revealed to her. They would at times all be talk- tition of Mr. Lambert's, that it is by me, con- ted her off of the bed, and helped her cuting at once, halloing at the top of their voic- sidered useless to copy it. es; some of them said there was too much sin there. After the cessation of the poise, Dammon got up and was more coherent - he late, went about 7, left about 9 o'clock. Af- was afrail he would love his soul, and adcomplained of those that came there who did ter the visionist called them up she told them vised him to be beptised. Did not see them not believe in the advent doctrine. At one they doubted. Her object seemed to be to kiss each other. It is a part of our faith to time Daminon said there was logs there not convince them that they must not doubt - kies each other-brothers kies sieters and belonging to the band, and pointed at me, and Dammon called the churches whoremasters, sisters kise brothers, I think we have bible said, I mean you, Sir. Subsequently he ad- liars, thieves, scoundrels, wolves in sheep's authority for that. I understood the prisdressed me again - said, you can't drive us clothing, murderers, &c, He said read the oner to say, there was an account in the out of town ; he stared me in the face and Star. By spells it was the most noisy assemsaid, I am an honest man, or I could not look bly I ever attended - there was no order or you in the face, and you have hell's brass or regularity, nor any thing that resembled any you could not look me in the face. Danmon other meeting I ever attended-Dammon said if he was owner of the house he would seemed to have the lead and the most art. I compel all unbelievers to leave it - they were | don't say Dammon shouted the loudest : I setting and laying on the floor promiscuously think some others stronger, in the lungs than and were exceedingly noisy. Cross ex-

long Dammon has been in town.

Prisoner arraigned before Moses Swett, Esq. of Foxerott, associated by Seth Lee, E.q. of Afkinson, on the following com-TO CHARLES P. CHANDLER, Esq. one of

the County of Piscataquis. "HARTFORD J. ROWE, of Dover, in the Co. of Piscataquis, Yeoman, upon his oath complains, that lerast Dammon, Commorant of Atkinson, in said County, (sweet liler, is, and for several days test pust, hus er,) in been a vagabond and idle person, going about in the town of Atkinson, afteresuit, in the county aforesaid, from place to place, simply begging : -that he the said farnet Dammon

THE REPORTER.

MORDAT, Feb. 17, 1845.

TREAL

have omitted much of the most unimport-

N. B. I have preserved the language of

the witnesses as much as possible.

rtions, is a common railer or brawler, neglecting cover his calling, or employment, misspending his not so earnings, and does not provide for the supe, and port of himsel family, & against the peace of the State of Maine, and contrary to form of Statute in such cases made and provided. He theretore peace that the soid I. Dam-

mie or mon may be apprehended and held to uncontain swer to said complaint and dealt with relaapple, live to the same as law and justice may re-

and nei Plend Not Guilty. Court adjourned to one o'clock, P. M. Opened agreeably to a hourment.

C. P. Chandler, H. G. O. Morison, for State. J. S. Holmes, for Respondent. Opened by Chandler. Cued chap. 178, breud, sec. 9, Revised Staintes. Adjourned to Court House.

Ebenezer Blethen sworn. Have been in health, the house three times, saw nothing out of en the the way in elder Dammon. Have seen othwhich ers. Objected to by Holmes. Confine your injuri- remarks to prisoner, he can in no ways be accountable for the conduct of others, and I object to any testimony except what goes to of ex- show what respondent has said or done, as turned wholly irrovelant.

Question by Chandler. Who was the presiding elder at the meeting? Ans. Elunbers der Dammon presided and took the lead of es for the meetings that I attended.

Chandler & Morison. The meetings appear to be elder Danuson's meetings - he took the lead and guided them, and is accountable for any public misconduct, and Annex- ought to check it : we propose to show the a stir character of his meetings, to show the char-Granite acter of the man.

By the Court. You may relate any thing Hale, that took place at the meetings, where the vill be respondent was presiding elder.

il sig- setting on the floor, and laying on the floor ; ugraph Dammon setting on floor; they were leaning on each other. It did not have the aping at pearance of a religious meeting. Mon | Cross examination. Saw nothing like

ct that, | pen and pencil. Men who will do such | Hall were leaders. Dammon said the sin- tinued on the floor until I left, which was be- | learned that the | frisoner had been t absorb a thing as that, would break things it nors were going to hell in two days. They tween the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock at night. ed and that the others had ill persed. convert, they got in a passion, and are not to be were hugging and kissing each other - Dambutter reliable partizan—who is good for party they would frequently go into another room. 7 o'clock—she lay there from that time until s. For and good tir nothing else—has no burs Dammon has no means to support himself that I left. Dammon and others called her Imitat still ness with a mind. His leaders do his I know of. The meeting appeared very ir- tation of Christ. Part of the time Dammon

> I think they held the first meeting a fortnight. did not admit any but the advent band. I ask-Daminon said he wanted no one to attend ed Dammon if that was Christ's religion? he floor. I saw her fall. Saw Miss Baker

last Saturday - was present when he was floor and said, I am going to stand here taken ; know nothing of the meetings myself. and while I stand here, they can't hurt you, oner was present. the Justices of the Peace within and for a vision to relate - a woman on the floor then upon all such as were not believers with him. He ordered us off - we did not go. The wo- dishes of water - fifer Danmon was the precalled by elder Dammon and others, imita- born. tion of Christ. Daminon called us hogs and

which she would relate; there was one girl that they said must be baptised that night or she must go to hell; she wept bitterly and wanted to see her mother first, they told her without I be be be betterly and to arrest prisoner, they shut the door against his character was good. He works part of without I be be be betterly and to arrest prisoner, they shut the door against his character was good. He works part of without I be be betterly and to arrest prisoner, they shut the door against his character was good. He works part of

out door. I told him we had not come to continued shout. disturb the meeting. The vision woman called Joel Doore, said he had doubted, and would not be baptised again - she said Br. Doore don't go to hell. Doore kneeled to her feet and prayed. Miss Baker and a man went into the bed room - subsequently heard a voice in the room hallo Oh! the door was know of no means be has of support, other opened - I saw into the room-she was on than to live on his followers. the bed-he was hold of her; they came out of the bed room hugging each other, she jumping up and would throw her legs between his. Miss Baker went to Mr. Doore his having any. and said, you have refused me before, he said !

he had-they then kissed each other - she said that feels good'- just before they went to the water to baptise, Miss Baker went into White - saw him help her on to the bed - there, and fifeen or twenty strangers.

quence of my total inexperience, being but a laboring man, I should shrink from publisting it, but from the urgent policitation

te quit all work. eter, prisoner's character is as good as any men in Exeter. He has a unall farm, and as he believed it would sufficiently appear in small family. He is a saformation preach- the course of the examination.] er-reformation has fullowed his presching. Gardner Kariner, nffirmed: Reside in ily. He has been to my house, and I to his swered 6 years. I have been at his house -he always behaves well. I saw him in frequently-every thing was in order and in Atkinson a fortnight ago last Tuesday.

TUESDAY, 18.

land. Brother Dammon said the churches the floor, when she was in a trance, and of-Ivars. rogues, &c. I did not understand they wished to see. Court waived it.] him to include all, but individuals. Sister Baker's character is good. Do not recol- other witnesses, but more unintelligible. Lect of brother Gallison using any compulsion, to make his daughter go forward in I know she won't, for we don't worship idols. ing a week ago last Wednesday or Thursbaptism. I saw elder White after sister Baker went into the the bed-room, near sister Harmon in a transe-some of the are not before an Ecclesiastical Council .- said 'good enough.' I think the whole chartime he held hes head. She was m a vis- Elder Dammon does not believe as he used acter ing improper in brother Dammon that eveing his lime.

ad mine correct. I saw kissing out door, just right. but not in the house A part of the time bed-room. They wash feet in the evening render I think must be weary] It is a practice in our order to kiss, on our is 18 or 19 years of age; she is from Portland.

Joel Doore, affirmed: Reside in Atkincharacters in the churches; I did not understand him to say all. He preaches louder than most people, no more noisy than common preachers of this faith. The vision woman would lay looking up when she came out of her trance-she would point to some one, and tell them their cases, which she said was from the Lord. She told a number of visious that evening. Brother Gallison's daughter wanted to see her mother before she was baptised, but finally concluded to be baptised without seeing her. Sister Baker got up off the floor, and went to Lambert to talk with him. I saw no more of ber, until I heard a neise in the bed-room-they went and got her out, as the other witnesses have stated. After she came out, she said she had a message to me. She said I had thought hard of her (I acknowledged I had) but I became satisfied of my error, and fellowshiped her. We kissed each other with the holy kes-I think older White was not in the bedroom that evening; but I don't know how many, nor who were there. The girls that was beptised were 17 years old, one of them had been baptised before. We have scripture enough for every thing that was done. There was not one tenth part of the noise night? And. No. The reason we sit on To sound the jubilee. Saturday evening, that there generally is the floor is to convene more people - someat the meetings & attend. As far as I am | times we take some in our laps; but all male | They said that I had better stay acquainted with elder Dammon, I consider him a moral good man.

Cross examined. When she kissed me, she said there was light shead. We believe her (Miss Baker's) visions genuine. We believe Miss Harmon's genuine-t'was our understanding that their visions were from God. Miss Haimgood told five visions Saturday night. I did not tell any person yes terday that it was necessary to have any one in the room with her to bring out her trances I did engage counsel in this case to defend the prisoner

John H. Doors, sworn. I was not at meeting Saturday evening. I belong to the society, and have seen nothing out of character m eny one. Do'nt consider older Dammon a bad man-he a man I highly esteem. My daughter was baptised Saturday evening -she has been baptised before. I have seen both men and women crawl across the floor on their hands and knees.

George S. Woodbury, sworn. 1 am a believer in the Advent doctrine-I have attended every one of the meetings in Atkinson.

[This witness was very lengthy in his testimony, both on examination and cross examination. It amounts to the same as the preceding witnesses for the defence with the

following additions.] He thinks elder White was not in the bed room, but others were in. We don't acknowledge any leaders, but speak according to the impulse. The elders bapuse. I believe in Miss Harmon's visions, because she told my wife's feelings correctly. It is my impression that prisoner kissed my wife. I believe the world will come to an end within two months-prisoner preaches so. I believe this is the faith of the band. It was said, and I believe, that sisters Hurmon and Baker's revelations as much as though they came from God. Sister Harmon said to my wafe and the girls if they did not do as she said, they would go to hell. My wife and Damman passed across the floor on their heads and knees. Some man did go into the bed room. Heard brother Dammon say the gift of healing the sick lay in the church.

By the Court. Answer, Elder Dammon andvises us not to work, because there is enough to live on until the end of the world.

Abraham Poace, affirmed: Reside in Ex- this witness on the ground of insanity, but

I have been acqueinted, with elder Dam-Court adjourned to Tuesday morning 9 ing. I have seen some laying on the floor, the bed room. two or more at a time-have seen nothing bad in the meetings. [Witness here des-Jacob Mason, affirmed: Reside in Gar- cribed the position Miss Harmon lay in on were of that description-said they were fered to lay down and show the Court if they

Witness related the visions similar to the

Did not hear her called Imitation of Christ. perfectly understand that, but suppose we I heard one halfo out't feel better' - others visions were from God-she would de- shead to see the devil's rabble coming, but gave his feet a number of kisses. soribe out their cases correct. She describ- since they have come, I am certain we did have heard brother Dammon preach that the awhile

Abel S. Boober, affirmed. [Most of the pondent said that is my belief." we sat on the floor-both man and women testimony of this witness was a repetition of Levi M. Doore, called Br Wood was drespromiscuously. I saw no man go into the of what others have testified to, of which the sed in light pents and dark jacket.

I did not see White go into the bed room meeting each other. Sister Harmon was with Miss Baker-heard the noise in the bad the baptism and was about all the evening. but th not called unitation Christ to my knowl- room, others did go in. Elder D said the edge. I think I should have heard it if she churches were in a fallen state, and he had was. I believe in visions. Stater Harmon rather risk himself in the hands of the Almighty as a non-professor, than to be in the son-elder Dummon said there was bad story of kissing, rolling on the floor, and one hour. [Holmes closed the defence with signal auility. Chandler commenced washing of fret.]

> Joshua Burnham, sworn. 1 have known Miss Derinda Baker from five years of ageher character is good-she is now 23 or 24 yes expended \$1000 in doctoring her. I was at the meeting Saturday night-it was appointed for the lady to tell her visions.

Adjourned to half past one o'clock.

Levi M. Doore, sworn. I have attended more than half of the meetings -my brother's testimony is correct-agree also with Mr.

Question by Respondent, Answer. Elder Daminon's mode of worship now is similar to what it used to be.

Cross examined by Morison. Did they use to sit on the floor? Aus. No. Did they use to lay or crawl on the floor? Ans. No, Did they use to go into the bed room? Ans. No. Dud they use to tell visions? Ans.

By Morison. Why do you say that his mode of worship to similar to what it used to be ?. Because he preaches similar. Did he I heard my Saviour was at hand; use to preach that the end of the world was The midnight cry was sounding, at hand, and baptise in the dead hours of And I wanted to be free, and female. Don't know of br. D. spending money uselessly. I am a believer. Sometimes we sit on the floor for formality. Our And I left their painted synagogue faith don't hold it to be essential. [Witness To sound the jubilce. repeated the mode of kissing, visions, &c. similar to the others.] I never beard br. Dammon say he wished to destroy the mar- They were on the road to Canuun, riage covenant. [Respondent here re-exam- A blest praying company, ined a number of witnesses, all of whom restified that he used his wife well, and appeared to love her.]

Slephon Fish, Exeter, sworn. I attended And say they hope we il soon fall thro'; he meetings at Atkinson, last summer-have attended most all of the Quarterly Meetings for seven years have been to elder Demmon's house, and he to mine-he provides well in his house-he has always oncosed the mode of paying the ministry by regular salary. [Here the defence closed.]

WITNESSES FOR STATE. Elienezer Lambert, Esq. sworn. Last Sunday evening Luton Lambert told me the story of the meeting the evening before-he related as be testified yesterday almost ver-

John Bartlett, of Garland, sworn. I have heard the respondent say that one of their band was as near to him as unother-he considered them all alike. It is the general opinion in our town that the prisoner is a disturber of the peace, and ought to be taken care of. I have been acquainted with El- Aud I'll sound the jubice. der Dammon seven years-the character was always good until within about 6 weeks.

Loten Lambert re-examined He affirmed all his former testimony-does not know elder And no harm was done to me, White, but Joel Doore told me it was White that was in the bed room with Miss Baker.

Cross examined. There was nothing to obstruct my views-the man had on a dark And home to glory we will go; colored short tacket, and I think light pants- I believe it! I believe it! colored short jacket, and I think light panta-

Leonard Downes re-examined. Did see This year's the jubiles. Miss Baker come out of the bed room with a man he had his arm around her—see he go in with a man and shut the door. He had on a short jacket, dark colored, and light To disturb our harmony; colored pentaloons-saw her kiss Mr. Doore | But we'll wear the crowns of glory -she said that feels good.'

Thomas Proctor re examined. Prisoner stated to me that Miss Baker had an excersise in the bed room, and he went in and help. when Samson made his best bow between the were i ed her out. Cross examined. I have said I pillars of their temple.

Answer. Eller Demmon does advise us | John Gallison, affirmed. [Chandler ob | wished they were broken up, and wished served that he had thought of objecting, to somebody would go and do it. I have said elder Had ought to be tarred and feathered if he was such a character as I heard he upon reflection, he would let him proceed, was. I was at one meeting but as to divine as he believed it would sufficiently appear in worship there was none. They told us they worship there was none. allowed none there but believers.

A. S. Bartlett, Esq. sworn. saw Mr Joel Doore and Loton Lumbert con- es late mon as a Freewill elder a number of years. versing together. I went to them-I heard A. Wi Exercy-prisoner provides well for his fam- He asked Dammon how long it was. D. an- Doore say to him, it was Elder White that commit was in the bed room with Miss Baker- Lambert said that was what I wanted to know. I so understood, and think I am not mistaken. ing in its proper place. I have attended every meet- I also heard Doore say there was a noise in coast

> Elder. Flavel Bartlett, sworn. I think ican c Prisoner does not belong to the Free Will Baptist Church. He is not in fellowship with

Joseph Knights of Garland, sworn. 1 attended one of Dammon's meetings in Garland, he behaved well until meeting was over. After meeting was over I saw him hugging agains and kissing a girl. It is the common report in Garland, that he is a disturber of the peace. ation

Plyn Clark, sworn. I attended their meetday night. [This witness gave a general char-Cross examined. I believe in visions and acter of the meeting as described by others.]

the meeting was demoralizing.

J. W. E. Harvey, called. I have attendion, part of the time insensible. Saw noth- to. [Witness read from the Bible.] We do ed the meetings a number of times-I have annex wash each other's feet -do creep on the seen prisoner on the floor with a woman bening. I never knew him a beggar, or wast- fluor very decently. I think he has haptised tween his legs -- I have seen them in groups about eleven, but can't say certain how many hugging & kissing one another. I went there once on an errand - Dam, halloed out "Good Gross-examined: Do not know who it -1 have the privilege of knowing how they God Almighty, drive the Devil away'. Lonce was that went into the bed-room with sie- behave as well as any one else. I have no saw elder Hall with his boots off, and the cupier ter Baker-he was a stranger to me ; he doubt sister Harmon's visions were from God women would go and kiss his feet. One girl of N soon came out. Can't say how soon he -she told my daughter so. I expect the end made a smack, but did not hit his foot with went in again. I have heard Crosby tes- of the world every day. I was in favor of before men, him will I be ashamed of before tify and think him correct. I thought her my daughter being baptised-I could not see my father and the hely angels.' She then

Joul Doore, Jr. called for the defence. I fee of day of grace was ever with sinners, Res- succes

Just Diorn, Jr. called Br. Wood had light pants and dark jacket. Abel Ayer called. Brother Wood went to Mr.H James Boohar called. Sister Baker and b

Wilte had a frock coat and dark pants. Prisoner opened his detence & cited Luke 7 chapter 36 versu-John 13 chapter-Last place of some of the churches. I believe chapter in Romans--Phillipians 4th chapter -1st Thessalonians 5th chapter. Holloes fully in the faith [Witness affirmed the followed with the defence. Court adjourned in behalf of the State. Cited 178 chapter 9th and 10th sections Revised Statutes;

he dwell upon the law; after which Morison summoned up the testimony and Berri of age. She is a sickly girl, her father has closed with a few brief and appropriate re-

marks. Elder Dammon again rose for further defence. Court indulged him to speak. He read 126th Psalm, and the 50th Psalm. He argued that the day of grace had gone by, that the believers were reduced; but that there was too many yet, and that the end of the world would come within a week.

The Court after consultation sentenced the prisoner to the House of Correction for the space of Ten Days, From this judgment Respondent appealed.

Tuesday morning the prisoner having taking his seat, rose just as the Court came in, and shouted Glory to the strength of his Mr M.

Tuesday afternoon, after the Court had came in and were waiting for the counsel Did they use to kies each other? Ans. No. the prisoner and his witnesses asked permission, and sung as tollows:

"COME OUT OF HER, MY PEOPLE." See REv. 18th Cit. 4th V.

BY JOHN CRAIG.

While I was down in Egypt's land,

And yo with them in their old way: But they scoff at my Lord's coming-With them I could not agree,

Then soon I joined the Advent Band, Who just came out from Egypt's land; And with them I am proclaiming That this year's the jubilee.

They oull us now a noisy crew, But we now are growing stronger, Both in love and unity. Since we left old mystic Babylon To sound the jubilee.

We're now united in one hand, Believing Christ is just ot hand To reward his faithful children Who are glad their Lord to see; Bless the Lord our souls are happy While we sound the jubilee.

Though apposition waxes strong, Yet still the battle won't be long; Our blessed Lord is coming, "His glory we shall see;" Keep up good courage brethren-This year's the jubiles

If Satan comes to tempt your mind, Then meet him with there blessed lines, Saying, "Get behind me, Satan," I have naught to do with thee; Thave got my soul converted,

The battle is not to the strong, The weak may sing the conqueror's song; I've been through the fiery furnace, come out with stronger evidence This year's the jubilee.

A little longer here below, Hallelujah, I mn free From all sectarian prejudice -

We'll soon remove to that blest shere, And shout and sing forever more, Where the wicked cannot enter With our God eternally.

POLITERESS costs nothing, it is said; but the Go politeness cost the Philistines a great deal, tion r

Yesterday I ed frot

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THE NEW YORK HERALD AGGREGATE CIRCULATION THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND. THE GREATEST IN THE WORLD.

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TISSERS are informed that the circulation over THIRTY-HIVE THOUSAND, and may see the largest insteading of may appear in the largest insteading of may appear in the first of the control of the contr

AND STATEN ISLAND

FORTON WHITE HAS BEEN STATED.

FORTON WHITE HAS BEEN WILLIAM STORE.

LEAVY STATEN ISLAND:
LEAVY STATEN ISLAND:
L. B., AV. NEW YORK:

B. A. H. A. M. I. 1, 15, and 6, P. M.

E. Alling St the thre sho the owners through making

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To LET GR LEASE, as St. Ji hu' hill, two large
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to well, and, anisot for respective seamers, there tory Erick Houses, of a similar kind, on the of Greenwich Lane or Arense, near the Eighth opposite the large spaare.

three story Brick House, with a Store underseath, it will not be the Lighth Arense, between 18th and with matche tannets, sliding doors, Uroton

above Stores are excellent stands for business, and for drygoods and faney-goods, ladies' shoe stores artheaware, hardware, jewelry, millinery, con-

and property, forty acres of first rate Land, ouse on it, with Barn and Stably a connected, proof brown Homeson's, with Hermand on time rate Abade, and the same admittables as the basic servery action in said for some admittables as the basic servery action in the Furnish and forty generally, or but he Furnish and the Furnish an

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and can be given innectically. For terms, 713 I to 20 Will convert or 16 Broadware.

FORDHAM, WESTCHESTER CO, N. Y. LARICE, and convenants Cottage, formerly occupied to the convertible of the convertible

the continued of the property of the control side of the personal property of the personal prope

ooms of the house are large, arry and commodious; an

situe, Eedi and Bedding, are all new assumments who with larlors and Sleeping Rooms statehed, can echy accommodated. The subscriber assure their die peblic, that no efforts on their partiabilities secure the comfort and convenience of their guests, their solvent as cleans of their patroaste, they hope, by intensional, the discussion to the continuous, to the discussion to the Charles of their recording to great continuous, the discussion that the continuous of the discussion to great continuous.

WILLOWS S. Goold steer, New Yorks.

So, Goold steer, Listen S.

HENRY WILSON (of Brooklys) best to inform his friends.

HENRY WILSON (of Brooklys) best to inform his friends of his steer that the steer of the steer steer of the steer of th

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COFTON MACHINERY FOR SALE—
7 Throstles,

1 Dawing Frame,
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outetton Ins. Co. of Hartford, Con.

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THE SUB-CRIBERS afrom Dragatat, Perfarent, for
assortment of Nicotaphe Labels, to which they won
specifully call their attention. They are constantly addit
they are all the experiments of the pressure of the press
per and all these way pined raturely, in their line, which
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comer. Abry two control from the party be obtained by address HR, &F, LANGENHEIM, B110**e Exchange Fundage, Fundacient GFFIGEO OF JEFFERSON INSURANCE OF AT an Election held this day. NEW YOURS, Fab. 1, 160 for the cases pract, the following returns we elect such as the party of the party of

WANTED AT NEW YORK TA ITER-ALLS—No and second hand vinites of every description and value on which liber-d advances will be made if required Common Builders and gestlemen breaking up their Rides

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The state of the state of the following brands—

A toda, Woodrille, La Cabbar, Norrea, La Roma, Norrea, Perranana, La Norrea, Norrea, Perranana, La Norrea, La Gardine, Woodrille, La Cabbar, La Gardine, La Cabbar, Ale, Practice of the state of t

HATS—SPRING FASHION
J. M. TICE & CO.
No 9 Bowery, New York
R now ready to supply their customer
g Style of Hust, which are equal, if no

ther store in this city MEW rASHION.

BROWN & CO.SONE PRICE STORE, 113 Ch.
ham square, corner of Nottstreen, for the low fixed price of the store of Capacita space are written, and the store of Capacita space new graters, must red, sold at mode-ate prices, wholeaste and retail. Im 'm

Abhanna her sten woo mase 11 a rule to 129 cut!

Abhanna her sten begt danung, me mescetalit;

BOB-RITSON'S FHOENIX HAT AND CAP

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No. 122 Falton SETABLISHMENT,

No. 122 Falton SETABLIS

e following reduced rates:

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First quality Natria Fur.

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and their respective proces more of 2-19 for Caulty Name Fit A T S

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Indexted with lists hereofore soid a S 5 30 and S 50.
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Second Quality Natura.

Second Quality S 50 and S 35 and S 50 and S 50

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AUCTION GENERAL, AGENCY, AND COMMISSIO:

BUTTON GENERAL, AGENCY, AND COMMISSIO:

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er for inspired vants abe implements, in quantities to met the control of the con

18A.5—200 bales Bridport Sense, Herring, and Gill Ne. Twices, comprising a full assortment, from 5½ to 36 hs also, 9 hs, 3 thread Sail Twine 1972.R—100 cases Legislah Sheathurg, manufactured will the greatest care, from the best ore, comprising a full assortment, from it a 12 or, it also, 1 case Braz es, 21x13 in

fif ploy, sector to them a large share of participate from external and formed instanced extensiting collects to the region and formed instanced extensiting collects to the set of the configuration of the set of the configuration of the con

LASTS, LEATHER AND FINDINGS.
HAVING been awarded the Diploma at the late Fair of the
Harmen Institute, for the best lasts, I am prepared to
furnish as arcule of Lasts which cannot be aurpassed in this or

ty—and it God did not come k together rent unto the bedroom with dist, and said it was a part of —and that they had Bibleau that prisoner had no other tings Dammon admitted he is glad of it. He undershelling Portland, and was travelling

an owner. C. L. Shadder and H. O. Morrison aspects. Prisoner spain arose and read the 50th and 120th Paulm arqued that the sky of grace had soon by that the best arqued that the sky of grace had soon by that the best around the same are sufficient to the same around the same are sufficient to the same around the same are sufficient to the same around the same arou

porter, a hill concerning the inspectors of li, pot and pearl sakes, leaf tobacco, and the so of the cry of New York. The bill was re-sorted to the cry of New York. The bill was re-tered to the cry of the cry of the cry of the sea into the treasury, and allows a salary of O a motin of Mr. Chamberlain, the camil a were requested to that whether they have eet the works on the unfaulabed canals, do-

Correspondence of the N Y, Herald

(Correspondence of the N Y, Herald

(Fire Prace, (I. I) March to

IVid Foel Stoching on the Southern Bays of Longhand—The South Bay men—Ther Precider Chaneater—Maren Partion—Ther Newton the Pretumen, of Bultimore—The Nauttlus—South Bay

Songs and Open Aux.

Dean Besnett :—

Dean Besnett :—

You have undoubtedly heard much about dack

and goose shooting upon the Southern Bays of

Long Island. Having Bad not long stacesome experience in that line of business, and thinking with

the incidents connected to the excursion, it will be

interesting, I communicate them to you. At cer
tran seasons of the year the above bays are visited

by wild flow in great numbers, and consequently

furnish excellent sport for those who are fond of

such amusement. With a friend I set out a few

days since for the South Beach on a gunning ex
cursion of this land, in a small skift with a stiff

The little craft flew before I

Arrangement - commencing November 11th, 1844.

NEW YORK AND NEWARK. Part Reduced to 25 Cents. Accommodation Line, from the foot of COURT LANDT STREET, every day except Sunday, LEATE REW TORK

UN SUNDAYS. LIMIT NEW YOR.

ASSOCIATE NEW YOR.

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ALLIS O Clock A. M.

By o'clock P. M.

Associate New York.

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New York and Elizabethtown. LEAVE ELIZABETHTOWN.
At 7 o'clock A. M.
71 freight "
81 o'clock " MISS School A. M. ... P.M.

fu langior Westfield, Plainfield, Boundbrook, Somerd. Area New York and Elizabethtown, 314 cents. New York and Somerville, 75 4

New York and Rahway. At 63 o'clock A. M.
7 freight "
81 o'clock " freight P. M. New York and New Brunswick. LEAVE NEW BRUNSWICE ALS o'clock A. M.

J fright P. M.

At 6 freight A. M.
74 o'clock "
114 " A. M.
83 " SYADAUE RO LEAVE NEW BRUNSWICK.
At 9 o'clock A. M.
At 113 o'clock, A. M.

1 P. M.
except is the Philadelphia trains, between New York is a from wick, 50 cents.

and New From wick, 314 cents.

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sees the ticket office, re
sees furticket gratis, the 93 train from Newark excepted

the see sees tree by the conductor only on the day when

11

WYORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAIL ROAD LINE --- DIRECT.

NEWARK, NEW BRUNSWICK, PRINCETON TRENTON, AND BRISTOL. Through in Six Hours. Lessing New York daily from the foot of Courtlandt st.

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the lists proceed to Bristol, (crossing the Deleware on the
load bridge at Trenton,) from thence by steamboat to Phillabel.

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Fare between New York and Philadelphia: — First Clars in, H; Second Class Cars, 23.

Fasseagus will procure their TICK ETS at the Office at the off Courthand St., where a commodious Steamboat will be tealisess, with Baggage Crates on board.

Falladelphia Baggage Crates are conveyed from city to city, thout being opened by the way. Each Prain is provided that Caria which are Apartments and Dressing Rooms besselv for thad is: resily for the Ladies' use. Philadelphia from the foot of limitives, by stemboat, to Bristol, at 7½ A. M., and at 5 stane or desired o'clock, P. M., being a continuation of the Lines

TERSON & NEW YORK RAIL-ROAD. Winter Arrungoment.

E 4 8HILLINGS FROM PATERSON TO J. CITY.

Refeleren Depot at Leave New York at eve Paterson Devot at 9 " A.M. 124 " " " " " " " " " " " P. M. " P. M.

ruportation Cars also ply daily (Sundays excepted.) Placengers are advised to be at the Petry a few min

LIZABETHTOWN & SOMERVILLE

RAIL ROAD. Winter Arrangement. seagers for Westfield, Scotch Plains, Plainfield, New t, Bound Brook, Somerville, Millstone, Fleinington, Foe, New Germantown, Schooley's Mountain, N. J., and e, fa., willleave New York for Somerville—

MO, FA., Willieave New York for Somerville—
J. N.J. R.P., foot of Lib—
II., at 90 clock A. M., at 2
II oclock P. M.
At 1 and 5 o clock P. M.
At 2 and 5 o clock P. M.
At 2 and 5 o clock P. M.
At 2 and 5 o clock A. M. Seturning, leaves New York by N. J. R. R., foot of Liber-st. at 2 n'clark P. U.

Returning, leaves New York by stemm boat, pier No. 1. orth River, at 1 P. M. for Euston and Schooley's Mountain. togers will leavourers morning at 9 o'clock, foot of Librot by steamhoats, pierNo. 1 North River, at the same had arrive in Easton at about 5 o'clock P. M.

for flemington and New Mope. ge will leave Somerville, on the arrival of the morning MORRIS & ESSEX RAIL ROAD.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Is after Monday. 10th March lastant, the Cars of this the NEW-YORF at 3 o'clock in the morning, and 4 in law NEWARK at 10 o'clock in the morning, and 5 in

MORRISTOWN at 7 o'clock in the morning, and 2

all after Monday, April 1st, 1844, the Orange House

LEAVE NEWARE. 113 A. M. 51 P. M. STANLEY'S COAL BURNER. HALLS, PARLORS, CHURCHES, &c.

We have made arrangements with the particular strengements with the particular strengements with the particular strengements with the particular strengements and finite strengements and the strengement strengement of the public in the shape of store casting, and the testimony of those when have used been proved to concludively that they are the most perfect coal burners in use. They consume the strengement in the room. Mercy Combination
Mercy beautiful article,
sens sheet Iron, and combines

market.
WARD & West.
148 Market st. qualities than any sheet from
market.
WARII & West,
148 Market st.
I. Molt's, Spor's, Atwater's,
or in fact any kind of Parlor or
where, repaired in the best man

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS

ON

HOR: OKEN FERRY.

The swift and commodious steamer Passale has been convetted into a Ferry Boat, and will ply on the Barclay street Ferry in conjunction with the Hoboken

Barclay St. Ferry. From 4 o'clock until 10 o'clock, A. M., the Passaic will leave Hoboken at the even hour and half hour, and from Barciay street at the intermediate quarter hour.

From 10 o clock, A. M., until 7 o'clock, P. M., the Passain and Hoboken will leave each side every twenty minutes, viz., at the even hour, at 20 minutes past, and at 40 minutes past. In the evening, the Hoboken will leave as follows: PROM HODOKEN. | FROM BARCLAY STREET. 71, 8, 81, 9, 10 & 11 o'clock. | 73, 84, 82, 91, 101 & 11 o'clock.

Canal Street Ferry. The Hoboken will ply constantly on the Canal street Ferry, leaving Canal street at the oven hour and half hour, and Hoboken at the intermediate quarter hour, during the day.

In the evening a bust will leave from Hoboken at 5½ and at 0 o'clock; and from Canal street at 8½ and 9½ o'clock.

Christopher St. Ferry.
The Fairy Queen will leave each side every half-hour during the day. In the evening, the last trip from Hoboken will be at a quarter of eight o'clock.

The new and substantial steamboats ARESEOH, NEW-JERSEY, and ESSEX, are now plying upon this Ferry, making form rarrs per hour from each side

The steamboat BERGEN will run as a NIGHT BOAT; commencing immediately after the last trip of the day boats, and continuing until 12 o'clock. and continuing until 12 o'clock.

NIGHT BOAT—Fare 64 conts.

LEAVE JERGEY CITY.
At 84 o'clock P. M.
18 83 11
11 94 11 N. B. The Passengers from Philadelphia cross the river at 103 P. M. and some detention may occasionally arise in starting the boat on this and the following trip, but every effort will be made to preserve the regularity of the arrangements. Jersey City, August 11th, 1842.

NEWARK AND NEW YORK EXPRESS. The Public are respectfully informed that the subscribers are established an EXPRESS between New York and Newhave established an EXPRESS between New York and New-ark, N. J., for the transmission and speedy delivery of Packages, Bundles, Monoy, &c. &c.; the Collection of Notes and Bills; and all other business appertaining to a well regulated Express. Orders for articles to be returned by the Express will be de-livered for a transfer.

Goods of every description forwarded by Adams & Co's.

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Hours for Leaving.

NEW YORK, 111 A. M. and 42 P. M.

NEWARK, 9 A. M. and 11 P. M.

ADAMS & CU.

BELLEVILLE & NEWARK

STAGE,

The substriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to its

Public for mat favors, and would state that his Stages have
been put in good repair, and will run as follows:

Leave Belleville precisely at 80 clock A. M. anti at 20 clock
P. M. calling at Harrison's and Adams' Hotels, and also at
the respective residences of Passengers.

Leave Newark from Stewart's Hotel at 10 o'clock A. M. anti
at 5 o'clock P. M. calling at all the principal Hotels.

This Stage will arrive in Newark in time to meet the 9 o'clock
A. M. train for New York, and leave after the 9 o'clock A. M
and 4 o'clock P. M. train from New York.

Slates will be kept at the Hotels above named for entering
the names and residence of Passengers, who will be called for
accordingly.

Belleville, August 1, 1843.

BLOOMFIELD & NEWARK,
OLD LINE OF STAGES. |
Summer Arrangement.
Commencing April 1st, 1844.

Leave West Bloomfield, from J. Munn's Hotel, at \ 2 P. M. Leave East Bloomfield, from Hard & Sherwood's 77 A.M flotel, at \$22 P.M

Leave Mechanics' Hall, from Newark, at 311 A.M. Calling at the failread Bridge fout of Centre at., the Steam boat Wharf, and all the principal Hotels on the way.

The above line will be in time for the 8 A. M. 4 P. M. cats. The subscriber having bought out the above line, will carry into effect the above arrangements, and give strict attention to the comfort of all those who will favor him with their pairon-A. MOORE.

DRANGE AND NEWARK STAGE.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday, Nov 18th, the stage between Grauge and Newark, will leave at the following hours:

Leave Condit & Pierson's Store, I. A. Smith and B. Ray's Leave Condit & Pierson's Store, 1. A. Smith and Strong, 1 totels, Orange, at 9 A. M.
Leave Donaldson's Hotel, Newark, at 4 P. M.—calling stall the principal Hotels on the way.

Calls left at the above named places in Orange, and at 1.

Donaldson's or E. Stewart's Hotels, Newark, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All packages or letters sent by the stage will be carefully delivered.

ERASTUS PIERSON. sls

DALLEY'S

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR, THE WONDER OF THE AGE!

THE WONDER OF THE AGE:

THIS mediane has more power and influence over disease

I than any other yet known. It entirely conquers Pain,
Fire, Scar. Inflammation and Mortification. Fame,
with her million tongues, says, "Next to the Bible, let it be
prized" No humane physician or parent should be without it a
moment. The pains of the Worst Burns are stopped instantly by it, and healed without scar. It is also a sovereign remedy
for the following diseases:

The Lath Blad & Seeld Head

Rhenmatism. In-

Files, both Blind & Scald Head,
Bleeding,
Bronchitis,
Gore Eyes,
Fever Soree,
Broken Breasts,
Bronch Broasts,
Bronchitis,
Conse Broken Breasts,
Brulsee,
Soro Nipples,
Strains,
Felons,
Spinial Weakness,
Synday
Chronic,
Coostipation and
Inflummation of
the Bowels,
Ague in the Face,
Chapped Hands,
Swellings. Folons, Speak Swellings, Swellings, And, in fact, any thing that is sore and painful.

The universal celebrity of this medicine has excited the cupidity of certain worthless persons, who endeavor to palm off a counterfeit orimitation article. Or Every box of the genuine has the written signature of the proprietor, H. Dalley, upon the wrapper; all others are spurious, and should be avoided. Only Depot for the United States, No. 128 Fulton street, New York, where all orders must be addressed, Post paid. Sold also in Newark, by

York, where an orage muss of also in Newark, by

WM. T MERCER, Druggist,

224 Broad st., General Agent.

327 Druggists and Country Merchants supplied at proprietor'

fol5

MORRISTOWN at 7 o'clock in the morning, and 2 athe afternoon.

Morristown of the content of the morning, and 2 atherwise of the morning and 2 at a pringe have been placed upon the same, which and sheen recently relaid with a heavy from raif of the body. The attention of married or young ladies at a pringe have been placed upon the same, which and confort are unsurpassed. Travellers for Morristown of the confort and confort are unsurpassed. Travellers for Morristown of the confort of the confor TO THE AFFLICTED.

ed to examine and try the Lace. All are welcome to try the

E. D. BANNING. Newark and New-York, Morris Canal

and Morris & Essex Rail Road LINE OF DAILY PACKETS,

TO AND FROM NEW-YORK. The subscribers respectfully inform the public that the above old ctablished line of Puckets have commenced running their regular trips to and from New York, and every attention will be paid to the forwarding of goods by their line, with prompti

tude and despatch. STEPHENS, CONDIT & COX.
Nowark, 22d Feb. 1844. Norratown papers will please copy 4 times. ALLEBASI'S MEDICINES.

THE PROPRIETOR of the above Medicines has adopted I an entirely new mode for supplying the inhabitants of New urk and vic nity with his valuable articles. He has some 25 sub agents in this city, all of whom are furnished with neat

25 sub agents in this city, all of whom are furnished with neat Medicine Chests, containing
THE BLACK (or Allebasi's; SALVE.
ALLEBASI'S HEALTH PLLS.
ALLEBASI'S TOOTH ACHE DROPS, and
ALLEBASI'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.
Each Agent is supplied with a quantity of pamphlets, setting light the virtues, uses, &c. of the Medicines, with numerous testimonials from persons of high standing and known integrity. Families and individuals are invited to call on some of the spents and get a pamphlet. The medicines are warranted to built that a claimed for the off.
WM. T. MERCER, J. E TRIPPE, and U. W. BADGER, principal Agents. principal Agenta.
Agents also at Belleville, Bloomfield, N. and S. Orange
Camptown, Springfield, Chatham, &c. &c.
1912

CORNER OF BROAD & BANK STREETS, NEWARK, N.J.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 17, 1845.

New York Advertisements. COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE. CYRUS W. FIELD,

No. 3 Burling Slip, New-York, No. 3 Burling Slip, New-York,
WOULD respectfully announce that he has made such extensive arrangements with manufacturers throughout
the New-England and Middle States, that he will be in constant receipt of PAPEBS adapted to every branch of trade.—
These daily additions, together with the present stock, will
make an assortment which, for variety and quality, cannot be
surpassed. Acting as Agent for the manufacturer, he is enabled to offer every description of Paper, at the lowest possible
price, either for cash or approved notes. He feels assured that
he can offer strong inducements to purchasess throughout the
United States to visit this market.

37 Paper Makers supplied with Rage, Bleaching Powder,
Folting, Wire Cloth, Alum, Oil of Vitriol, &c. &c., on liberal
terms.

RAGS-THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID IN CASH FOR every description of Dumestic Rage, by CYRUS W. FIELD, 9 Burking Shp, New York.

Worsted Coach Lace Yarn. 20 BALES Worsted Coach Lace Yarn—for sale by THATCHER TUCKER & CO.,

No. 20 Exchange Place, New-York. OILS AND CANDLES. OILS AND CANDLES.

10 000 gallons Blenched Winter Sperm Oil.

10 000 "Unbleached "" "

15 000 "Blenched " Whale "

10 000 "Unbleached " "

5 000 "Sea Elephant Oil.

8 000 "Sea Elephant Oil.

8 000 bozes Sperm Candles.

250 "Composition Candles.

For sale constantly by

GEO. K. BROOKS & CO.,

Manufacturers, 10 Ferry at , New York.

53 MAIDEN LANE, NEW-YORK. TOR SALE—A complete assortment of Men and Women's Figured and Plain Rubbers; Lined and Furred Rubbers, Plain and Figured—together with a complete assortment of manufactured goods. Also, a few cates of Children's Rubbers, believed to be the only ones to be found to the city—all for sale at very low prices. The trade are particularly invited

HUTCHINSON & RUNYON.

WM. T. JENNINGS & CO., DRAPERS AND TAILORS, Importers of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Fancy Dress Articles, &c., 231 Broadway, American Hotel, NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

To those visiting the city of New York, requiring Garments, a renewed solicitation is offered for them to call and examine our Stock of Nevr and Fashionable Goods for Spring and Summer wear, comprising an assortment unsurpassed in richness and variety, and which will be made up to order in a style second to no house in the Trade, at prices which must offer such inducements to the Cash purchaser as cannot fail to be appreciated.

**NEW STREET AND TO SEE THE STREET OF THE STREET STREET

WEBEER & BAKER,
467 BROADWAY,
(10UR DOORS ABOVE GRAND STREET,)
New York,
Take this method of notifying their customers in general, that, in addition to the manufacture of LADIES' BOOTS and SHOES, they have now added the making of Gentlemen's, Boys' & Youth's Articles.

In the same line, to which they solicit the patronage of their former customers; and from the circumstance of their being both practical mechanics, they intend to give general satisfaction. TO MILLINERS

AND FANCY DRY GOOD DEALERS. CARY & CO., No. 2 William street, corner of Hanover Bquare, have received per late arrivals, and from Auc-

New Style Bonnet Lawns,

Aplendid Gause Cap and Bonnet Ribbons,

Dress Goods, Muslins, Silks, &c. &c.

Which they offer for sale, for Cash, at 5 per cent. advance,

Thereby affording an opportunity for those who wish to purchuse, to obtain a choice selection of NEW AND FAMILONABLE GOODS, at lower prices than a sewhere to be found.

No. 2 William St. Biste Flag Sign.

New York, March 13, 1845. mh13-1m

WINDOW SHADE DEPOT,
No. 7 Spruce Street, New-York.

\$\frac{\pi}{2}\circ{0}\cir WINDOW SHADE DEPOT,

olessle and retail. BARTOL & DE MAUNY.

WATCHES, WATCHES & JEW-EIRY.

The largest and most splendid assortment of Watches in the City, is to be found at the Subscriber's, as he is constantly receiving all descriptions of Gold and Silver Watches, of the newest styles, from the manufacturers in England, France and Switzerland, he is enabled to offer a larger assortment and at much less prices. at Retail, than any larger assortment and at much less prices, at Retail, than any other house in America. Gold Watches as low as 20 to 23 Dollars each. Watches and Jewelry exchanged or bought.—All Watches warranted to keep good time or the money returned. Watches and Jewelry repaired in the best manner and warranted, much lower than at any other place. Gold and Silver Pencils, Gold Chaus. Keys, and Sterling Silver Spoons, for sale very low.

G. C. ALLEN,
importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail,
jyl3-instf 20 Wall-street, New York, (up stairs.)

PRINT WAREHOUSE IN NEW-YORK, To supply the city and interior trade by the piece or package,

NO. 44 CEDAR STREET,

(NEAR WILLIAM ST.)

LEE & BREWSTEK give notice to Dealers in Dry Goods,
that they have removed their WAREHOUSE for PRINTED CALICOUS EXCLUSIVELY, from Pearl to 44 Cedar
street. By confining their automion to PRINTS ONLY, L. &
B. are enabled to exhibit an assortment far surpassing any ever
before offered in America—and to sell at prices as low, and
generally Lower than those whose attention is divided
among a large variety of articles.

The stock consists of SEVERAL THOUSAND PRINTS ONLY, L.

COLORS, EMBRACING EVERY VARIETY OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PRINTS in market—many styles of which are got up exclusively for their own sales, and cannot be had elsewhere, except in second

Dealers in Prints will find it for their interest to examine this stock before making their purchases—they will have the advantage of learning the lowest market price, and comparing all the desirable styles in market side by side. Catalogues of Prices, corrected with every variation of the market, are placed in the hands of buyers.

New Spring Styles OF STAPLE AND FANCY SILKS RANKIN & BIRCH ARE NOW OPENING IN THE STORE LATELY OCCUPIED BY

WILLIAMS, RANKIN & PENNIMAN, WILLIAMS, RANKIN & PENNIMAN,

No. 63 William Street, corner of Cedur,
A now, elegant, and very extensive stock of STAPLE and
A FANCY SILK GOODS, in all the latest varieties of
SPRING STYLES, comprising the most desirable and fashionable
articles of DRESS GOODS, FANCY SILKS, RIBBONS.
&c., to which they invite the attention of all the customers of
the old firm, and buyers generally.
From the great care used in the selection, and their facilities
for buying on the most favorable terms, they can offer unusual
by strong inducements to those who desire to buy to the greatest
alvantage, either for OASH or APPROVED PAPER. alvanings, either for Oash or APPROVED PAPER.
They particularly solicit the Trade of Merchants from Country Towns and Vi lages, as their stock, embracing everyvariety of Fashionablo Goods, will be found to comprise styles

variety of Fashionablo Goods, will be found to comprise styles adapted to every market.

Among their Dittles GOODS they would call attention to: Rich Printed Balzorines and Bareges
Syrian Lawns and Muslins, of new styles
Rich Printed Paris Jaconets
Half-mourning Paris Balzorines, Jaconets, &c.
Black Polaccas, Marquises, Balzorines, Sextra Paris quality
Printed Lawns and Muslins, in every variety
Very rich Fig'd Brocade and Satin Striped Silks
Super Black Armures, Plain and Satin Striped
ALSO,

ALSO,
Rich Cashmere Shawls, of all qualities
Rich Printed Barege Shawls, of new and elegant patterns
Statin Striped Barege Shawls and Scarfs, a full assortment
Black Hornani, Yilot and Sewing Silk Shawls
Muslin de Laine and Phibot Shawls, Plain and Satin Striped

Rich Brocade, Fig'd and Plain Cameleon Silk Shawls
Rich Black Brocade and Ottoman Silk Shawls ALSO,
Rich Fig'd Bonnet Ribbons, in great veriety, of all the
newest sty ce
Cap Ribb ne, of all widths, choice patterns
Military Goods, in all branches—Tarlatans Lawns, Bon
net Sifts, Satius, Artificial Flowers, &c.

ALSO, Gros de Rhines, of the different widths and qualities Matteoni and Veritas, Italian Luatings, 25 to 40 inch Black and Blue Black Dress Satins

Black and filue Black Dices Satins
Black Bombazines, a full assortment
ALGO,
Kid Gloves, of every quality, Men and Women's
Lisle Thread, of superior style, Ladies, Children's, &c.
Sowing Bilk, Gloves and Mits, of extra qualities
Children's Silk Gloves, Black and Colored, assorted sizes
Ladies' Cravats, of onlive new fabrics and designs
Italian Cravats, Matteonis, Veritas, Maffir, &c.
Linen Cambric and Lawn Hidkf., French and Irish, Plain
Remmed and Revier's Bordors
Thread Laces and Eiglings, a beautiful variety
Trimming Laces and Lisle Thread Edgings
Cap Laces, Shawl Laces, Lace Veils
Green Bareges, French Cropes, French Tartelans
Taffeta and Satin Ribbons, of superior extra qualities, a
full assortment of all rare and desirable colors
Black Binchews, Black India Mandrin Satins
Black Levantine Hidka Grass Linen Handkerchiefs
Super Bilk and Purse Twist, of best manufacture
Sewing Silk, &c.
Their Block will be found to comprise a full assortment of
all the various small items needed, and they fivite the attention
of Buyers, with the fullest confidence that they can supply
every want in their line. Biack Bombazines, a full assortment

TRUTH AKIN TO NATURE!

Have you pain? Be thankful. It is a vigorous effort of nature to throw off morblife matter. From what may the morblife matter arise? From a bruise, or unwholesome air which has become mixed with blood, not incorporated in it, but which is liable to taint the whole mass if not speedily removed. Or the pain may arise from the bile which has become bad, rancid, putrid, in consequence of the want of power in the proper organt to discharge it. This pain which has become bad, rancid, putrid, in consequence of the want of power in the proper organt to discharge it. This pain which has become bad, rancid, putrid, in consequence of the want of power in the proper organt to discharge it. This pain which a principle of the blood, to expect the procant or interpret is only the symptoms of the efforts of Nature, (or the vital principle of the blood,) to expect the procant or interpret matter, which would otherwise destroy the human fabric. All diseas es are of the solids or fluids, or both. When we have pain in our head, or in our foot, in our throat or in our back or bowels, let us but be satisfied that it is produced by the efforts of out blood to throw out morbific matter, and if this be so, if we can but believe and understand this, our cure will be easy and generally sure. For our course will then be to help Nature to throw off the morbid matter, not to take away the blood. For the blood, EVERY DROP WE HAVE IS REQUIRED TO INSUBE ULTIMATE HEALTH to the body, we must NOT LOSE A DROP; neither must we use any medicines in remally which are not perfectly harmless, if applied externally to the bedy. So we must not use any of the preparations of mercury, settler must we use any vegetable medicine of CORROSIVE FOWER.

In order to discriminate between Truth, which is eternal, and donjecture, which is like a transient vision, we must be guided by the light of EXPERIENUE. To what does experience disect? To the FREE USE OF DR. BRANDRETH'S PILLS is an cases of bodily unfering. As this advice is followed, SO WILL THE HEALTH OF THE B

TRUST TO BRANDRETH'S PILES, take them so as to produce a brisk effect, and your sickness will be the affair of a day or two, while those who are too wise to follou this commonsense advice, will be sick for months. Let the sick enquire of the agents for Brandreth's Pills whether these things be so on tot. Let them enquire among their friends and ask the same question. Verily if EVIDENCE is wanted it shall be procured. To the sick let me say, use the

BRANDRETH PILLS Is the best advice mortal man can give you.

Sold at Brandreth's p-incipal office, 241 Broadway; (274 Bowery and 241 Hudson st., Dr. Brandreth's retail offices.) at 25 cents per box, with full directions in the English, Spanish, Portguese and French languages STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

Newark.
MILLER & VANNESS, No. 294 Broad, corner Market at. and WM. E. PARKER, 134 Market street. Bergen Co.

Bancroft & Tracey, English H. H. & T. Banta, Hackensuck. Essex Co. John Pearson, Rahway.

Henry Kigginz, Elizabethtown.
S. D Day & Co., Orange.
Osborn & Wilson, Scotch
Plains.
Charles Bartiett, Relleville.
Edward Norra, Elizabeth Port.
Edward Norra, Elizabeth Port.
Edward Norra, Elizabeth Port.
Edward Norra, Elizabeth Port.

Passaic Co. F. & J. Van Ness, Little Falls. I. & N. Wilson, Mead's Basin Richard Morrill, Aquackanonk. Henry Van Gieson, Paterson.

Edward Norma, Élizabeth Port.

Richard Morrill, Aquackanonk.

Warren

Wm. Datrick, Belvidere.
Cornelius Stewart, Mansfield.
George Wier, Warrensville.
Angle & Ayres, Alamuchey.
J. N. Carpenter & Son, Imlaydale.

Constant of the Article And Control of the Article And C G. W. Classon, Belvidere. Middlesex Co.

D. H. Clarke, Crambery.
B. F. Argold, Perth Amboy.
Peter Wortman, Milistone.
Henry V. com, N. Brunswick.

John Perrine, Jr., Spottswood.
Jonathan Peterson, Washing.
ton.
Isaac Devoe, Old Bridge. T.P. Hant, Washington Pierson Hind, Sparta.
Lane & Beemer, Beemersville
Gabriel Coykendale, DeckorLoyn.

Hunterdon Co. fl. Hagoman, Readington. R. M. Honeyman, New Ger-Thomas I. Shreve, Lamberts. I. G. & J. H. Reading, Huntmantown. A. Sleger & Son, Clinton. A. Sleger & Son, Clinton.
A. W. Rose, Hendquartors.
C. V. Nevine, Readington. Somerset Co.

W. G. Steele, Somerville.
P. J. Tuneson, North Branch.
Vanzant & Sulphar, Pluckamin.
Sulphar, Pluckamin.
Sulphar, Pluckamin.
Brook.
S. H. Rowan, Somerville. Monmonth Co.

Joseph Goodenough. Upper Agnew, Hendrickson & Co., Squacum.

Bavis & Murphy, Freehold.

Joseph Brinby, Howel Town Squaeum.

Bavis & Murphy, Freehold.
Francis, Fielder, Blue Ball.
Daniel W. Bills, Allentown.

Jones Clark, Key Port.
Fountain Horner & Co., Middletown Point.
Conover & Borden. Red
Bank.

Middletown.
Joseph Brinby, Howel Tow ship.

U. R. Maps, Long Branch.
J. E. & B. C. White, Rate town.

Hendrickson & Conover, in injustion.

Thos. W. Jims, New Egypt. ship. W. R. Maps, Long Branch. J. E. & B. C. White, Eatontown. Hendrickson & Conover, Im

Atlantic Co.
Kimsey & Cooper, Tuckahae. Benjamin Orum, May's Land-Bamuel Kimble, Pleasant Mills. ing. Swop & Lodge, Carpenter's Daniels & Abbett, Carpenter's Landing
Landing
P. H. & C. Lickler, Williams John Albertson, Long-a com-

town.

Mary A. Peall, Clarksborough.
Ira Brashaw, Good Intent.
I. & W. North, Chew's Landthrown, Blackwoods W. L. Doughton, Westville, N. T. Stratton, Mulica Hill.

Mercer Co. seton. George James, Mill Hill, or ston. South Trenton. Joseph H. Davis, Princeton.
J. P. Martin, Bennington.
J. S. Ely & Co., Hightstown.
D. Fenton, Trenton. Riley & Reeves, Bridgeton.
Samuel F. Leake, Millville.
Philip Fithian, Roadstown.

Cape May Co. Samuel Townsend, Goshen.
Daniel Hildreth, Cold Springs.
Stephen Pierson, Cape Island.

W. S. Townsend, Dennia
Creek.
Francis Holmes, Cape May.

Benj Kemble, Johstowa.

Benj Kemble, Johstowa.

Edward B. Thomas, Lamberton.

Thos. B. Haines, Vincentown.

Jas. Lippencott. Bordentown.

John L. M. Knight, Borden. ton. Thos. N. & II. Emley, Cookstown. Daniel L. Platt, Jacobstown. town
Isaiah Adams, Bass River
W. S. Lippincott, Tuckerton.
Joseph Newbold, Wrightstown
Charles Collins, Medford.
Stokes & Collins, Ranoocas.

G. W. Coppuck, Mount Holly. Salem Co.
Shadrick Pedrick, Pedricktown.
Samuel Bolton, Sculltown.
Richard McStretch, Allowaystown.

Town.

Richard McStretch, AllowaysTown.

Teles Reset Penns Grove.

Jas M&T Reed, Woodstown
iel9

" tovin.: John P.Less Penns Grove. TAXES-PUBLIC NOTICE 13 HEREBY GIVEN.
That the several sums of money mentioned in the following list or schedule, assessed for Taxes in the city of Newark, in the A. D. 1844, in the names, and upon the lands, tenements and real estate, mentioned in the said list or achedule, respectively, were not paid and satisfied within the time limited and appointed for the payment thereof, and now remain unpaid and unsatisfied, and are a lieu upon the lands, tenements and real estate upon which the same were assessed, respectively—that is to say:

North Ward.

North Ward.

John McElray, house and lot, Nn. 86 Quarry st.
William Pollard, house and lot in Parker st. East Ward. John Caldwell, house and lot, No. 24 Centre et. John Calawell, nouse and lot, No. 24 Centre st.
Rauben Edmonds, house and lot, No. 63 Commerce st.
Elihu Plerson, house and lot, No. 191 Market st.
Nathaniel H. Fowler, vacant lot on Market st.
Thomas Smull and others, lands on the Neck, 38 acres,
formerly owned by U. T. Shipman,

William W. Green, houses and lots, No. 111 Mulberry st. and 42 Fair st.

George Rudd, house and lot, No. 10 McWhorter st.
William Sandford, house and lot, No. 10 Mercer st. And notice is hereby further given, that the owners or occu-ants of the said lands, tenements and real estate, are required pants of the said lands, tenements and real estate, are required to pay the taxes assessed upon the same, respectively, and in case default shall be made on such payment, that the said lands, tenements and real estate will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, to be held at the house of E. Stewart & Zon. Inkeepers in Broad street, in the city of Newark, on Monday, the 28th day of April next, at ten o'slock in the forenoon, for the shortesterm for which say person or pressure will agree to take said lands, tenements, hereditaments and real estate, and pay the Taxes due on the same respectively, or the balance thereof remaining unpaid, and the interest thereon, and all costs, fees, charges and expenses; in pursuance and by virtue of the provisions of an set of the Legislature of the state of New Jersey, entitled "A further supplement of the set entitled An act to incorporate the city of Newark," passed Merch 4th, 1841.

Collector of Arrears of Taxes of the city of Newark.

HENRY'S CHINESE SHAVING CREAM.
A fresh supply of this unequalled article for shaving just received and for sale at

Insurance Companies.

Hartford Fire Insurance A GENCY-The subscriber continues to insure every de-scription of property against loss or damage by Fire, on the most reasonable terms.

Office 143 Washington street. 23

I. M. ANDRUSS, Agent.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF N. Y. No. 44 Wall Street.

THIS institution since its organization on the first day of February, 1843, (twenty-two month-1) has issued nine hundred and sixty policies; the aggregate amount of premiums on which, give a capital iour times larger than what its charter required to commence with, and greatly exceeding the requisite amount to meet any probable annual lasses on this number of insurance; as is tested by the most approved table giving the rates of mortality, and by the experience of the oldest and most di-tinguished Life Office-in this country and in Great Bittain. Its capital is now rapidly augmenting by the second year's premiums becoming due, and by the daily accession of new members. Thus far it has sustained a loss of \$12,000 anly. The unexampled success of this Company affords strong evidence that the Mutual principle of Life insurance is growing in public favor and confidence; and that the important benefits resulting from it need only to be known, to vastly increase its business, and extenders usefulness.

To illustrate the advantage of the Mutual plan of Life Insurance, we cite a case from the "Equitable Society of London," v.z.—An insurance in the sum of \$5000 of 34 years' continuance, commencing at the age of 25, and terramating at 59; the accumulated profits the foren gave to it \$11,230 — making, with the sum insured, a total amount of \$16,250, payable to the survivore—more than three times the insurance. This Company will grant insurance on their own lives or the lives of others, for the whole duration of life, or for a limited period.

The terms are as favorable as those of any similar institution in the United States. The nott profit of the business of the members extend no larther than the amount of the respective premiums paid.

The Rates of Insurance on One Hundred Dollars on a Single Lafe for One Year.

		- 40	0 301 .	J161. 2 U			
Age	Cue Year Years.	For Life	One Year.	Years.	Age.	Vear.	Years. For Life.
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M. ROBINSON, President.

BAMUEL HANNAY, Secretary.

MINTURN Post, M. D., Physician to the Company.

J. G. GOBLE, M. D., Physician and Agent,

Office 3531 Broad street.

Newark, Dec. 27th, 1844 Newark, Dec. 27th, 1844.

Insurance. THE CROTON (MITUAL) INSURANCE COMPANY In the City of New-York.

THIS Company, recently organized according to the provisions of its Charter, is ready to insure all kinds of Marine, Inland Navigation, Transportation and Fire Ri ks, against loss or damage, at rates and t-rass moderate and liberal, and solicit the patronage of its friends and the public, at the office of the Company, No. 18 Wall street, or by their Agent in this city TRUSTEES Sitas M. Crandall.
Abraham V n Nest,
William B Cozzens,
Charles L. Vose, John J. Boyd. Edward Richardson, Edward Richardson, James Phuten, John J. Herrick. George C. De Kay, Samuel A. Lawrence, Theodore A Meyer, Wilsiam P. Furmes, John T. Gilchrist. Laring Andrews. Joseph B. Nones, Joh F. Butterworth, Joh. F. Butterworth,
Samuel Sherwood,
Zidock Pray,
therm in D. Gurd,
Joseph S. Smith,
Elias T. Addren,
Lawrence Hill,
Thomas Mo. ahan,
William H. Townsend,
Amas Nowes Loring Andrews, Cyrus Chenery

George Whitaker, James H. Suydam, James H. Suydam,
Goorge Palen,
William Burgoyae,
Lo maid App
SAMUEL At Lawrence, President,
Joheph B. Noyes, Vice President,
Lewis Berton, Scretary,
GOBLE, June, Office 35 Amos Noyes. John Breasted, Le nard Appleby.

J. G. GOBLES, Agent, Office 354 Broad at WILLIAMSBURG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. THE subscriber, Agent for the bave Company, is re dy to insure against ios: or damage by Fire, Dwelling Houses, Stores, Manuactories, Merchan ize, Produce, Unfinished Buildings, &c. &c., and to take all such risks as are usually assumed by Insuracco Co.'s at rates as low as any offered in this city.

WILLIAM ROFF, Agent,

ed in this city. WHAIAM ROFF, Agent,
At the Hardware store 263 Broad, corner of Canton street, DIRECTORS OF THE ABOVE COMPANY. Nicholas Wyckhoff, Christian Zabriskie, Chas. O. Handy, Francis Steinhill, John Leggett, Lemuel Richardson, Samuel H Chapp, Andrew C. Benedict, John Skillman, Abm. T. Van Boskerck, Frederick W Favre,

Jeremlan Johnson. LEMUEL RICHARDSON, President. A. B. HODGES, Sec'y.
WASHINGTON POST, Agent,
No. 62 Wed at., N. Y. j24-3m AGENCY OF THE NEW-YORK

CONTRIBUTIONSHIP INSURANCE CO CAPITAL 300.000 DOLLARS The aubscribt having received a Comm ssion from the New York Contributionship Insurance Company, is ready to in sure against loss or damage by Pire, Iwelling Houses, Stores Merchandize, Produce, &c. &c.; and in general, to take all such tisks as are usually assumed by insurance offices, on the most favorable terms. Nowark, October 23d, 1841. WILLIAM TUTTLE.

DIRECTORS OF THE AFORESAID COMPANY. John J. Palmer, Peter Loridard, James McCail, I. Smith Rogers, James McBride, John Haggerty, Renter Parish,
Gulian C. Verplanck, Renter Withers,
John Johnson, William Scott,
Caleb Barstow, Joseph Kernochan. Ferdinand Suydam, 'Thomas I'. Norris.
Peter J. Nevius, 223

PROTECTION.

ON Application to the Subscriber, on the corner of Broad and Market Street, over Waldron & Thomas' Store, Policies of Insurance against Loss or Damages by Pire may be obtained from the Howard Company,

"Banhattan,

"Etna.

"Contributionship.

"Trast.

AND From the Franklin, Philadelphia. Southwark.

GENERAL AGENCY. WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

WIGHT & THOMAS, Agents for procuring Pensions
and Patents, Sottlement and Collection of Claims against Government, and procuring Contracts

Agoncy for the sale of Maryland and Virginia Farms.

For New York Life Insurance Trust Co.,

GEO. C. THOMAS, Jun'r, THEODORE A DWIGHT.

oco Trust Co.; apply to PETER SYTHOFF, Agent.

Hon. Wm. L. Daylon, U. S. Senute, Trenton, N. J. Hon. George Sykes, M. C. Mount Holly, N. J. Gen. Farlee, M. C. Flemington, N. J. Hon. Hamilton Fish, M. C. New York.
His Excellency Gov. Haines, Hamburg, N. J. John Lorimer Graham, Esq. P. M. New York.
Ward B. Howard, Esq., P. M. Peekskill, New York.
Jabez Wood, Esq., P. M. Clarkstown, New York.
Jabez Wood, Esq., P. M. Leeds, Green Co., N. Y. Samuel Elmore, Esq., P. M. Leopus, N. Y.
J. Morgan Johnson, Esq., P. M. H. of Reps. U. B.
John Norton Jr. Esq., Buffalo, N. Y.
Sidney P. Haines, Esq., P. M. Alarion City, Missouri.
Hon. Wm. A. Harris, Washington, D. C.
His Excellency, Gov. Edwards, New Haven, Connecticut.
Geo. C. Bates, District Attorney, Detroit, Michigan.
His Excellency J. Wright Gordon, Marshall, Michigan.

Washington Saloon, BROAD STREET—The subset informs the citizens of Newark that he has re-opened the above establishment, (basensent story,) and fitted it up in a tyle of neatness and convenience not surpassed by any similar one in this city. The best OYSTERS the market affords served

in this city. The best OYSTERS the market affords serve up in every known style, at a moment's notice. Steak Broiled Chicken, &c. &c., constantly provided. He solicits continuance of public patronage.

Co-partnership under the firm of LANE, GUILI) & CO., for the transaction of a Cash livy Goods. Jobbing and Commission business, and have taken the store 55 William st., corner of Pine, New York.

P. VAN ZANDT LANE, WM B. GUILD, Z. H. KITCHEN.

PER ANNUM

NO. 219.

Ashland Hall. A FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL, centrally situated in West BLOOMFIELD. N. J.
D. A. FRAME, W. B. WARD, Teachers.

37 The number of pupils is limited to 20. Day Scholars Thorough preparation for College, or for business generally, is as fully secured to pupils at this, as at the best schools; at the same time, other interests of the pupils have due and special attention. The Sessions commence the first Tue-dave of May and N vember, and continue five months each Terms, from 60 to 80 doltars per session, varying with the age, studies, &c. This sum is for board, tuitton, washing, mendt g. fuel, lights, bed, bedding, and stationery. Circulars turnished ou application to the subscriber, by mail or otherwise.

DAVID A. FRAME, Principal.

David B. Crockett & Co., MANUFAUTURERS OF PATENT LEATHER, OIL'D SILK, GLAZED MUSLIN, JAPANNED BOARUS &c. Also, Patent Elastic Japanned Water Proof Hats and Capr, Are now prepared to fill orders for any thing in their line, at the old establishment, West Murket Place, near the Court

SAMUEL C. DUNN, Merchant Tailor, 321 Broad Street, OPPOSITE STEWART'S HOTEL, Has just received a great variety of French and English Cloths, French, English and German Cassimeres, and Fancy Vestlags, which will be made up to order at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable ferms. A share of patronage is solicited. Garments warranted to fit.

Garments wattanted to mt.
Cravats, Stocks, Gloves, Suspenders, &c., always on hand.
o3-tf
SAMUEI. C. DUNN.

CLARKE & CAMPFIELD.
BUFFALO, N. Y: Storage, Forwarding and Commission

MERCHANTS; DEALERS IN FLOUR, SALT, AND PRODUCE GENERALLY. Agents for Line Boats on the Erie Canal, and Vessels and Steamboats on the Lukes.

JAMES A CLARER,) A. B. CAMPPIELD, 1 CARRIAGE FACTORY,
320 Broad Street.

The subscriber has removed his Carriage Factory to a new building lately erected in the rear of the Repository, 320 Broad st, opposite the State Bank, where he carries on the above husiness in all its branches. All kinds of Carriages and Harness made to order, at short notice, in the best stylo, and constantly on kand. Those wanting any thing in his line are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere.

13-1y JOHN (;LARK, gr. N. B.—Carriages and Harness sold on commission, 3 on noderate terms. A. LEMASSENA.

STOCK, REAL ESTATE & INSURANCE BROKER Office, 281 Broad Street, A TTENDS PERSONALLY to the purchase and sale of Bank and insurance Stocks, and Real Estate, negotiating Loans on Bond and Mortgage, effecting Insurance, Renting Houses, Collection of Reats, Payment of Taxes, &c. &c.

Every attention will be paid to the interests of those who must be made as above

| Description of the use of Washington Hall must be made as above

GEORGE V. HANKINS
Invites the attention of his friends and the public to his new and beautiful assortment of HATS AND CAPS,

Now on hand at his new store, 298 throad street (formerly occupied by J S. Peshine.) where the most fastidious cannot help using suited, and the most economical will find it greatly to their advantage to purchase 80 Ole Bull and other Caps constantly on hand or made to do E E NI O V A E, OF THE NEWARK LOCK & BRASS FOUNDRY, From the old stand, No 11 M-chanic street, directly opposite,

In a New Shop, No. 12, The A. New Shop. No. 12, Where will be found, and for sale cheap, a genera' assortment of House and Store door Lock. Also, Siding Door appartus complete; Blind and Shotter Fasteology, &c. &c.

Also, companity on home all kinds of Cos in bands, Handles, Back Lights, Grass and Compenion Casilogs, Vorper Rivets, Old Zinc. Bolt Copper, Black 1 and Crucibles, which will be cold wholesale or retail, at reduced proces.

3.7 Particular attention paid to Belt Hanging and Jobbing,
Al-NOLD STIVERS, No. 12 Membanic at

A. A. E. A. E. D.

[A77] Respectfully make our acknowledgements to our

WE respectfully make our acknowledgements to our friend and consumers for their patenting—auring the part year, and inform than that with increased executive a find indicate their patential to exercise and execute their orders for the coming sinson. We will furnish at the shortest notice, Locks of all kinds, including

Tuttle's Selt Protecting Bank Lock,

Do do do Sate and state Door Lock,
from Door and Mortise Locks,
Closet Locks and Latches &c.
Also, Siding floor Fixtures complete, Blind and Shutter Fasteners, Copper Livets, &c.,
Also, Binson. Composition Castings of every description

Ball Hagging and Jobbing will also receive prompt attention.

Our friends, builders, and others, wanting siticles in our line, to respectfully invited to call.

ROBERT M TUT', LE,
No. 6 Mechanic at

STOVE, COPPER, TIN, AND SHEET IRON FACTORY.

W. WHITEHEAD would inform the public and his friends generally, that he continues at his old stand, 329 Broad street, where he keeps on hand a large assortment of Stoves, of various patterns, of the most approved kind in use, unlable for parlors, chuiches, halls, offices, but rooms, &c; and a great variety of Cooking Stoves. Also, Diams, of various patterns; Stove Pipe, Coal Heds, Urns, Zinc, Soap Stoves; ing. ther with a general assortment of plain as d is panned Tin Ware, Hollow Waise, Bross Kettles, Britannia Tea. Pots, Lead Pine and Pumps, for weils and cistons. Also, the Mammoth Pump, of his own in infacture for rall rooms and factories, which will the wil 50 gallons per minute. In connection with the above business he has added the manufacture of Bratters Kesses and Plumbing in general, together with the manufacture of all kinds of Copper Work; all of which will be done at New York prices.

He has also made an arrangement with the patentees for the manufacture and sale of the following articles; Miner's patent Steam Bath, so highly recommended by Prof. Bronson in his letties in Clinton street church. Also, Winte's patent Chlimery Top, which he warrants a ctrain cure for smoky chimneys, Espy's patent Ventilator, and Neal's patent Lard Linops. AND SHEET IRON FACTORY.

JOHNSON'S PATENT BOUBLE SYPBON. Also, Hicks' Patent Vapor Bath. - Manufactured and for sale wholesale and retail.

All orders in the above line will reattended to without delay. Jobbing in Tin, Copper, and Lead. Repairing of Pumps attended to at short notice.

New Hard-Ware Store in the North Ward. THE SUBSCRINER informs his friends and the public that he has taken the Store No. 100 Broad street, (one door THE SUBSCRIBER informs his friends and the puone that he has taken the Store No. 100 Broyd street, cone door north of Silas H. Kitchel's) where he is now receiving and opining a general assortment of Hardware and Cutlery, concesting of Cut, Wrought and Horse Nails; Cast, Blister and Spring Steel; Bir and Rolled fron, both American and English, of all sizes; Hook. Plate, Raised do.; Blind, Table, Common and Patent Futts; Brias Butts; James and American Sciews; Trunk, Cupboard, Till, Pad, Closet, Knob, both American and English; Mortice Locks; Thumb and Knob Latches, of all kinds; Bolta, Braces and Bitts; Hand, Pannel, Back, Campaes Sawe, Filea, Augers; Brushos; Broad, Hand and Wood Axes, of the very beat makers; Carpenter's. Hand and Lath Hatchets; Gridicons; general assortment of Hollow Wore; Shovele, Spades, &c.

STOVES—Having made an arrangemen with three of the largest Store Dealers in the city of Troy, the subscriber will offer in a few days the largest and most complete assortment of improved Stoves ever offered to the people of Newars, consisting of Stanley's Coal Burners, for Holls and Parlors, which has every advantage over all other Stoves, on account of its simplicity, economy and beauty; also, a large assortment of Cooking Stoves for Wood and Coal. Persons wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to wait until the above Stoves arrive, when a more particular description will be giren, which will be sold cheap for Cash, by WM. PLUME.

JONES & HALL'S

CHANGEABLE SAFETY LOCK.
THIS LOCK can, at the will of its possessor, be changed so
as to make m llions of locks out of one, so that neither Las to make millions of locks out of one, so that neither the maker nor any other person has any knowledge whatever of the Lock.

The subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he has purchased of his partner. Wm. Hall, of Boston, Mass., his half in the Patent Right in the above lock. This lock is now owned and will in future be manufactured only by H. C. Jones, at his establishment in the city of Newark, N. Jersey.—And by this advertisement he would notify all persons not to infringe upon his Patent Right. The subscriber has been to a great expense to manufacture and sell the above lock at much less price, according to the size, than can be hought in the United States. And he would further state, that his lock has never been picked nor opened without the true key that locked it, as will be seen by the many trials that it has undergone at different times, with a reward of \$500 to any persons who would open it fairly; but no one has ever been successful,—and it is warranted in all instances not to get out of order while in use, which has been a great annoyance to many who have used locks of different construction

Also, his Patent Pad Locks, for Rail. Road purposes, Prismos, Expresses and Custom Houses, which have been generally adopted, and give full satisfaction.

11. C. JONES, Fatent Lock Maker,
116. Newark, N. J.

BRISTOLE'S SARSAPARILLEA the maker nor any other person has any knowledge whatever

Briled Chicken, &c. &c., constantly provided. He solicits a continuance of public patronage.

WM. BALDWIN.

N. B.—STEWED TERRAPINS every evening, at 3s per plate.

METALLIC COATS FOR FIREMEN.

THESE Coats, so exercital to Firemen, are manfactured in any desired style they may be wanted. They will bear a very great degree of heat without injury, and will not stiffen in the cold. The price is exceedingly moderate, and companies combining together, and leaving their orders at the same me, will be furnished at the westelle price, and in such a tiple as they may deem most convenient and comfortable for sier hazardons occupation.

HUTCHINSON & RUNYON.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA

Is A SAFE, MILD, PLEASANT, AND YET POWEIL.

In and effect ive remetly formost complaints. It may be administered without danger to the tenderest infancy, and persons an alterative and tonic is to correct, purify and strengthen the cold. The price is exceedingly moderate, and companies combining together, and leaving their orders at the same me, will be furnished at the westelle price, and in such a tiple as they may deem most convenient and comfortable for sier hazardons occupation.

HUTCHINSON & RUNYON.

CO-PARTNERSHIP—The undersigned have formed

A VERY CHOICE STOCK OF CHARD

A CHAINS-In the best styles, for tall low, at

8. BALDWIN'S,

late G. R. Downing & Baldwin's

1, 81, le le m

£:•

Correspondence of the Newark Daily Advertiser.

TRENTON, March 15th, 1845. By the Bill which has passed the Senate to authorize the erection of a Lunatic Asylum, Daniel Haines, of Sussex, Thomas Arrowsmith, of Monmouth, John S. Condit, of Hudson, Joseph Saunders, of Gloucester, and Maurice Beesely, of Cape May, are appointed Commissioners to select a suitable site. The price to be paid for the location is limited to \$10,000. Within three months after the purchose of the property, the Governor is to appoint Commissioners to contract for the building of the Asylum, on such plan as the Commissioners so to be appointed shall approve-The plan and terms are to be approved by the Governor. The last named Commissioners are to give bond for \$20,000 for the faithful performance of their

The sum to be paid by the Commissioners for the erection of the Asylum is limited to \$25,000. The Commissioners are to receive three dollars per day and travelling expenses. It is made the duty of one or more of the last named Commissioners, to superintend the erection of the Asylum, for which they are to receive each two dollars per day.

By the bill which has passed the Senate for the sale of the Government lot, the erection of offices and repairing of the State House, &c. Samuel R. Gummere, Sam'l R. Hamilton, and Stacy A. Paxson, of Trenton, are appointed Commissioners to sell "the Government lot" at public auction, giving five weeks notice in the Trenton papers and in one in the cities of Philadelphia and New York. They are also authorized to cause a new roof to be put on the State House, erect porticees in front and rear, have it restuccoed in the style of Mercer Court House, and have the State House yard fonced, graded, and planted with suitable ornamental trees. They likewise have authority to cause to be erected two buildings of forty by fifty-five feet fronting on Second street, for offices for Secretary of State, Treasurer, Clerk of Chancery and Clerk of Supreme Court. The bill does not state whereabouts on Second street the offices are to be erected. It authorizes the commissioners to receive proposals for creeting the said buildings, making repairs, &c., but there is no limitation of the smount for which the Government lot shall be sold, nor of the expense of creeting the offices, making the repairs, or ornamenting the State House grounds.-The terms, &c. of the several matters are left entirely to the discretion of the Commissioners, whose sound judgements are a sufficient guarantée that it will be exercised with propriety.

The Commissioners appointed to value the stock, &c. of the N. J. State Prison, have valued it at \$10,-000. It was inventoried by Mr. Yard at \$18,000, making a difference of nearly one half. This may probably account for the \$6,000 that is said to have been paid into the Treasury by Mr. Yards during the last vear.

Pickel Scriptum.-The speeches of the exponent of Hunterdon Democracy (Mr. Pickel) in the House of Assembly during the past week amount 'to one hundred and twenty-five! boing an average of twenty-five a day, the House being in session but five

New Jersey and her U. S. Senators.

New Jersey has every reason to be proud of her U. S. Senators. During the session which has just gone by, they both distinguished themselves, not only for the fidelity and zeal with which they stood up for their immediate constituents; but for the manly stand they took upon all great national and constitutional questions. We have before us in a pamphlet form, the speech made by Senator Dayton on the 24th of last month, on the Texas question. It is able, arguntentative and elequent. We regret that we have room only for the following, which are the closing passages. --- Phila. Enquirer.

" Mr. President, the integrity of the States of this Union must be preserved at any price short of dishonor, and impositions on its parts, too grievous to be borne Wo ask our Southern friends not to press us. We feel that while the South has always clumored most, she has had least cause; that the Government has been almost exclusively in her hands from the beginning. The present acquisition we deprecate, first and principally, because it is a violation of the Constitution, and next because we feel that it can bring with it no commensurate good to counterbalance its cyils. It is hanging an immense State on the very outermost end of the Confederacy, and gives it the advantage of leverage against the centre. If it cannot, on trial, upheave it, it may at least break the beam, and carry a large fragment with it.

Sir, we want conciliation; we want forbearance at the hands of the South; of country, God'knows, we have "enough and to spare!" Filled from its verge to its centre with our free citizens and our free institutions, where, in the compass of light, could you find a nation reflecting more of greatness-inore of goodness! The mirror may yet, at some distant day, become too vast for use; if so, the hand of a workman, I trust, quiet, unimpassioned, may divide it into parts, and reset each in a framework of its own .--Then, and then only, may we hope that each will again give back the glorious image of the original. But let the hand of the workman shake with passion; let the spirit of violence but touch the plate, and it will be dashed into a thousand glittering fragments, fit only to be trodden in the dust by the heel of

We have a copy of this able speech, and shall take an early opportunity of making our readers acquainted with it.-ED.

We refer with pleasure to the bill, in another It will be seen that it promises an entertainment of the Father, who, without respect of persons, judgthe richest character. Mr. Kyle is himself without a rival on the flute in this country, but the names of inli into temptation, and from the faith; and in fear, MADAME Pico, confessedly the first vocalist on this lest a promise being left us of entering into his rest, side of the Atlantic, and Signor Sanquirico, a dis. any of us should seem to have come short of it. But tinguished member of the late Italian Opera, give assurance of a delightful musical treat. We derive time, not of fear, but of rejoicing, for it is the hour the following notice of Miss DeLuce from a city of his triumph.

Yes, and it is this Faith in the gospel which now Yes, and it is this Faith in the gospel which now Yes, and it is this Faith in the gospel which now Yes, and it is this Faith in the gospel which now Yes, and it is this Faith in the gospel which now Yes, and it is this Faith in the gospel which now Yes, and it is this Faith in the gospel which now Yes, and it is this Faith in the gospel which now Yes, and it is this Faith in the gospel which now Yes, and it is this Faith in the gospel which now Yes, and it is this Faith in the gospel which now Yes, and it is this Faith in the gospel which now Yes, and it is this Faith in the gospel which now Yes, and It is this Faith in the gospel which now Yes, and It is this Faith in the gospel which now Yes, and It is this Faith in the gospel which now Yes, and It is this Faith in the gospel which now Yes, and It is this Faith in the gospel which now Yes, and It is this Faith in the gospel which now Yes, and It is this Faith in the gospel which now Yes, and It is this Faith in the gospel which now Yes, and It is this Faith in the gospel which now Yes, and It is this Faith in the gospel which now Yes, and It is this Faith in the gospel which which yes the gospel which ye

Mr. Kule's Concert .- This talented professor gives a concert at the Washington Hall, Newark, on Tuesday next, at which Madame rice, signer sand vo-quirice, and some of the leading musicians and vo-calists will assist—among them Miss De Luce, who made so favorable a debut at the concert given for the made so favorable a debut at the concert given for the of the world. The dying Christian contemplates the Tuesday next, at which Madame Pico, Signor Sanlady has been gradually gaining ground with the pub We heard her at Sconcia's concert, at Brook lyn, given on the 4th inst., and were as much bleased as surprised. She possesses a voice of great compass -extending nearly to three octaves--equal in purity of intonation throughout. Her pronunciation o Italian is elegant and correct, and her manner of reading the poetry of English ballads is highly creditable to her taste and understanding. "Kathleen M'avourneen" very charmingly, and was as she deserved to be, loudly encored. A duet, "the Mariners," received a similar compliment. This composition introduced to our notice Miss Kate Do Luce, who made her d but on this occasion, and was most favorably received. Her voice, scarcely as yet fully developed, is a soprano of great delicacy and sweetness. Indeed, both young ladies seem to have had the good fortune to have studied under an excellent master, and bid fair, at no distant period, to take a high stand in the profession they have adopted.

ROBERT Rives, aged 81 years, father of Hon. Wm. C. Rives, died at Oak Ridge, Va. on the 9th inst. He was a volunteer on the plains of Yorktown; and for fifty years has filled a large space in the business and social affairs of that part of the State in which he lived.

The Loco Focos in Boston and Philadelphia, celebra and Gen. Jackson's seventy-eighth birthday on Friday. In Boston there was a grand Jackson and Annexation Ball, and in Philadelphia a grand salute.

The Whigs of the First Congressional District of as their candidate for Congress.

Jupoe Esre, of Cincinnati, having retired from the Bench which he has occupied with reputation for some ten years, having retired from office, the Bar of Hamilton Co. expressed their feelings on the occasion in a series of complimentary resolutions Judge Este is a native Jerseyman, and we take pleasure in repeating the subjoined comments by the Cin-

cinnati Gazette: The characteristics which marked the long judicial service of Judge Este were uprightness, industry, urbanity. When elected to the Bench, he put himself in a position, at once, from which he stood aloof from all political parties, and conflicting interests, and while in it, every member of the Bar was made to feel that he was a member of the Court, and as much interested in upholding its honor and dignity as he who presided over it-Judge Este yielded no principle. Yet, during ten years of public service—though placed often in trying circumstances, and oftener still surrounded by excited litigants, and professional brethren no less excited—no jar, no conflict ever occurred between the Court and any member of the Bar. His sway was firm, but kind, and there wan order and harmony.

We need not say, that acting upon these princiciples, Judge Este secured the confidence and respect of the people of Hamilton County. None doubted his integrity. No suitor, entering the halls of his court, feared that any personal bias, or political prejudice could move or sway him. For he occupied the proud judicial stand-not only of one conscious of right intention in all that he did-but of commanding the belief in the mind of a jealous public, that he was, as a Judge, above suspicion. The retirement of Judge Este, therefore, from the Bench is regretted by the whole people of Hamilton. They sympathise with the Bar in all that they say.

We regret that the parting address of Judge Esto to the Bar was not taken. It was brief, yet appropriate. His allusions to the brethren who had pas away, during his ten years term, was feelingly eloquent. But no effort was made to catch the words of parting, and we may not attempt a poor sketch of We embrace the opportunity, however, secured to us by a friend of giving a brief outline of the

Judge's life.

Judge Este was born at Morristown, New Jersey, 21st October, 1785, and graduated at Princeton College in September 1804. He studied law with Gabriel Ford, since a Judge of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, and was admitted to the Bar at Trenton, in 1808. In May, 1809 he moved to Ohio and com. menced the practice of the Law. The Legislature, December, 1834, elected him President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and in 1838, Judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati. His last term expired on the 5th inst.

The Bar have invited Judge Este to a public dinner on Thursday, the 13th inst. He has accepted. We anticipate a most pleasant, social mingling together of the members of the Profession on that occasion.

Reception of Mr. Calhoun .- A large meeting of citizens of Charlestown, S. C., was held on the 11th inst., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the Hon John C. Calhoun, with appropriate respect, on his arrival in that place from the seat of Government. The Hon. Kerr Boyce was called to the Chair, and Major A.O. Andrews acted as Secretary After addresses from Messis. Yancey and Belsor, and the adoption of a series of resolutions, a committee of fifty were appointed by the Chair, to act with a Committee of the City Council, to carry out the objects of the meeting.

Among the precious historical relics presented to the Maryland Historical Society at its meeting last week, was the banner of Pulaski's Legion, from Mr. Edmund Peale, of the Baltimore Museum. It appears that after the death of Pulaski, this relic, which was attached to a company organized by the brave Count in Baltimore, in 1778, fell into the hands of Captain Bentalou, who on retiring from the army, took it home with him and preserved it as a sacred relic for 45 years.

By the Southern Mail this Afternoon.

Correspondence of the Newark Daily Advertiser.

Washington, March 16th, 1845, Half-past 5 o'clock, P. M.

In the SENETE yesterday, before going into Executive Session, a resolution was adopted offered by Mr. BREESE, calling upon the Secretary of War to transmit to the Senute at the present session, a report I made by Mr. John Stockton, Superintendant of the Mineral Lands on Lake Superior, with the map accompanying the same.

The President of the Senate communicated the credentials of Hon. S. CAMERON, elected Senator of the United States for Pennsylvania for the remainder of the term of Mr. Buchanan, resigned.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, during which several nomina-tions were confirmed. I learn only to the following, viz: CHARLES H. HASWELL as Engineer in Chief in the Naval service, Mr. LAUGHLIN, of Teun., as Recorder of the Land Office, and Hon. BENJ. G. SHIELDS of Ala. Charge d'Affaires Venozuela, in place of Vespusian Ellis, appointed by Mr. Tyler, but among the large number of nominations undisposed by the late

The Zoll Verien treaty was taken up and debated, but before adjourning its further consideration was postponed till the next session of Congress. It is said that several treaties of not much immediate importance were ratified. The sessions of the Senate will probably consume another week; at least I am so informed by one of its members who understands the amount and character of the business designed for Senatorial consideration

Senator Bates yet continues among the living, though mostly in an unconscious and delirious situation. All hopes of his recovery are abandoned by the members of his family now in attendance upon him, his physicians and his friends. His professional attendant mentioned to me within the last half-hour that he could not possibly hold out but a few hours

Mr. BATES is a good man and christian as viewed in all the relations of life, whether it be as husband, father, friend or Senator. And the time of fear to the christian is not the hour of death, but the time of column, of Mr. Kyle's Concert to-morrow evening. his sojourning, as St. Peter teaches,-" If ye call on oth every man according to his work, pass the tim when the christian's work is finished, and his race is run, and he is going to receive his reward, then is the

so gloriously sustains the dying Senator, and which thus always sustains the believer in the last conflict with death. It has triumphed where all the powers King of Terrors with calmness, and greets him as a welcome messenger, for the gloom of the dying bed has been vanished by light from Heaven. Can then the power of faith be denied, or its reality doubted, when its influence has been manifested to the eye of sonse, and the testimony of experience is added to that of inspiration?

Can it be doubted, when it can exercise such influence, and pour such comfort into the soul, when all the resources of nature have failed, and all the bodily senses seem to be closed to all earthly objects? Ay who could have the heart to tear away this last refuge from failing humanity? Do not its consolations to the afflicted, the hopes it carries to the sick and dying, the comfort it wilds to the poor, the sorrowful and the distressed, entitle it to universal respect—embalm it in the heart of every friend of man, and consecrate it from the rude attacks of the malicious and profane Its power is coextensive with the wants and wees of man ; and, as illustrative of its influence and efficacy, may be held up for imitation the exercise of Christian faith and hope, as they existed in life, and are now manifested at its close by the dying believer,

Mr. BATES. I offer these reflections as being in consonance with the day on which they are written and the occasion of their being penned, not designing, however, to usurp the province of the preacher to whom it more befittingly and rightfully belon

Jersey Women Justices of the Peace !- According to the Phila. Ledger this morning, Sally Brown and Betsy French, maiden ladies, were elected Justices at the Woolwich town meeting, in Gloucester Co., Virginia have nominated Robert H. Whitfield, Esq. last week! They were run against the regular nomibations

Correspondence of the Newark Daily Advertiser. Bancroft and his Abolitionism-Mr. A. Fitch's new mode of Office-seeking-the health of Hon.

Washington, March 15th, 1845.

The gross abuses that were known to exist in the Navy Department under the old Board of Navy Commissioners, called so loudly for reform that a reorganization of that Department was effected with great unanimity by Congress. The Board alluded to was done away with, and, in place thereof five new and distinct Bureaus were created for the better discharge of the duties devolving upon it, which business management was sub-divided as follows,

Bureau of Navy Yards and Docks. Bureau of Construction, Equipment and Repairs. Bureau of Provision and Clothing. Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography. Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

These were duly organized immediately after the bussage of the act in 1842, but it is doubtful whether they have been conducted with a proper regard to the spirit and intent of the law by which they were created. The great and well founded complaint under the old organization was, that the Board of Commissioners overshadowed the Secretary himself in the controling influence of the Department, and thus the power designed to be under the direction of the throne, was greater than the throne itself. In order to obviate this crying evil, and restore to the Head of that Executive Department the supreme authority belong. ing to him, the reorganization was perfected, and the subordinate duties specifically assigned to the Chiefs of the Bureaus then created, each and all being made subject to the direct will and supervision of the Secretary, to be, in all official movements and acts, under nis controling influence.

Thus far it was, and is, all very well; but the question arises, was it the intent of Congress that the new trusts created under, and imposed by, the several Bureaus, should be placed in the hands, and at the direction, of officers in the Naval service? In the opinion of many it is not so supposed, as it was mainly the object of the reform to do away with the undue influence which it was well known had before, and might thereafter be exerted by gentlemen thus connected with the service. Nevertheless, the immediate control of the Bureaus were placed under the direction of persons highly and justly distinguished for their Naval exploits, and holding high rank in their ionorable profession. Thus, under another nameor names-was the Board of Navy Commissioners perpetuated, as the experience of the past few years them I learn that he remains very weak and low ;demonstrates, for the evils which have cropt in, under the present organization of the Navy Department are low numerous and aggravated. This was to have been expected as a natural sequence, as no other esult could have been looked for when the business management of the affairs of the Navy is committed entirely to Naval Officers, who are naturally inclined to favor their own class. The vigor of discipline is softened, dereliction of duty is winked at, and the labor of the service diminished. Hence it is that our quadrons abroad are indulged in their case, and in Legislature.—I refer to Senate Bill No. 69, entitled "A the pursuit of amusement, to the almost total neglect | further Supplement to an act entitled an act to incorpoof the legitimate purpose for what they are ordered rate the Mechanics' Bank of Paterson, passed February abroad, as are our whaling and commercial interests are left comparatively unprotected. In a widerest and the comparatively unprotected. In a widerest are left comparatively unprotected. are left comparatively unprotected. In evidence of shall embrace but one object and that shall be expressed this, I will state the fact that, one of our vessels of in the title," but the provisions of this Supplement ex-War remained in the harbor of Lima eleven months | tend no relief to the Stockholders but such as they may without tripping her anchor. And what olso than derive from Bunking upon a capital of \$30,000. No this could have been expected, when, perhaps, on his person from reading the title would suppose that the return, the command of the squadron, might be placed whole scope of the act, is to resuscitate an insolvent at the head of the very Bureau which had so indulged him? Should Congress require, by law, that regular periodical reports be made of the service performed by each ship in the service during the absence of the same, perhaps such evils as the one noticed might be hereafter counteracted. This requirement, and the placing of the Bureaus under civil rule, would work a thorough and wholesome change, highly advantageous to the Navy, and greatly to the pecuniary profit of the

Another ovil, loudly and justly complained of, is the Nepotism practiced by the Heads of the Bureaus. It is a fact that in the Bureau of Yards and Docks there is a Clerk who is a nephew of the Chief of the Bureau; and the chief Clerk has a nephew who is a Clerk there also. The Chief of the Bureau of Or-Chief Clerk in the Bureau of Yards and Docks has brother-in-law who is Clerk in the Bureau of Medcine. The Chief of the Bureau of Construction, &c has a brother-in-law who is Clerk in the Bureau : and the same is the case with the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing. Thus is there evidence of Nepotism of the most dangerous tendency prevailing throughout the whole Bureau system, which glaring evils nothing will correct, as seems to every one who has bestowe much consideration upon the subject, but to put the Bureaus under civil rule. Practical business men are needed to direct their management, and these the inerests of the Navy Department require should be sought for, and placed there, by the Government.

The opposition with which the nomination of Mr BANCROFT was met in the Senate was based upon the grounds of Dorrism, doubtful democracy, want of practical business habits and talent, and abolitionism The evidence by which to prove the correctness of the latter charge did not come to hand until too late to answer the purpose of those who brought the accusation, by meeting the bold denial of the Secretary's friends who attested to the unfounded character of

he sentiments imputed to him. The whole subject is one in which I feel no interst whatever, only so far as relates the fact that a northern man is placed at the Head of the Navy Dopartment, and therefore am pleased that Mr. BANcrors secured the appointment. But those who opposed the nomination, and particularly on the point of is abolition principles, and found difficulty in sustaining themselves by the necessary undeniable proof, will no doubt be gratified to learn that the document ary evidence of the fact can be adduced, and their charge sustained. For the benefit of the active agents n procuring Mr. B's. rejection, such as Messrs. Woodbury, McDuffie, Huger, and others, as also, for that of the southern wing of the Loco Foco party, I will place the evidence on record, and call Mr. Bancroft o the stand for that purpose.

When Mr. George Bancroft was a candidate for Congress, in the year 1834, several gentlemen, citizens of Northampton, Mass. addressed to him a letter. in which they say "we take the liberty to ask your sentiments on the great public questions which now agitate the community: In the "Hampehire Gazotte," published at Northampton (Mass.) October 8, 1834, I find the reply of Mr. Bancroft to the letter alluded to, bearing date Northampton Oct. 1, 1834, in which he discusses at length the various political questions "which now agitate the community." With respect to the abolition of slavery he holds the follow-

ing language, viz:-"If further great reforms in society are expected they must come from the people. Slaves are capital: the slaveholder is a capitalist. Free labor will be the first to demand the abolition of slavery; capital will be the last to concede it. We would not interfere with the domestic regulations of New Orleans or of Algiers; but we may demand the instant abolition of the slave trade in the district of Columbia, and should assist free labor to recover its rights in the capital of

the country." I have no time, or room, to quote from this address bounding with sentiments of the most dangerous tendency, and the corrupt appeals of the demagogue, farther than to cite the significant closing passages in which he demands of "the people" that they go forward with and push onward the abolition movement -Mr. Bancroft thus speaks:

"Let not the servants of the people (meaning Rep. esentatives in Congress) slink away, intimidated by abuse; nor should the people be, like the lion of the caravan, afraid of his keepers. The people must exercise their power, not for the purpose of controling an election, and lifting an aspirant into office, but to assert the dignity and assert the well-being of the millions. Liberty summons every citizen to action. Liberty invites every citizen to assist in giving to civilization its just and happiest development. She speaks as with a voice from Heaven: "Ye have seen what I did unto" your oppressors, "and how I bare you on eagle's wings, and brought you unto my-Now therefore if you will obey my voice INDEED

and keep my covenant, then ye shall be a peculiar Navy Department and abuses therein-George treasure unto me above all people." George Ban-

> Such were the sentiments of the Secretary of the Navy in 1834, when, with opinions like these, he must have held a position in the front rank of the abolition party, as then no movement for "instant abo-lition" reached farther than the District of Columbia, and I do not know, even, that it is now seriously ontertained to push it beyond that for "instant" action. But I have done with Mr. Bancroft and his abolition-

An entirely new and congenial mode of office seeking I observe has been discovered by Mr A. Fitch-firm of F. Butler's & Co., late Navy Agents of the U.S. at Marseilles-and may be found in a communication from that gentleman to the chairman of the Senate Committee of Naval affairs, contained in Senate documents No. 164, of the last session. It is well known that a controversy has been going

on for a long time in relation to the removal of the Messre Fitch as Navy Agents at Marseilles, and, also, with reference to their mode of keeping accounts with the Government, and the settlement thereof .-Their money transactions with the United States Government, have been the subject of no little remark here, particularly their interest account, charging it to the government when, at the same time holding near two hundred thousand dollars of the funds of the U.S. over and above all indebtedness of he government to the said firm. And such was the fact for a series of about eleven years. In a letter, addressed as above stated, while making an effort to be re-instated in his former comfortable situation at Marseilles. Mr. A. Fitch thus writes, viz:

"Under these circumstances, I have been left with no other mode but to make application to the honorable Senate of the United States for justice; though

promised, yet withheld in another quarter" "I am perfectly aware that the functions of the Senate in appointments are confined to the supervision of the nominations of the Executive. Nevertheless, I presume, that the Senate can give expression of opinion, of such character as they may deem proper, in any case existing between an individual who may memorialize that body and the Executive, by the adoption of a report and resolution of one of its committees, which might have a proper weight and influence WITH ANOTHER EXECUTIVE CHIEF MA GISTRATE. If this is not a new mode of office-seeking, and a bold attempt to forestall Capt. Polk, I have yet to learn what may be considered as new, or the meaning and design of words and movements.

The proposed call on the President, with reference to the act of John Tyler on the Texas Resolutions, and to the debate on which I have before alluded

has been laid on the table in the Senate. Mr. Bates, greatly to the surprise of his physicians and friends, still lives. The report of his death was current here this morning, as it is at the time of my present writing, that he is somewhat better. What communicate respecting his situation I obtain direct from the physicians in attendance upon him. From while some symptoms are more favorable others are much less so, and that they hope for the best while life lasts, though his tenure of life seems too frail to

continue long.

For Senate proceedings of to-day, I reserve my counts for the next mail.

For the Newark Daily Advertiser.

MECHANICS' BANK PATERSON. Mr. EDITOR .- As one of your Subscribers I claim little portion of your columns for the purpose of directing public attention towards a Bill which is now before ou Bank. As probably most of the members of the Legislature are unacquainted with the concerns of that bank, I will give a brief history of them, that if they pass the applement they cannot afterwards plead ignorance.

The institution under peculiar and painful circum

stances was declared to be insolvent some 8 or 10 years ago by the Chancellor, and was enjoined from exercising any of the privileges or franchises granted in its charter until the Court of Chancery should otherwise or der. All its moneys and effects passed into the hands of begivers, who still continue it office repre well the Stockholders as the Creditors of the Corporation. An application was made to the Chancellor last year to dissolve the injunction, which he refused to do and it is therefore in full force. Among the powers which by the injunction the company is restrained from exercising, is that of electing Directors and officers and duance, &c., is brother-in-law to the Chief of the that of issuing circulating notes, but strange to say the Bureau of Yards and Docks, and the latter has a supplement now before our Legislature nullifies the nephow who is a Clerk in the former Bureau. The wholesome law of 1829, respecting insolvent corporations under which the Chancellor seted, rides over the Court of Chancery and in the first section unqualifiedly provides for an election of Directors on the 2d Tuesday of May next, and annually thereafter; and by the 2d section recognizes a reorganization by the appointment of a President and Cashier and authorizes the issuing of circulating notes upon the paying in of \$30,000. It should be remembered that 2 or 3 years ago the Legislature were about repealing that charter with many others, which then went by the board and that upon the representation of the Stockholders that its repeal might embarrass the closing up of the concerns for their "relief" it

was stricken out of the repealing Bill. Under these circumstances, would the passage of this supplement be prudent and wise? Would it comport with that wholesome spirit of vigilance and caution which of late years has characterized our legislation upon the subject of Banks? The people of Paterson have tried the experiment of reviving an old bank in the instance of the Paterson Bank, which, after a new legislative life of a few years, "has died for want of breath." If the business of that town requires more capital, and the business community there are pressing upon the Legislature, and it is considered politic so soon after the adoption of the Constitution to increase the Banking of the State, let it be done by granting a new charter under proper checks, with a sufficiently large capital to extend essential aid to the industry of that part of the State, and not by galvanizing a broken in. stitution and setting it up again with a meagre capital of \$30,000, under the disguise of "relieving the stock-VERITAS. holders."

. The N. Y. city Oyer and Terminer commences its term to-day, when Judge Edmonds will for the first time take his seat on the bench. There are three murder cases set down for the first three days, and after them, the trial of Polly Bodine is next in order, and which if reached, will probably consume the best part of the week.

The New Hampshire Election .- It is not yet certain that the regular Loco Foco candidate for Governor has been elected, or that Woodbury, the Loco Foco candidate io Congress, in the district last represented by John P. Hale, has been any more successful. It is barely possible only that either of these candidates have secured their election.

Georgetown D. C. was illuminated on Thursday night in token of joy at the passage of the bill for the completion of the Ohio and Chesapeake Canal by the Maryland Legislature.

TIn Cincinnati there is to be a triangular contest for Mayor and city officers. The Whigs will run the present popular Mayor (Henry Spencer, Esq.) and the Natives and Abolitionists each have a candidate.

A fire occurred at Cincinnati on Monday, which burnt out entirely Mr. Plummer, hatter; Mr. Rosalom, plane maker; Mr. Thomas, confectioner; and Mr. Corwin, painter.

Mr. Secretary WALKER has appointed Judge Bibb's son, who was the late Secretary's confidential clerk, to a clerkship in the Land Office-by which means he is rezeed from \$1600 to \$1400 per annum. Robert Owen, the "Socialist," and Robert Dale

Owen, member of Congress from Indiana, are at the City Hotel, N. Y. ARTHUR TAPPAN lias been nominated by "the Liberty

Party" of the City of New York, as their candidate for

Onto.—The House have passed the bill of the Senate to alter the Congressional districts.

From the Portland Daily Advertiser. The Horrors of Millerism.

TRIAL OF ISRAEL DAMMON.-We have seen a report of the trial of a man who is termed Elder Damnon, at Dover, Maine, commenced the 17th ult. be ore Moses Sweat and Seth Lee, Esqs. The trial developes most shocking particulars, and convinces us more fully than before, that town and city authorties should interfere and arrest these sensual and demoralizing proceedings. They are as bad as the vorst days of that arch scoundrel and fanatic, Cochran, who "led silly women captive," and despoiled the lomestic peace of many a peaceful and respectable family. A part of the evidence we have omitted, it

eing too gross for publication. Dammon was charged with being a vagabond, ommon railer and brawler, neglecting to support his family, &c. He plead not guilty, and numerous witnesses were examined during the time of the trial, which lasted two days. J. W. E. Harvey testified that he had attended their meetings two days and four evenings. They were hugging and kissing each other; Dammon would lay on the floor, then jump up; they would frequently go into another room. Dammon has no means to support himself that I snow of. The meeting appeared very irreligious; nave seen him sit on the floor with a woman, his arms around her. The room they went into was a back room. They said the world's people must not

Win. C. Crosby, Esq., testified. He was at the meeting on Saturday night, from about 7 to 9 o'clock. There was a woman on the floor who lay on her back with a pillow under her head; she would occasionally arouse up and tell a vision which she said was revealed to her. They would at times all be talking at once, halloing at the top of their voices; some them said there was too much sin there. By spells it was the noisiest I ever attended. He had seen them n groups hugging and kissing each other. Once with his boots off, and the women would go and kiss his feet. One girl made a smack but did not hit his foot with her lips. Hall said, 'He that is ashamed of me before men, him will I be ashamed of before my father and the holy angels.'-She then gave his feet a number of kisses.

Lorton Lambert testified that he attended a meeting one evening lately, and that Dammon was very busive; called all other denominations liars, murderers, &c. A woman was present, who pretended to have visions, and who was blasphemously called the Imitation of Christ. She was said to be from Portand. Her name was Ellen Harmon. She told Mrs. Woodbury she must be baptized, or go to hell. Mrs. W. concluded to be baptized. A Miss Dorinda Baker, of Orrington, figured largely. She told Lambert he was the devil and would go to hell. She subsequentv went into the bed room with a man, whom they called Elder White, and when they came out they were hugging each other. Miss Baker then went t one Doore, and they kissed each other. This night, they went to the water and baptized. The visionist, Miss Harmon, lying on the floor several hours-from 7 to 1 o'clock that night. Part of the time Dammon ay on the floor, on his back. Elder White said if he Almighty had any thing to reveal, he revealed t to Miss H. She acted as mediator.

Jere B. Green testified, that in the meeting he at ended, he saw men wash women's feet, &c—Elder D. was the presiding Elder. He saw Dammon kiss Mrs. Osborn.

Eben Trundy testified that prisoner told him he must live on them that had property-and if God did not come, then they must all go to work together. The first witness offered by the detence, was Jas. Ayer, Jr. He denied that a man went into the bed room with Miss Baker. He is an adventist, and said it was a part of their faith to kiss each other—and they had bible authority for it. He admitted that pr soner had no other business than to attend meet ings. Dammon admitted he had a spiritual wife, and was glad of it. He understood Miss Harmon had a vision at Portland, and was travelling through the

country relating it. Job Moody, one of the brethren, affirmed, that prisoner had repeatedly urged upon them the necessity of quitting all labor. He affirmed that D's character was good. As for himself, he had been serving the Lord and hammering against the devil of late.

George Woodbury affirmed he believed in Miss Harmon's visions, because she told his wife's feelings correctly. It was the impression that prisoner kisses his wife. Believed the world will come to an end within two months; prisoner preaches so This is the faith of the band. He believed the vieters Har mon and Baker's revelations as much as though they came from God. Sister Harmon said to his wife and the girls, if they did not do as she said, they would go to hell. His wife and Dammon passed across the the overseer was so badly hurt that he deductor floor on their hands and knees. Some man did go into the bed room. Heard brother Dammon say the gift of healing the sick lay in the church. Dammor advised us not to work, because there is enough to ive on until the end of the world.

Thomas Proctor testified that prisoner confessed to him that Miss Baker had an exercise in the bed room and he went in and helped her out.

Much other testimony was received, pro and con of a similar character, and the prisoner opened his defence. He cited Luke 7, 36; John 13; last chap. in Romans. Philippians 4th; 1st Thes. 5th chap. Prisoner again rose, and read the 50th and 126th Psalm. He argued that the day of grace had gone

by, that the believers were reduced, but that there were too many yet, and that the end of the world would come within a week. The prisoner was sentenced to ten days in the

House of Correction; from which sentence he appealed On Tuesday, after the trial was concluded, and while the Court was waiting for the Counsel to come

n, prisoner and his witnesses asked permission, and sung that hymn, by John Craig, beginning-"While I was down in Egypt's land, I heard my Savior was at hand : The midnight cry was sounding, And I wanted to be free. So I left my former brethren

To sound the jubilee.' These scenes are not enacted at Atkinson only.-In this city, we are informed "gross deeds" are done by one section of these fanatics—for there are two.— One worshipping with propriety of conduct (so far as we know) at Beethoven Hall,—the other at private houses. 'The latter hold to the 'kissing,' 'washing each others feet,' abandoning work, &c. Many of these were once respectable, happy, and comfortably situated. Now, by this delusion of the devil, they are wallowing on the floor, their characters lost, their families broken up, their daughters debased, their minds wild with insanity. It is indeed a melancholy reflection, and well deserving the attention of the numane, how this wild fire may be stopped, our youth prevented from pollution, those saved who are not yet atterly ruined—and those ruined, recovered if it can be so. We commend to the attention of all, public authorities, and private citizens, this evil in our midst: and pray success may attend their efforts to abate it. and prevent its spread and desolating consequences.

Gen. CAMERON, the newly elected U. S. Senator of Pennsylvania, served a regular apprenticeship to the printing business, and was a practical printer for a number of veers.

The prevailing party in Pennsylvania exhibit much chagrin at this selection, and its papers speak of the new Senator as "pledged to all the principal Whig measures."

A Sarcophagus, and Gen. Jackson .- A letter in the Globe from Com. Jesse D. Elliot, of the U. S. Navy, shews that he has presented to the National Institute a Sarcophagus, obtained at the Island of Malta, and suggests that it beretained in the Institute until it should be required as the receptacle of the remains of ex-President Jackson. This Sarcophagus is supposed to have contained the remains of the Roman Emperor, Alex. Severus.

A Defaulter for \$275,000.—It is said that the U.S. Agent appointed to receive the Mexican instalments absconded with the money about the time the revolution broke out there. He was a Spaniard, a partner in a large Commercial House, and a friend of Santa Anna's.

The correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot states hat the President's cabinet is already divided on the question, whether a strictly revenue, or a protective, tariff policy, shall be adopted; and that Mr. Polk is decidedly in favor of the latter.

The Louisiana Constitutional Convention, has esolved, that from and after the year 1848, the seat of legislation is to be removed to some point of the State not less than sixty miles from New Orleans.

JAMES A. SEDDON, of Richmond, (Calhounite), has been nominated by the Loco-Focos to run for Congress against John M. Borrs.

FGISLATURE OF NEW JERSEL Reported for the Newark Daily Adventage HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, March 15th, No Saturday, 9 A. M. Reports of Committee. Scripper the Senate Bill without amendment elative to the sale of the real estates of infant that the sale of the sale of the real estates of infant.

relative to the sale of the real estates of infants.

Mr. Phillips the Senate bill to incorporate the contester Manufacturing Co. in Canden.

Mr. Reynolds offered a resolution that when the sadjourn it adjourn to meet on Monday and the sale of th

House adjourn it adjourn to meet on Monday and 3 P. M. Agreed to.

Mr. Phillips a resolution that the House with table to be taken up next Tuesday.

Mr. M. Kitchel moved to re-commit to committee the act authorizing voting by ballot at meetings throughout the State, for the purpose of ing it conform to certain laws which have always and M. Kitchel appointed the Com. and M. Kitchel appointed the Cont.

An act to set off Union township from Suffer.

An act to set on Omon township non stated Dover, Monnouth Co. was ordered to be engaged. The Dover, Monnouth Co. was ordered to the sale of the rate of infants was ordered a third reading. This produces the installation in those green with the Chancellor jurisdiction in those cases which the adoption of the new Constitution were the Legislature.

Mr. Pickel, moved to re-consider the voted by day by which the Senate bill, an act to facility by

hay by Which the Genard on pussed.

Mr. Scudder said he believed the bill the believed of all. The next the views of all. Mr. SCUDDER said he believed the bill modified as to suit the views of all. The projection of members was to the section giving Court power to remove the trial of an indication to the motion would prevail and the bill recommendation was agreed to and the bill recommendation. Adjourned.

IT A Washington correspondent of the Co & Enquirer (C. K.) says-

Another candidate from Pennsylvania, for the cant seat on the bench of the Supreme Can warmly pressed, Judge Grier, of Pittsburg, a capable man. The addition of names seem add to the indecision of the President, which we to the postponement of the whole mater-a mistake as I apprehend in point of policy, and any n point of fact.

It is a wrong, because the Circuit, consider Pennsylvania and New Jersey, is entitled to the and suffers for want of one. It is a mission cause delay is apt to beget new applicants, and therefore to the difficulties of the appointing port.
It was the practice of General Washington from any cause, he foresaw that a public the about to become vacant—to cast about in the for the proper successor, and then, the movem he vacancy occurred, to fill it. Such too, is he practice of the British Government—where, as unbarren Government, the class of applicants for office faster than any other class, and the advantage such a course both in preventing unnecessive pense and in escaping painful solicitation is on But Mr. Polk does not yet walk with an am

step-nor assume the decisive tone, which per may come. From the Southern Chronicle.

The wonderful performances of the Electric Telephone have suggested the following attempt at a tribute by genius of the inventor, in Latin elegine verse. with all humility, submit to the philosophic woll with all humility, submit to the philosophic woll as propriety of calling this new invention "the Cora graph," and its illustrious author "the Ceraunograph EPIGRAMMA

In Morseum Ceraunographum.—Naturæ Spoliotæ Quod Parcite, ait Natura, almain nudare parenem, Nati! Franclinius nubibus arma rapit; Pingit Phoebeis radiis Dagnerrius audax; Jam ignis colestis Monsica scripta parat.

For the English reader I have added the follows rather loose translation: EPIGRAM On Morse, the Ceraunographer.—Nature complaining of her Sons' Spoliations. What, daring men! crics Nature, will ye spare! See Franklin force the clouds their bolts to burn! The Sun resigns his pencil to Dauguerre, While Morse the lightning makes his Secretar.

Dreadful Whirlwind.—On Tuesday morning, at the instant, a tornado or whirlwind crossed the inplantation of General Lewis, situated in the parish St. Tammany, about six miles from Madison's For about ten minutes the wind blew with stupende force, tearing up by the roots trees three feet in diam ter. But the most serious part of the disaster is to loss of two lives—that of the owner and of a new woman. They had taken shelter under a large she in which bricks were made-the shed was blown down and the woman and a horse were killed on the and a half afterwards. His name was Baplacea. native of this State, and a very h man. The tornado appears to have been confined the plantation of Gen. Lewis-as we have not be of any damage being done in the neighborhood. In Baptist died with great calmness—shook hands in last moments with those around him and bade the farewell.--N. O. Cour.

An Impostor.—A man from Virginia calling is self W. W. Wise, and professing to be the nephral Hon. Henry A. Wise, lately imposed upon the people of New York Mills, Oneida County, by pretending be a deaf mute and a writing master. He success in getting a large class, and all went on smoothly & he was detected in making himself too familiar wi the pockets of a fellow boarder, when suspicions was excited that he was more deficient in honesty that a the sense of hearing. It turned out that he conk hear perfectly well, and a committee of the indignar citizens succeeded in causing the "dumb to speat". It is said that another individual has been playing t similar game at Hamilton under the name of Sur-

merville. A Good Book.—We understand that a walty gentleman called upon Bishop Onderdonk a ling and on taking leave, made him the present

Supposed Slavers Committed - Last evening U. S. Marshal, Forest, accompanied by officer Ad G. Ridgely, deputy marshal, arrived per steam from the U.S. frigate Congress, in Annapolis Ross having in custody the captain and two officers of the brig Montevideo, arrested by G. W. Gordon, Eq. S. Consul at Rio, charged with aiding and about the slave trade on the coast of Africa, together nine men as witnesses. The whole party were ed in jail to wait further action.—Baltimore Patri

The Ohio River.—Apprehensions of an overall The Louisville Journal of Monday says, "them has been pouring down since Friday night with the state of the same of th little intermission, and there are no signs as 7th its ceasing. The river is very high and rising that it will no doubt reach the curb-stones on 😭 mercial Row to-morrow, one of the most elements on the levee. From present appearance water will be higher than it has been since the orable overflow of '32.

Rev. Jos. P. Thompson, of the Chapel st. Con gational Church in this city, notified his congression last evening that after the expiration of two weeks should no longer be their Pastor, having acceptal call to take charge of the Tabernacle, in New York Mr. T. declined this offer on a former occasion, overwhelming reasons have now induced him to cept.-New Haven Herald Sat.

The weather continues bright and balmy The prairie tinged with green, the blooming per-tree, the budding elm, and the delicate violet, min one fancy himself transported into the midst of Aria rather than to be lingering in the usually cold man of February. The whole winter has been of of marked mildness.—Cherokee Advocate Feb. 20.

Fight with Knives .- Two Irishmen, named le Morrison and James Connell had a fight with at Mobile on Sunday, the 23d ult., in which were severely wounded, Morrison particularly, received seven dangerous wounds in his breet shoulder. His life is despaired of.

From the Broadway Journal of Saurday. To the Author of the " Vestiges of Creation. Self-missioned Leader through Creation's maze!
Dost thou interpret thus God's mighty scheme—
Weaving the cobweb fancies of a dream
O'er each grey vestige of His mystic ways!
When thus 'mid chaos thou didst blindly grope,
Gathering new links for matter's heavy chain,
Duckly there not in thy soul the weest hope Dwelt there not in thy soul the secret hope
That some strong truth would rend the bond of pair
Which fixed thee to Progression's iron wheel!
Oh teach not suffering earth such hopeless creed: On teach not suffering earth such hopeies.
For heavy were her curse if doomed to feel
That, in her frequent hour of bitter need,
Her lifting eye of prayer could only see
Necessity's stern laws, graven on eternity.

ly. C JUPRNAL, Two Bollars per se to or Two Hollars and Frily Lent

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OWN SHENTINGS AND NITINGS - 19 balon Reaver Wills Sheeting. 19 balon Reaver Wills Sheeting. 15 do. 19 billifethel and Unles du. 5 do. 19 billifethel and Unles du. 5 do. 19 billifethel Warn. 15 berriel Ecohor Tarlon. 10 bal ut a saile Wark. 2 do. 40 worth Burlaya. 15 do. Carlon Balta. 15 do. baler have Warhings. 15 do. baler and white Warhings. 18 do. baler and white Warhings. 18 do. New McKelle & Co. New



No. 45 Quay atreet, Aman; C. BRAINERI: No. 7 Houth street, New York and South will leave New York and

Christian Zabriadre
LERIFEL RICHARDSON, Pros't
AFRANK R. HOOSE, 1966 7.
CHAS. T. SMYTH. Agent
PIRE INSURANCE—PROTECTIO
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Bartlers, Coun-

DIACKSMITH'S NOTICE.
Sorber respectfully grees notice to
feech, parents and the public generally.

Total received a new fourth's shop on Quay

Total Research and the public generally.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

ORE JUDGE CONCLUDE OF THE DATE OF T

mblt de-ma B of the Control of the C



DRIED APPLES—50 bushels Dried Apples for sale by

WARD MEETINGS.

To of the First Ward to your
ps of the ist Ward are requested in
17h o'cleck at their head quarters,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, BY BULL & TUTTLE, No. 134 BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE, Mc.

VOLUME. XII.—No. 66.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 1845.

PRICE ONE CENT

OCTIVE AMERICAN REPUBLICAN & BALTIORE CLIPPER is furnished to subscribers, by care-SLIPPER is turnished to sussemers, by careers, at only six and a quarter cents per week to the Carriers only at the end of each week

The Clipper was and the second of the per per year—payable, always, in advance.

TERES OF ADVERTISING:

1 square, t time, \$9.55 | 1 square, 1 month, \$4.00 | 1 do. 2 do. 7.00 | 1 do. 2 do. 7.00 | 1 do. 3 do. 1.00 | 1 do. 3 do. 10.00 | 1 do. 3 do. 10.00 | 1 do. 3 do. 10.00 | 1 do. 4 do. 10.00 | 1 do. 5 do. 10.00 | 1 do. 2 do. 7.75 | 1 do. 6 do. 15.00 | 1 do. 2 do. 2.75 | 1 do. 6 do. 15.00 | 1 do. 2 do. 2.75 | 1 do. 1 year, 30.00 | Ten lines or less make a square—if an advertisement exceeds ten lines, the price will be in proportion.

All advertisements are payable at the time of their masertion.

msertion.
3G-THE WEEKLY CLIPPER, a large Family aper, containing all the select matter of the is pathished every Saturday morning, at the low of \$1.00 per annum. papers sent by mail, are discontinued the day ch the advance payment expires.

(From the Portland Argas.)
THE HORRORS OF MILLERISM—TRIAL OF ISRAEL DAMMON.
We have seen a report of the trial of a man who is termed Elder Dammon, at Dover, in this State, commenced the 17th ult., before Moses Sweat and Seth Lee, Esqs. The trial developes most shocking particulars, and convinces us more fully than before, that town and city authorities should interfer and arrest these city authorities should interfere and arrest these city authorities should interfere and arrest these sensual and demoralizing proceedings. They are as bad as the worst days of that arch secundrel and fanatic, Cochran, who "led silly women captive," and despoiled the domestic peace of many a peaceful and respectable family. A part of the evidence we have omitted, it being too gross for publication.

Loo gross for publications.

Dammon was charged with being a vagabond, a common railer and brawler, neglecting to support his family, &c. He plead net guilty, and numerous witnesses were examined during the time of trial, which lasted two days. Some of the witnesses testified that they saw publing. of the witnesses testified that they saw nothing improper, and others detailed what they saw—showing that the conduct of prisoner and his associates was abominable. To this point J. W. E. Harvey testified that he had attended their meetings two days and four evenings.— First meeting lasted eight days; have known Darmon six weeks; Dammon, White and Hall

Dammon said the sinners were going to hell in two days. They were hugging and kissing each other; Dammon would lay on the floor, then jump up; they would frequently go into another room. Dammon has no means to support himself that I know of. The receives another room. Dammon has no means to sup-port himself that I know of. The meeting appert himself that I know of. The meeting appeared very irreligious; have seen him sit on the floor with a woman, his arms around her. The room they went into was a back room, don't know what was in it; I was in two rooms where there was a fire. In the back room they said the world's people must noting. Dammon said the meeting was to be a private meeting and they wanted no one to come in unless they believed as he did in the Advent doctrine. I did go to them: I went to satisfy myself what

would occasionally arouse up and tell a vision which she said was revealed to her. They would at times all be talking at once, hallowing at the top of their voices;—some of them said there was too much sin there. After the coscame there that did not believe in the advent doctrine. At one time Dammon said there were hogs there not belonging to the band, and sequently he addressed him again, said, you and form of the force, and said, I am an honest man, or I could not look you in the face, and soid, I am an honest man, or I could not look me in the face, and you have helfs.

Paramon said if he was owner of the house, he would complete a proposed and exertion in the cause through a proposed and exertion in the cause through a proposed and the search of the house, he would complete an opportunity of the said that the people should have an opportunity of the value of Mr. Consessa Welder Hall with his boots off, of the value of Mr. Googh's abstract the soften and the women would go and kins his feet.—
Once saw Elder Hall with his boots off, of the value of Mr. Googh's abstract the offered by the key. J. K. Nichols:

Whereas, It is made the duty of the respective form with the lips. Hall said, if that is ashamed of boofere men him will I be ashamed of boofere men him will I be ashamed of boofere may be his feet a number of kisses.

Lotion Lambert testlified that he attended a wavered to the character and the trimples of the capture of the capt

known him for 20 to 30 years, and his charac-

ter was good till recently.

Jere B. Green testified that in the meeting he attended, he saw men wash women's feet, &c. Elder D. was the preciding Elder. He

saw Dammon kiss Mrs. Ösborn.

that D's character was good. As for himself, the tears that would start unbidden, he pro

Elder Flavel Bartlett, testined that prisoner did not belong to the Free-will Baptist church, and was not in fellowship with them.

Joseph Knights, of Garland, testified that he attended one of Dammon's meetings at Garland. Ho behaved well till meeting was over, and then he fell to kissing and hugging a girl. If Carland, it is common report that he is a

John 13, last chapter in Romans. Phillipians 4th; 4st Thes. 5th chap. J. S. Holmes assisted him in his defence. C. L. Chandler and H. O. Morrison argued the cause for the State.

Craig, beginning—

"While I was dewn in Egypt's land,
I heard my Saviour was at hand;
The midnight cry was sounding,
And I wanted to be free,
So I left my former brethren
To sound the jubilee."

where there was a fire. In the back room they said the world's people must notigo. Dammon said the meeting was to be a private meeting and they wanted no one to come in unless they believed as he did in the Advent doctrine. I did go to them; I went to satisfy myself what was done. I had no hostile feelings against them. Prisoner lived en his followers.

Wm. C. Crosby testified. He was at the meeting on Saturday night, from about 7 to 9 o'clock. There was a woman on the floor who lay on her back with a pillow under her head; she would occasionally arouse up and tell a vision which clearly said the said of the said to be free.

8 o I left my former brethers
To sound the jubiles."

These scenes are not enucted at Atkinson, of Scripture, and prayer by the Rev. John Eldeds" are enacted by one section of these farming at nine o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, and was oponed with reading a portion of Scripture, and prayer by the Rev. John Eldeds" are enacted by one section of these farming at nine o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, and was oponed with reading a portion of Scripture, and prayer by the Rev. John Eldeds" are enacted by one section of these farming at nine o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, and was oponed with reading a portion of Scripture, and prayer by the Rev. John Eldeds" are enacted by one section of these farming at nine o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, and was oponed with reading a portion of Scripture, and prayer by the Rev. John Eldeds" are enacted by one section of these farming at nine o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, and was oponed with reading a portion of Scripture, and prayer by the Rev. John Eldeds" are enacted by one section of these farming at nine o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, and was oponed with reading a portion of Scripture, and prayer by the Rev. John Eldeds" are enacted by one section of these farming at nine o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, and was oponed with reading a portion of Scripture, and prayer by the Rev. John Eldeds" are enacted by one section of these farming at n

writer at Alexandria, to a Northern paper, thus eloquently refers to the lectures on tem-

Well, I have heard at length the Temperthere was too much sin there. After the cessation of the noise, Dammon got up and was more coherent; he complained of those that in Washington, from Baltimore, the latter part of last week, and after addressing crowds at came there that did not believe in the advent doctrine. At one time Dammon said there the Capitol, visited us on ruseday, and spoke were hogs there not belonging to the band, and pointed at him and said, I mean you, sir. Subsequently, he addressed him again, said, you sequently he addressed him again, said, you can't drive us out of town; he stared him in the processed and said, I am an honest man, or I could pointment he delivered an address on the power not look you in the fine, and you have hell's of male grample and exertion in the cause

was plasphemously called the Imitation of Christ. She was said to be from Portland. Her name was Ellen Harmon. She told Mrs. Woodbury she must be baptised or go to hell. Mrs. Woodbury concluded to be baptised. A Miss Dorinda Baker, of Orrington, figured largely. She told Lambert he was the devil and would go to hell. She subsequently went into the bed from with a man, whom they called Elder White, and when they came out they ware hussing as a single of the subsequent of the subsequence of the subsequence of the brightness of the subsequence of the Stamp Act as unconstitutional, and thought it would be so proconcerned, for which amounts they shall have dean appropriation to the subsequence of the Stamp Act as unconstitutional, and thought it would be so proconcerned, for which amounts they shall have claims upon the Conference funds, as in other the school of the Rhotorician, but of Nature.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by this Conference to take into consideration, such the dominant political party of this Conference to take into consideration, such the dominant political party of this Conference to take into consideration, such the dominant political party of this Conference to take into consideration, such the dominant political party of this Conference to take into consideration, such the dominant political party of this Conference to take into consideration, such the dominant political party of the city, and thus place in its councils a man cases of delinquency, and n when they came out they were hugging each other. Miss Baker then went to one Doore, and kissed each other. This night they went to the water and baptized. The visionist, Miss joyed advantages superior to himself, he said.

and kissed each other. This night, they went to the water and baptized. The visionist, Miss joyed advantages superior to himself, he said, Harmon, lying on the floor several hours—to the water and baptized. The visionist, Miss joyed advantages superior to himself, he said, from 7 to 1 o'clock, that night. Part of the time Dammon lay on the floor, on his back. Elder White said if the Almighty had any thing to reveal, he revealed it to Miss H. She acted as mediator.

Dascon James Rowe testified that prisoner stood up in the floor and said, While I stand here, men nor devils cannot hurt you. He had known him for 20 to 30 years, and his charaction for the committee is to examine and report on the influence, the magician himself the while seem.

The doubtless enjoyed advantages superior to himself, he said, over, on motion of the Rev. Levi R. Reese, were, on motion of the Rev. cious of the waxing powers of enchantment.

his enchantment.

He began by touching some of the finer chords of that instrument which God has strung within us all, and the responsive echoes truly told it was not in vain. He appealed to Eben Trundy testified that prisoner told him he must live on them that had property, and if God did not come, then they must all go to hold them in a state of suffering. A child with work together.

The first witness offered by the defence, was ing—a child drowning—a child burning—a child in any condition of distress, inJames Ayer, Jr. He denied that a man went stantly awakens sympathy and meets deliver-James Ayer, Jr. He denied that a man went stantly awakens sympatny and meet deliverance be possible. But who cares adventist, and said it was a part of their faith to kiss each other—and that they had Bible authority for it. He admitted that prisoner had no other business than to attend meetings.—Dammon admitted he had a spiritual wife, and was glad of it. He understood Miss Harmon had a vision at Portland, and was travelling through the country relating it. through the country relating it.

Job Moody, one of the brethren, affirmed that prisoner had repeatedly urged upon them the necessity of quitting all labor. He affirmed was done, and not much less for brushing away

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 1845.

The had been serving the Lord and hammering against the devil of late.

The corge Woodbury affirmed he believed in miss hisrmon's visions, because she told his wife feelings correctly. It was his impression that prisoner kissed his wife. Believed the world will come to an end within two months: prisoner preaches so. This is the faith of the band. It was easil, and he believed, the sisters Ilarmon and Baker's revelations as much as it hough they came from God. Sister Harmon and Baker's revelations as much as it hough they came from God. Sister Harmon said to his wife and tigrils if they did not do and and and knees. Some man did go into the bed-room. Heard brother Dammon asysted earlies hed-room. Heard brother Dammon asysted and Dammon passed across the floor on their bed-room. Heard brother Dammon asysted and not work, because there is enough to live on until the end of the world. Others of the band testified to prisoner's and shabily tuplers,—and if there be any other bandon advised us not to work, because there is enough to live on until the end of the world. Others of the band testified to prisoner's coordition of humanity, it had its represented wine-drinkers, and shabily tuplers,—and if there be any other bandon advised us not to work, because there is enough to live on until the end of the world. Others of the band testified to prisoner's condition of humanity, it had its represented wine-drinkers, and shabily tuplers,—and if there be any other bands and knees. Some man did go into the bed-room, Heard brother Dammon assysted earned, the stiffed that prisoner on the part of the speaker, except to try to said to the floor in order to convene more people.

Thomas Proctor testified that prisoner on the part of the speaker, except to try to said to the floor in order to convene more people.

Thomas Proctor testified that prisoner on the part of the speaker, except to try to said the bed-room, and he went in and holped her out.

Elder Flavel Bartlett, testified that prisoner of

ter.
Mr. Gough speaks warmly of his adopted In Garland, it is common report that he is a disturber of the peace.

Much other testimony was received, pro and con, of a similar character, and the prisoner opened his defence. He cited Luke 7, 38; John 13, last chapter in Romans. Phillipians 4th; 1st Thes. 5th chap. J. S. Holmes assistable in this process of the prisoner of the prisoner opened his prisoner of the prisoner opened his defence. C. L. Chandler and H. S. Holmes assistable in the prisoner of the prisoner opened his defence. He cited Luke 7, 38; John 13, last chapter in Romans. Philipians opened his prisoner opened his prisoner opened his defence. He cited Luke 7, 38; John 13, last chapter in Romans. Philipians opened his prisoner opened his prisoner opened his defence. He cited Luke 7, 38; John 13, last chapter in Romans. Philipians opened his prisoner opened his defence. He cited Luke 7, 38; John 13, last chapter in Romans. Philipians opened his prisoner opened his defence. He cited Luke 7, 38; John 13, last chapter in Romans. Philipians opened his prisoner opened his defence. He cited Luke 7, 38; John 13, last chapter in Romans. Philipians opened his prisoner opened his defence. He cited Luke 7, 38; John 13, last chapter in Romans. Philipians opened his prisoner opened his prisone

METHODIST PROTESTANT CONFERENCE. Monday, March 17th. This body met this

for Conference Steward, which resulted in the re-election of the Rev. Wm. Collier. An election for the standing district commit-

tee then took place, which resulted as tollows: Dr. John S. Reese, Josiah Varden, W. C. Lips-comb, ministers. Wesley Starr, Hon. T. B.

Resolved, That a committee of five laymen be appointed to prepare and report a plan, for the furtherance of this object.

The rules were suspended and the resolution adonted. The following laymen comprise the

for the committee of Appeals. The duty of this committee is to examine and report on the amble and resolution.

S. Reese, J. G. Wilson, ministers; Wesley Starr, W. C. Lipscomb and Ulyssis Ward, de

legates.

The names of the ministers were then called come unerants for the present conference year.
Two or three only objected, and those upon the score of delicate health.

A motion was made to take up the report of the committee on itinerancy and orders; pending which, the Conference at half-past twelve rising the payment of \$300 to officer A. G. Ridgely, for the arrest of Henry McCurry, considered of nurder, was passed.

EVENING SESSION.

The Conference met at 2 c'clock, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Stier.

The Rev. Ulysses Ward offered the follow-ing resolution, which was adopted: Resolved, That the President be requested to read out the appointments to-morrow, (this day,) at 3 o'clock, p. m.

After the transaction of some business of an

4th; ist Thes. 5th chapter and 4th; ist Thes. 5th chapter and 5th; ist Thes. 5th chapter and 6th; is a fine picture thus far developed in the heaving and the four countries the court was waiting for the countries asked.

On Tuesday, after the trial was concluded, The court was waiting for the countries the Court was waiting for the countries the Court was waiting for the countries the courtries to our the courtries the

(Reported for the American Republican.)
PROCEEDINGS OF CITY COUNCIL. Monday, March 17, 1845. FIRST BRANCH.

The President laid before the branch a communication from B. C. Presstman, Esq., city counsellor, in answer to an order asking his opinion in reference to the liability of the stock of certain city banks to taxation, and explana-tory of the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court upon that subject. Read and ordered to be

Mr. Browning called up the bill from the Second Branch prohibiting the smoking of se-gars and pipes upon the streets. It was reject-

ed.
Mr. Purviance called up a resolution appro priating \$700 for extra services rendered by Geo. G. Belt, Esq., while acting as city coun-

resolution:

Whereas, It is necessary to adopt some new measures for the better support of the Itine-francy.

Resolved, That a computation of the Itine-francy.

Mesotred, That the appointment of this committee be incorporated among the standing rules of the Conference.

After some little 2. vules of the Conference.

After some little discussion, the resolutions wore, on motion of the Rev. Levi R. Reese, aid upon the table for the present.

The Conference then went into an election or the committee of Appeals. The duty of Mr. Harker spoke in favor of the entire pre-

After some remarks, by Mr. Purviance, is opposition, the Branch adjourned.

SECOND BRANCH.

Mr. Boton submitting a resolution calling upon the commissioners for estimated cost of recting a Clerk's office in the centre square of Hanover market. Adopted.
On meton of Mr. Lauderman, the commis-

sioners were directed to furnish an estimate of

The Secretary read a communication from the colored Methodist Protestant church of Philadelphia, which, on motion, was, for the present, laid on the table.

A motion was made to take up the report of the committee on itinerancy and orders; pending the navyment of 4300 to officer A G.

visted of nurder, was passed.

After the reception and reading sundry matters from the other Branch, this Branch ad-

A SNOV STORM. The East has been visited by a snow storm, which has interfered somewhat with the mails. At Providence the snow was eight inches deep.

journed.

VIA NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, Va, WELDON and Wilmington, N. C., to Charleston, S. C. therneto New Orleans. Also to Radeigh and Fayettestille, N. C. via Weldon to Raleigh Railroad, and also to Richmond and Petersburg, to the Sulphur Springs, and West by Lynchburg Canal Lines.

The Baltimore Steam Packet Company and Portsmouth and Reanoke Rail Road Company, respectfully inform the travelling public that the Chesapenke Hoads are now in superior order and unsurpassed in the United States, consisting of the GEORGIA, Capt. Corrett,

HERALD, Capt. Rossell—and Lines GEORGIA, Capt. Corrett,

HERALD, Capt. Rossell—and Lines of the Companies to offer to travellers a cheap, comfortable, safe and expeditious lane to the South—running the following schedule, avaiding the possibility of 21 hours detention at Weldon which is often the case by the line via Washingtum.

BCHEDULE:

Leaves Spear's wharf, Baltimore, daily (except Sunday) at 4 o'check, P. M. in one of the above boats. Arrives at Portsmouth at 7 A. M. Leave at 8 A. M. Arrive at Wilmington next day at 12 M. and Charles ton, S. C. at 7 mext morning.

Grant Passengers by those routes will find much more

Arrives at Poitsmouth at 7 A. M. Leave at 8 A. M. Arrive at Winnington next day at 12 M. and Charles ton, 8. C. at 7 mer morning.

(67- Passengers by those routes will find much more comfort, expedition and economy, with no trouble in exchange of lageage, and no loss of sleep, will certainly induce Travellers to take those routes.

From Baltimore to Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va. 56 do do to City Point and Richmond, 6 do do to Weldon, N. C. 21 G.- Passengers for this Line will please hand their checks to our Agent in the Cars, or to the Norfolk Steamboat Porter, (Norfolk boat labelled on his hat,) in the ticket office yard, who will attend to their baggage and conduct them to the hont.

T. SHEPPARD, Agent, mh6-tf Baltimore Steam Packet Company.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.

mid-tf Baltimore Steam Packet Company.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE,
AND INCREASED ACCOMMODATION
In consequence of the liberal support with which the BALTIMORE
AND WASHINGTON STACE LINE
has met, the Propietors have determined to increase
their stock, and will, until further notice, run THREE
comfortable and expeditious mne Passenger Coaches
daily, in each direction, between Washington and
Baltimore.

Baltimore.

They have also made arrangements with the Steambont and Rail Road which the fare will be reduced to the following extremely low rates, viz.

For through tickets from Baltimore to Richmond, \$5.00 do do do Weldon, 7.50 do Fare between Robins

JACOB PETERS & CO au29-tf

ERICSON STEAMBOAT
TRANSPORTATION LINE
Between Philadelphia and BaltiMORR, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, Dally,
Gundays excepted, from No. 19 South Wharves,
Philadelphia, and from No. 3 Light street wharf, Baltimore.

more. The Boats of this line are all of the first class and The Boats of this line are all of the first class and in complete running order, one or more will leave each city Dalty, arriving the following morning in time to connect with the Notthern and Eastern and Southern and Western Lines.

[G-All merchandise consigned to the agents in either city, will be forwarded free of commission or starage. A. GROVES, Jr., Agent, Philadelphia.

fe25-y E. G. HARRIS, Agent, Bahimore.

PROCESS OF THE PROCESS OF THE EVENING MAIL TRAIN COUNTRY OF THE MORE RAILROAD—MORNING TRAIN.

The MORNING TRAIN.
The MORNING TRAIN.
The MORNING TRAIN.
Carrying the United States Mail
carryin

FOR PONGOTEAGUE, AC-

FOR PONGOTEAGUE, ACCOMAC CO., E. S. OF VA. The Steamer RAPPAHANNOCK, Capt. NOAH FAIRBANK, will touch at Pongeteague, Accomac Co., E. S. of Va., on her trips to and from Fredericksburg as heretofore, and will continue to leave on every Saturday Afternoon throughout the season.

Des Preight or Passage, apply to Afternoon throughout the season.
Passage, apply to
S. M. SHOEMAKER, Agent,
Office Hughes' Qua

BEDS! BEDS!! BEDS!!! BEDS! BEDS!! BEDS!!!

SUPERIOR FEATHER BEDS, to be had
at the Great Feather Enporeium and Bedding
Mart, (new No.) 37 SOUTH CALVERT STREET.
Also on hand and made to order, Hair, Husk, Moss,
Manilla, Palm Leaf, Wool, Cotton and Straw MATTRESSES and PALLIASSES, made in the best
manner and of the best Ticking, at the lowest prices.
UPHOLSTERING done in all its buranches.
FEATHERS, cured and uncured, sold by the bag in
large or small quantities. Hotels, Boarding houses
Ships and Sicamboats, supplied at wholesale prices.
Old Feather Beds and Curfed hair Mattresses renovate
d at the shortest notice. For good articles call at the

ed at the shortest notice. For good articles call at the favorite Stand, two doors below the Mechanical Engine House, South Calvert street.

n26-1f WILLIAM P. SPENCER.

gine House, South Calvert street.

MULLIAM P. SPENCER.

GRADEN!

**GRADEN!*

GRADEN!

GRADEN!

GRADEN!

**GRADEN!*

**GRADEN!*

GRADEN!

GRADEN!

GRADEN!

GRADEN!

GRADEN!

SECRET DISEASE

OURED IN FROM I TO 3 DAYS or NO
CHARGE MADE. Apply to Rr. JOHNSTON
of the LOCK HOSPITAL, North Frederick surect,
Two Doors from Baltimore street, where may be obtained the most speedy remedy for Gomerhera, Gleets,
Strictures, Seminal Weakners, pain in the Loins, atfections of the Kidneys, and every other symptom of
A CERTAIN DISEASE.

How terrific is even the contemplation of the ravages of this disease, when from neglect to consult a
skilful physician, or from ignorant and improper treatment, the constitutional symptoms make their appearance—the thront becomes ulcerated, the nose dist
ed, nocturnal pains in the head and limbs, diamness of
sight, deafness, the hones affected, blotches on the
lead, fine and extremities, progressing on with frightful rapidity till at last the palate of the mouth is distroyed, the bones of the assoc decay and fall in: the
victim of this horrif disease become an object of prity,
until the last scene of the drama winds up and death
drops the curtain by hurrying the unhappy patient to
an untimely tomb.

Take Particular notice,
Those whose constitutions have been injured by a
certain pernicious practice may be soon restored to
perfect health by applying to Dr. Johnson, either personally or by letter. Dr. J. has seen cases that were
sufficient to appal the heart and harrow up the soul
of all who were not used to the observation of such
turnible sights.

Should this meet the eye of any who are suffering
from the above affection, let them fly immediately to
Dr. Johnson, who stands ready to relieve them; and
from his extensive practice in the first Hospitals of
Europe and Aa erica, he guarantees a speedy cure, no
matter how bad the case may be.

It is proper here to observe that Dr. Johnson is
moter how bad the case may be,

It is proper here to observe that Dr. Johnson, since
from a disease for which the would feels to pity.

Again it must be remembered that the object of Dr.
Johnston in offering his services for the relief of the
miscries of mankind, is n

different patterns. feld

TEEL PEN TNK. This Ink has been produced by the chemical combination of a new material with the Galate of Iron. It is fluid in its nature, and permanent in color, flows frely from the Steel Pen, and therefore supplies that which has been a desideratum to the user of that instrument. By its consisting readily with paper of any surface, it is suited to free and rapid writing, and may be used with any kind of metalic or quill pen. Manufactured by Hogan & Thompson, Philadelphia. Just received and for sale by PARSONS PRESTON, Booksellers, Stationers and Blank Book manufacturers, No. 151 Pratt street, adjoining the Rail Road Pepor.

BREASTPINS, BRACELETS, &c.

BREASTPINS, BRACELETS, &c.

PINK RED TOPAZ AMETHIEST, set handsomely in gold. Ladies who want a hand some BREASTPIN or BRACELET, at a very low price, will pleuse call on G. D. CLARK, Water-st, second door from Calvert, where a general assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY and SILVER WARE are offered for sale. GF-Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange.

CURE FOR WORMS.

SAFE and effectual remedy for this distressing complaint in children will be found in HALLOCK'S WORM CANDY, which is offered to the public as an improved and agreeable mode of taking the most valuable medicines used by physicians, is destroy and expel Worms from the human system. The most frequent symptoms of worms are, picking of the nose, paleness of the countenance, grinding of the teeth during sleep, field breath, variable appetite, actic eractations, and pains in the stomach, dry cough, emaciation of the body, and sometimes convulsive fits. When these symptoms are exhibited in children, rest assured they have worms, and as a remedy, give Hallock's Worm Candy—the medicines composing which are such as every physician approves of, and is in the daily practice of recommending; being presented in this form as the most ready mode of administering to children. Each package contains three rolls of Candy—each roll being a distinct preparation—to be given at intervals. Price 124 cents.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at

e given at intervals. Price 124 cents. sale, wholesale and retail, at ISRAEL J. GRAHAME'S ISRAEL J. GRAHAME'S
Drug and Chemical Store,
N. E. Corner of Baltimore and Eutaw-sts.
Or-Where also may be had, Hallock's improved
CASTOR OIL CANDY, or an easy mode of giving
Castro Cit to children.
N. B. Special care given to the MEDICAL PREBCRIPTION business.

THE OLD CITIZENS' BANK,

THE OLD CITIZENS BANK,
MARKET STREET,
BETWEEN CHARLES AND ST. PAUL-STS.
No. 161, NOW No. 196.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and
Loustomers, that he has completed his FALL and
WINTER Stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and
VESTINGS, selected with special care and judgment,
from the best markets, comprising all, the necessary
variety of Goods in his line. He feels a confidence
in recommending his present stock to his patrons,
from the advantagoous circumstances under which
they have been selected.

65-Having in my employ the best workmes.

from the advantageous circumstens.

(if they have been selected.

(if they having in my employ the best workmen, my feel confident in having their orders customers may feel confident in having their orders executed in the best style, and at the shortest notice.

WILLIAM ROGERS.

WILLIAM RUGERS.

NO. 151 PRATT STREET,
BOOK & STATIONERY WALEHOUSE.
T we and Country School Books.
Miscellaneous Books.
Miscellaneous Books.
Theological Works.
Family Bibles, Prayers, Hymns, &c. &c.
RLANK BOOr S of every description manufactured and sold as cheap as they can be purchased in any market.

ny market.
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC STATIONERY.

any market.
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC STATIONERY.
English and German Slates.
Cap. Letter and Bill Paper, very low.
Bonnet Boarde; Wrapping Paper: Ink: Quille;
Steel Pens; Ink Stands; Wafers: Staing Wax:
Gold and Silver Pencil Cases, &c. &c. For sale by
ARSUNS & PRESTON,
Booksellers and Stationers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 151 Pratt street, adjoining the Rail Road
Depot. BLACK AND COLORED VELVET RIBAND.

1 have just received a fresh assortment.

1 kave just received a fresh assortment of the above article in browns, greens, mazarine Blues, scarlet and drabs. Call and examin for yourselves.

J. M. HAIG'S

Fringe Factory, 121 Baltimere street,
mh1 [r] 4 dongs above South.

mhl [r] 4 doors above South.

TABLE CLOTHS AND COVERS. Just
received a splendid assortment of Table Cloths

received a splendid assortment of Table Cloths and Covers, viz: Fine and superfine Brown Lines.

Very Rich French Embossed Cloth Covers, new patterns—at low prices, wholesale and retail.

B. H. RICH ARDSON & CO.,

[AB] No. 223 Baltimore etr 2 doors below Obse

PUBLIC SALES

RICHARD VAN DYKE, JR., AUGTIONEER.
BY ANTHONY J. BLEECKEIE & CO.
CYPICE NO. 7 BROAD ST. NEAR WALL ST

and the property can be measured as the second ground 25 feet by 98 feet 9 inches on the south side distreet, facing the elegant mansion of Ald. Peters—in 225 feet west from the the Avenue.

10 225 feet with the the the Avenue, and the second of 225 street, adjoining the above, being 25 feet by 50 with under cells, adjoining the above, being 25 feet by 50 with under cells, adjoining the above and atte, marble sit broughout and plated furniture in the first story, in apparatus in the second story, kitchen range with relief to the content of the second of th

19 inches deep on the north stoo of saw with a two 18 in and 9th avenues with the right to use the wall of the res houses, and attick brick house with a two day brick tea room in the rear, known as No. 199 on the wins ide of 21st street, distant about 175 feet west from h Avenue, tho lot 21 feet 10 inches in width by 98 feet 10 tests in length, house 21 feet 41 inches by 49 feet, independent of the tea room, and finished with marble mantels ater, &c.; it well built and in good order. Also, the lot adjoining the last described No. 201 on the order of the test feet 10 inches 19 (28 feet 9 inches, with a two story brick uilding on the front used as a workshop and stable, with frame coach house on the rear of the lot.

Correct B. ROLLINS, AVYTIONERS.

and fruit trees. Half the purchase money can remain on sord and moriginge.

Also the 3 story a fight, the first house and lease of lot in the N.W. corner of 1934, and 1941 actions, with slate and the story and th

nd 98 ft 9 ins deep. Also, two lots on the north side of twenty sixth st. 88 ft ins west of 7th avenue: each 24 ft 101 ins wide and 98 ft ins deep. Part of the purchase money may remain on 2 in deer. Part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

For farther particulars and a may of the property, apply Charles E, llutter, No. 2 Hanover as South Ambry—That large double two story frame building fronting the bay, with 73 lots of ground situate ab ut 1 mile from Camden and Ambry tall rised and is capable of eight very advantageously improved. Persons wishing to view the premises can go by steamboats daily running to New Brunswick and Philadelphia.

A valuable store on Front at, near Wall at.

JAMES M. MILLER, AYTHOMER.

THURSDAY, March 20.

11103 o'clock, at the store of Charles M. Leupp & Co. 20
my street, 5000 sides sole leather, with other articles in

the line.

FRIDAY, March 21.

At 104 o'clock, at store No. 2 Liberty st
Boots, Shees and Brozans—500 cases boots, shoes and
brozans, with other articles in the line.

TESPAY, March 25.

Each at 101 o'clock, at store 2 Liberty st.

Package Sile of Hardware, Cutlery, &c.—On a credit of
in months for approved endorsed notes for all sums over

[100]

Fackage Sale of Hardware, Chilery, &c. - On a cream six months for approved endorsed notes for all sums over 3100.

Consisting of Binningham, Sheffield, German and American Hardware, viz. In part of sad from the same should be supported in the same should be supported from the same should be supported. It mix, cheet and other locks, braces and bitts, climblets, curry combs, ander locks, braces and bitts, binblets, curry combs, ander locks, braces and bitts, binblets, curry combs, ander locks, braces and bitts, binblets, curry combs, ander locks, braces and bitts, cheet, for locks, forfolk latcher, round lotts, wrought nails, compasses, hand and urned saws, steel sounders, steelyards, butcher and shoe knives, coffee mills, cavers, table and test spoons, anvils, vices, &c.

Also table and yeing cutlery, on manufacturers' account. Cabbogues will be ready 3 days nevious to the sale.

THURSHAY, March Steely and Steely and sak tanned sole sole leather, with other articles in the line.

PHIPAY, March 25.

At 120 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.
Chancery Sale—Under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, master—

All those 2 houses and lots in the 11th ward, known as

194 and 185 Broadway; each for length steep, o booker, parter of less.

Also, 162 and 164 Water at.—All those 2 lots with the houldings known as Nov., 162 and 164 Water street, letter of letter st and Borting Sup, Jeine 184.

In the letter of the letter of letter of

by 7.5 tt deep.

Also, I&C Cherry 8t.—Lot. No. 1 on said map, bounded
South in from by Cherry 8t. North by property of Harrison

8 First, Wests by Iot. No. 2, East by 10.5, being 20 fty 57

6 fct deep. The East and West walls being party walls,
leang the same premises conveyed by James Barker to
Win Post. BY ROBERT C. MORRIS. STOKE 59 STOKE STREET.

THURSDAY, 20th, and PRIDAY, 21th.

At roctork in the evening, at the new Saloon, in the CoSiscema, No. 459 Broadway, near Grand et.

Vito Vitis Grand Sale of Splendid Mathle and Alabasari Statuy, Vece, Urns, Grandole, Chandellers, Chorks, French China, Plated Ware, Papier
Miche, Talose, Trays, Port Pollos, &c; comprisies the
first extensive and beautiful assortment ever offered at
extension in the city.

erlabras, Clocks, French Chim, Flated Ware, Papier Wiche, Tables, Trays, Port Pollos, &c.; comprising the most extensive and leantiful assortment ever offered at action in this city.

Consuting in part of Brodogilo, agate, yellow of secians assess with basto relievies, Estuscan and Gothic uns. for niches, and the decoration of partier and churches, locar of Adriano staces, models of est multiplicates with doces, so the second of the second control of the sec

the links.

The above articles were imported direct from the manuferira of Inly, France and England, by Signor Veto Viti, expressy for the city. The bides and gendlemen of New Yeak reparticularly requested to examine the above collection of useful and ornamental satisfies.

Catalogues will be ready and the goods arranged for exponential and the properties of the control of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the liminated to childs the brilliancy and transparency of the alabovier.

May DEDGET, ACCHINER,

BY BESTON T & HOSNCIK.

STORE SO, 91 WALL ST., COTTER HOUSE SLIT.

WEDNESDAY, March 19.

At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

Administrator's Stale—Barchay street—The building sitasted in the rear of Xis. & saed 10. Barchy st. heretofore howavast he Academy of Arts. The building three story breek, covering be whole but. Subject to a lense of 7. years unexpired, from 14 May next—the first two years at five hundred dollars between the first two years at five hundred dollars between the first two years at five hundred dollars between the first two years at five hundred dollars between the first two years at five hundred dollars. The entrance to the building on Barchy st. by States of the building. Terms at sale. By order of the Mainlistator.

THURSDAY, March 27.

Administrator. THURSDAY, March 27.

Water street Trustees and (if map previously sold at pit vice vice of the large new four story brick store No. 6 Water street. Letween Goenites and Oid Sip. 10t 23 test liches front and rear by 70 feet deep, store about 66 fee eep, with all the modern improvements Croton waterskee Terms 10 per cent. and auctioners feet on the day o shedile balance on the 15th of April when the deed will be 3 to.

TO-MORROW.

THENCH GOODs—For a provide endoard notes at six to table—100 cases Front flowly comprising a very choice additional assumment of staple and flowly articles, of result upportation. of desiration associated to suspect and unacy, in the importations.
Also, \$50 pieces neat styles single colors striped and cross

Oried mouseline de laines.
Also, 2 cases 4 4 very superior undressed French ging him.,
Also, 6 cases dress sliks various styles,
Also, several invoices of plaid gros de Naples and rich
5° 4 gros de Naples and poult de sole ribbons, Nos 4, 6, 10
101 [2], comprising a choice assortment of patterns for

is digres de Najles and jouil de sole ribbons, Nos 4, 6, 10 de 12, comprising a choice assortment of patterns for ving sales.

Also, a complete assortment of men's and women's lambalon, a complete assortment of the lambalon and light ying colors.

Also, 30 general high parasole, sun shades, sun umbrellas, and terasocitets, best New York and Philadelphia make.

Also, 30 invited parasole, sun shades, sun umbrellas, and terasocitets, best New York and Philadelphia make.

Also 200 per Paris style printed pacenets.

ALIO 200 per Paris style printed pacenets.

ALIO 200 per Paris style printed pacenets.

ALIO 200 per Paris style printed pacenets of the lambalon and samples on the morning of sale.

ALIO 200 per Paris style printed pacenets of the lambalon and samples on the morning of sale.

FREN'II GOUISE—For approved endorsed indexed in months—100 of clock at the auction room.

MERCHAND Colored and fancy articles, of recent invitation.

MERCHAND Colored at the auction room.

MERCHAND TAILON'S GOODS & ARTITICLES FOR MEN'S WANT TAILON'S GOODS & ARTITICLES FOR MEN'S WANT TAILON'S GOODS & ARTITICLES FOR EAST WANT TAILON'S GOODS & ARTITICLES FOR EAST WANT TAILON'S GOODS & ARTITICLES FOR EAST WANT TAILON'S GOODS & ARTITICLES FOR MEN'S WANT TAILON'S GOODS & ARTITICLES FOR MEN'S

PUBLIC SALES.

BY WILLIAM 11. FRANKLIN & SON ALLES ROOM SO. 15 BROAD ST.

THURBDAY, March 20. 15 BROAD ST.

At 11 cleak, at the sales room, 15 Broad St.

Pruit Trees—The endie suck of Fruit Trees, from the nursery of J. B. Maniel. This stock is well known for the best varieties of fruit of all descriptions, and has taken the annual premium for four years.

The stock consists in part of the following, viz: Pear lices, dwarf and standard apple of, do apricot on plumb vides, dwarf and standard plums do do, cherry do do, everhes on plum stalks, crato of Silerian apples, currants, gooscherty lundes, &c. Chingo Allan hus, horse-chart, mountain sh, baburnum, European Inden trees, Lunean peach trees, &c. &c.

Catalogues ready before the sale and every name waranted as represented.

At 12 to clock at the Merchants' Exchange. BY WILLIAM H. FRANKLIN & SON

boutning acres.
FRIDAY, March 21.
At 11 o'clock at the sales room No. 15 Brand st.
Shribbery.—Splendid ornamental trees flowering shrubs, hardy roses, honey suckles, vines, creepers, peoples, &c. it extensive variities and assorted lats, fresh from the ground—allowhich willbo warranted as represented on the catalogues, which may be had two days previous to the sale.

Executors Sale—The house and lot of ground No.71 Pinnestreet between Broadway and Elm ist. The lot is 25 by 100 ft deep.

TUESDAY, March 25.

**A 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

Executor's Sales, at the Merchants' Exchange.

Executor's Sales, at the Merchants' Exchange.

Executor's Sales, at the lot is 25 feet front and rear, and in depth on one side 29 it? I man 100 ft. 100

of good and fine qualities. Catalogues and samples will ereacy by the Asy provinus to sale.

200 half chests (FURS) N.Y. March 20.

200 half chests young hyson, 200 do soutchong 100 draws fresh Suryras (5gs For account of whom it may concern, 480 boxes fine lingyong soutched to the half of the standard of the half of the standard of the half of the hal BATURDAY, March 22.
At 2 o'clock, in Coenties aller

ATPIRDAY, March X;
At 2 o'clock, in Coenties 41b; square,
Mahogany—125 logs St. Dombigo mahogany, cargo
brig Haytt. from Port an Prince.
At 24 o'clock, at Duryen's Yard, E. R. 4724
Mahogany—The cargo of the brig John Drew consists
of 1248 crotches and camo logs prime quality St. Dombin
mathogany; also, 21 logs satin wood.
Catallogues two days previous.
At—o'clock, on Chabert's whyrf,
Mahogany—The cargo of br 2 John Henry, consisting
160 crotches and camon logs St. Domingo mahogany;
sector madity.

Too crotices and canon logs St. Domingo mahogany, superior quality.

At 11 o'clock, at the Phenix Sales Room,
At 11 o'clock, at the Phenix Sales Room,
Fresh New Texts—The careo of the ship Hongus, Palmer
master, just arrived from Canton, consisting of hyson, young
hyson, hyson skin, twankay, imperial, gunpowder, sout
clong, peuchong, colong, kohn, and orange pecco, in the
usual variety of packages, comprising a choice assortment
of superior line and extra fine texa, of the new crop. Cata
logues and samples the day previous.

TUSSPAV, April 2.

At 10 clock at the Phenix Sales Room.
Texts—Iavolers of text, comprising the usual assortment
Catalogues and samples the day previous.

At 10 clock, in foun of the store.

Whillast Torpicko, a UCTIONERR.

AT PRIVATE SALE,
Valuable stores on Pearl, Liberty, Cedar, Pine and Wil-liam streets, Hanover square. Waterst, Maiden lane, John ut Broodway &c.

with, 10th, 11th, 15th, 16th, and 17th its, Wavely illinton, and Lafayette places, Bowery, &c.
Also, vacant lots on all the streets and avenues in the apper part of the city.
Also, it was a loss of all the streets and avenues in the apper part of the city.
Also, to cachange for momentumbered forms, near the city of the city.
Also, to cachange for momentumbered forms, near the city of the city.
Also, to cachange for momentumbered forms, near the city of the city of the city of the city of the city.
Also, to cachange for momentumbered forms, near the city of the cit

BY WILMERDINGS, PREENT & THOUNT,
STORE NO. 51 BEAUGHT.

At 10 clock at the medicar room
PACKAGE SALLE Six months and Dimestic Dry
Goods, comprising a desirable assortment of seasonable
At 0.4 cases checked and striped muslins, jaconets and
cambride.

Alto, 4 cases checked and striped muslins, jaconets and cambries.

Also, 8 cases printed jaconets and bareges.

Also, 8 cases printed jaconets and bareges.

Also, 8 cases cention from the extra fine French bombazines.

Also, 80 cases cention manistoon stuffic various styles.

Also, 80 cases cention manistoon stuffic various.

Also, 80 cases cention manistoon stuffic various.

Also, 80 cases cention manistoon stuffic various.

Also, 80 cases cention stuffic various careering.

Also, 80 cases cention stuffic various manistropic various.

Also, 80 cases cases results various various description defined colored manistropic various dimensions, &c.

Catalogues and samples on the morning of sale.

MONDAY.

Also cases fresh imperited French Goosts, comprising a cention searon.

Catalogues and samples on the morning of sale.

SATURDAY, March 29.

Also clock, at the auction room.

CARPETING, RUGN, &c.—At six months credit—A parce and general assortment of flury sale, stirce various printed manistropic various descriptions and various of sale.

BY BLANGS, RELEGIAREDS & PLATT,

JOSIAN RICHARDS, AUCTIONEER.
BY BANGS, RICHARDS & PLATT, STORE NO. 201 BROADW, Liberal cash advancements made on consignments uction sales

tection sales.

FORTY FIRST TRADE SALE.
25th March, and following days.

The next regular Trade Sale of Books, &c., under the diction of the Committee of Trade, will commence at the bove date, and will be conducted under the same regula-ons and terms as heretofore.

The sale of Sautonry, Writing and Printing Papers, inders Leather and Muslin, &c. will be held on Monday the of March. illiners Jerseus and construction (III) of March. Illin of March.

minime of the Sale. Invoices for which with the received until Monday, Jim March.

THOMAS R. MINTURN. ACCTIONEER.

BY MIRTURIN & CO.

STORE NO. 82 WALLSTREET.

TO-MORROW.

At 11 o'clock, in front of their store.

Gum Arable, &c.—20 cases gum arable, 2 do fine Mediter rate an sponges; 16 bales Bahama do.

Also, for account of whom it may concern, 50 casks Epsons salts, slightly damaged.

BY ADEE, TENRIPSON & CO.,

FEIDAY.

PACKAGE SALE—At 6 months credit—200 packages fresh imported and Domestic Inv Goods, comprising a large and handsome assortment for the Spring trade.

PACKAGE SALE—At 6 months credit—200 packages fresh imported and Domestic Inv Goods, comprising a large and handsome assortment for the Spring trade.

PACKAGE SALE—At 6 months credit—200 packages fresh imported and Domestic Inv Goods, comprising a general assortment for the spring trade.

AT PRIVATE SALE.

20 bales indigo Jean mixtures; S cases super blue mixtures, cases super blue mixtures, cases super blue mixtures, cases super blue mixtures of the super super super pulse and castlestaincits; 20 bales indigo Jean mixtures; S cases super blue mixtures; Solotecs Wictoria corded skit.

HEAVX WOOLHENS—75 cases wool dyed bik
And brown Cloth; 50 do Oxford, caded and steel mix
do; 50 do heavy sheep Grey Cloths and Casslunctes, for sale
by D. BRIGHAM & CO. 60 Pins 1.

CHASN CLOTH—9 cases fine Brown, 29 to 32 inthes wide; 2 do white idshift, 23 and 26 inch, for sale
by TALBOTT, OLYPHANT & CO, No. 65 2 contact
white Groups—5 belief 6 4 salin stripe Mustripe do; 6 do 6-d to jaconet and cambile do. Now landing and for sale by HENRY STEVENS,
mar 8 46 Exchange place, up stairs.

PUBLIC SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, AUCTIONEER.
BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO.
STORE 2D BROAD ST., COR. EXCHANGE PLACE.
THURSDAY, March 20.
At 12 O'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.
uncery Sale—Under the direction of T. A. Emmet eq., master—
All that lot of land in the 8th ward of the city of New
ork, with the buildings thereon, on the west side of

\$15. Also the right Ille and interest of said J. Asten, of the building thereon.

WEINESDAY, March 26.

WEINESDAY March 26.

Handsome Furniture—The furniture contribed in the above house, consisting in part of Brussels and lingual carriets, hall old cloths, eshinet furniture made by Demise, leading, with ware, &c. &c. Full particulars in a few days.

N. B. The house, which is 3 story brick, large yard, &c., to 26 by 104, will be offered for sale immediately after the furniture has been sold; can be seen at any time.

Household Furniture—The furniture contained in the above house. Catalogues and particulars two days previous to sale.

BY HALL-HOAY & JONKINS,
BY HALL-HOAY & JONKINS,
BALER ROON IS REOAD ST. NEAR WALL.
HALLDAY & JENKINS, will alread personally to sales
(HOUSEHOLD FURNTINES in addition to their sales
(REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, &c. at the Exchange. THURRINAY, March 195.

At 12 o'cl-ck, at the Merchants' Exchange,
Peremptory Salo of about 30 Lots on 8th and 9th Avenues and 20th, 10th, 10th, 10t, 102, 103, 104, 10th and 105th stafletoning to the Estate of John Clendening, deceased,
heretofore postpaned by the Court of Chancery, comprising—

heretofore postpaned by the Court of Chancery, com-prising—
49 Lots with the manston, on each side 10th Avenue be-tween 1021 and 103th sts. 200 ft B. of 8th Ave. 22 Lots between 1021 and 103th sts. 757 ft B of 9th Ave. 24 Lots between 1021 and 103th sts. 757 ft B of 9th Ave. 25 Lots on 9th Ave. between 1021 and 1024 sts. 157 ft W of 8th Ave. 25 Lots between 1021 and 103th sts. 175 ft W of 8th Ave. 25 Lots between 1021 and 103th sts. 105 ft Eof di-22 Lots between 1021 and 103th sts. 175 ft W of 8th Ave. 25 Lots between 1021 and 103th sts. 175 ft W of 8th Ave. 26 Lots between 1021 and 103th sts. 175 ft W of 8th Ave. 26 Lots between 1021 and 103th sts. 175 ft W of 8th Ave. 26 Lots between 1021 and 103th sts. 175 ft W of 8th Ave. 27 Lots between 1021 and 103th sts. 175 ft W of 8th Ave. 28 Lots between 1021 and 103th sts. 175 ft W of 8th Ave. 28 Lots between 1021 and 103th sts. 175 ft W of 8th Ave. 28 Lots between 1021 and 103th sts. 175 ft W of 8th Ave.

22 Lots between 98th and 101st sts, on E and W side 9th venue.

8 Lots between 98th and 101st sts, 575 ft E of 9th Ave.

28 Lots between 99th and 101st sts, 175 ft W of do.

14 Lots on W side 8th Ave. and on 100th and 101st sts. 15, 11 W of do.

14 Lots on W do. do and on 99th and 102th sts.

22 Lots on 102st st between 8th and 10th Ave.

23 Lots on 102st and 102st sts, 15 ft W of 9th Ave.

24 Lots on 100th and 101st sts, 150 ft W of 9th Ave.

25 Lots on 99th and 100th sts, 150 ft W of do.

Lithographic Maps may be had of the Auctioneers. For other particulars see alweytisement signed Ployd Smith, 'instee, &c.

FRIDAY, March 21.

Also, I resewood piano. Full particulars in a few days. Sale peremptory. Terr one city fands.

MONDAY, March 24.

At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange hancery Sale—Under the direction of Philo T Ruggle

advertisement.

Chimery Salo—Under the direction of Lucius Robinson,
Editurery Salo—Under the direction of Lucius Robinson,
Editurery Salo—Under the direction of Lucius Robinson,
Editurery Salo—Under the Green Those 4 certain lots of
ground known on a man of the estate of John Semicr, made
by D. Dwen, Aug. 1836, known by the numbers 48 to 51, inclusive; said lots being situate on the southeast corner of
Madison Avenue and 28th st, and being each 21 ft 8 ins, in
breadth, from and rear, by 100 ft deep. For full particulars
rec master's advertisement.

PRE INSTELL SINGERIES.

R. J. TUDE, AUCTIONEER.

SATURDAY, March 22.

At 10 o'clock, A. M. in the salestoom.

Turniture, &c.—A large and valuable assortment of 2nd hand furniture from a gentleman going to Europe, which compriso a general variety; have been but little used, and are in good order. Also a steek of choice city made new cabinet furniture. Also a steek of choice city made new cabinet furniture. Also a steek of choice city made new cabinet furniture. Also a steek of choice city made new Achinet furniture. Also a large parcel of Boston furniture, including many useful articles for housewives.

AVITROAV EVENING, March 22.

ALTO SOID A large parcel of fancy and staple dry goods, the stock in trade of a dealer declining business—Also a general assortinemt of carpenter's tools intended for the sale on the 1st inst. Also fine table and pecket cutler y; looks and stringery; fancy and pledged articles; traveling transis; forniture, &c. Also 5 vita fine geers eacher beds complete, the last of the parter which gave such general animals. ATTEDAY, March 22.

At 10 o'clock, A. M.

Third catalogue Spirig sale—A large and truly valuable assortment of choice new cabinet furniture. Also, the elegant furniture of a funity giving up housekeeping. Also, the steek of an upholster, &c. &c. Catalogues 2 days prior

TUESDAY, April 8.

TUPSDAY, April 8.
At 12 o'clock, at the Franklin House, corner of Fulton and
Water streets, Brooklyn.
A House, Burn and Carriage house, with 4 acres of land,
chiefly covered with face fruit trees, known as the Tempe
rance House, situated one mite East of Januaica. This is
an excellent stand for a recery store or tween, being in a
nonexcellent stand for a recery store or tween, being in a
topulous neighborhood, within a few minutes' walk of the populous neighborhood, within a few minutes' walk of the railrood deput.

Also, near the same, a cottage house, bara and 2 acres of land, an excellent location for a gardener.

For particulars apply to Win. J Carpenter, on the premises, or to the auctioneer.

At 12 o'clock, at the Franklin House, corner Fulton and Water street, Brooklyn.

Cottage line Water street, Brooklyn.

Cottage line and Lot.—A cottage house and lot, 25 by 66 feet, in Carlle and Lot.—A cottage house and lot, 25 by 66 feet, in Carlle and Lot.—A cottage house and lot, 25 by 66 feet, in Carlle and Lot.—A cottage house and lot, 25 by 66 feet, in Carlle and Lot.—A cottage house and lot, 25 by 66 feet, in Carlle and Lot.—A cottage house and lot, 25 by 66 feet, in Carlle and Lot.—A cottage house and lot, 25 by 66 feet, in Carlle and Lot.—A cottage house in the lot in the house in the lot of the attice, which is a lot in the lot in the

IT HE STORE WAS A STORE OF THE STORE OF THE

Whole forming a most variance and excellent confection.

OVEN MOUTH ASH AND BOILER DOORS, a good assortment, for sale by mar 15

IV. THREFTS, 2011 Water st,

RIFE DOORS—A few tens, for sale by m.r. 15

J. V. THRETS, 211 Water st, SAD IRONS—For sale in lots to suit, by mar 13

J. V. TIBBETS, 211 Water st. O SWARFULEGN-50 bates heavy 7:9 and 4:1 Caroline and other brands, for rate by NESMITH & CO. 50 Pine st. UNSIA CRASH. -200 bales various qualitie
II. for sale by H. N. PECK & CO. 130 Front st.

The sale by II. A. PECK & CO. 139 Front st.

IN. PECK & CO. 139 Front st.

IN. PECK & CO. 130 Front st.

In. PECK & C. 130 Front st.

In. PECK & CO. 130 Fro drier, for sale by
mar 17 WOODHULL & MINTURNS, 87 South st.

PUBLIC SALES.

WALDEN FELL, AUCTIONEER.

BY D. C. & W. PELLL & CO.,

TO-MORROW.

At Jo I II o'clock, in front of the store,

Zinc—Under warder warders' inspection, for account of underwriters, 18 casks z'nc, damaged on the voyage.

At 3 o'clock, at the mahogany depot at the foot of Clinton Street, ER.

South side St. Domber of May Street, ER.

Morning Star, consistent of the street, ER.

St. Domber ombogany or time quality wood it is all landed and may be extunined by catalegue on Tuesday next. Terms—4 months over \$100, approved endorsed notes.

Immediately after, in front of No. 8% Well --

Immediately after, in front of No. 85 Wall st.
Resewood—157 logs Honduras rosewood, of large size.

At 4 of 11 o'clock.

Cocoa—200 bags prime cocoa, entitled to drawback.—
Terms at sale.

SATURDAY, March 224.

Port Winc—Bratil to clock in front of store.

Port Winc—Bratil to clock in front of the cargo of the bright part of the cargo of the date of the cargo of the car

Terms -- 4 months, over \$400 approved notes.

Pope's, &c. Poetical Works.

ISY WILLIAM PICCORTAICE & CO.,

FTOR NO. IS CHURTLAND ST. NEAR BROADWAY.

WEDNESDAY, March 19.

At 10 o'clock, at the auction room.

Stock of a Merchant Tailor declining business—The stock of an merchant tailor declining business. Comprising superfine broad cloths, London and French cassimere, silmer, silk next and pocket hidth, glowes, stocks, hosiory, ii nen, silk and Valencia vest patterns, linings, &c.

Also, silks, musslin de laines, table linen, towelling, calico, ginghams, &c. with a variety of other articles. D. AUSTEN, AUCTIONEER.

IN AUSTENS & SPICER,
STORE CORNER EXCHANGE PLACE AND WILLIAM ST.

THURSDAY.
Al 10 o'clock at the auction room.
PACKAGE (ALI)—At 8 it monits credit—250 pa
cordin and Domestic Dry Goods, comprising a gen
offment of five cy and staple articles, for city trade.
Catalogues and samples on the morning of sale
FRUMAY.

Catalogues and samples on the morning of sale FRIDAY. At 10 o'clock, at the anction room.

SHELF SLALE OF CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES—At 6 months credit, a general assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

Catalogues and samples on the morning of sale.

SATHRDAY March 29:

At 11 o'clock at the auction room,

CARPETING, RUISE, &c.—At six months credit—A reneral assortment of Brussels, three ply, superince to extra fine ingrain carpets, ection and wooden Venitians, tutted rurs, door mats, druggets, bindings, &c.

Catalogues and samples on the morning of sale.

At 10 o'clock, at the auction room.

PACKAGE SALE—At six months credit for, approved endorsed notes—250 packages foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, compition a general assortment of fancy and staple articles, smitable for city trade.

Catalogues and samples on the morning of sale.

At market 960 Reef Cattle, (150 from the South,) 500 heep, and 100 Cows and Calves.

Prices.—Beef Cattle at the close are rather inactive, e quote at \$5.50 a. \$7 for best sorts of retailing, with a we choice on Saturday, at \$7.50.

Cows and Caters—Sales or \$0 head at \$14 a. \$27.

Sater are a little cheaper—the market cleared at \$1.75 a. 150, as in quality.

Hay plenty, at \$50 a.63 cents per cwt.

have should find the transfer of the transfer

Mercantic Journal.

BUENOS AYRES MARRET, JAN. 10.

Six per cent. slock, 60 per cent. Exchange on England 41d a41 per doi; Ex. on United Statos 12 a 12; hides, ox. N. America, 33 a 33; do salted 33 a 44, do hotres 15 a 17; calf skins 42 a 43; sheep skins, common, 24 a 95; do fine, 21 a 32; deer skins 16 a 7; goar skins 14 a 15; nutria skins 6 a 7; chinchilla skins 60 a 70; horse hair, short, 90 a 30; do nixed 34 a 36; do long 80 a 90; wood, common, washed, 30 a 21; do picked 33 a 30; do short from skins 35 a 36; do short from skins 36 a 30; horse, nured, 200 a 200; do 02 330 a 400; shin hones 60 a 70; hide cuttures 24 a 25; outtich feathers, white, 8 a 9; do black 6 a 7; slited tongues 10 a 11

salied tongues 10 a 11

Importations.

Importations.

NEW ORLEANS—ship Chenngo—13 ics cloversee Arries & Tunis; 333 kegs land Basilett, Wendell & Aboit; 90 this sugar Brastow & Prep; 85 beles cotton Boor man, Johnson & co; 1 bale mdzo Brown & Dimock; 32 blis talbow & Brossney; 1 litere sugar J E Cullen; 4 bags feathers & Chuis; 1 leank copper 17 do iton 4 bars desthers & Chuis; 1 cank copper 17 do iton 4 bars decreased oil glass 6539 horas 2200 bones 3 liystop; 190 hdz. 21 canks over and & Aspinwall; 93 bbls beef 17 tes hams Wender & Chuis; 12 bales and 18 hds sugar J Mathesa (26 horas J & Milleanks; 18 hdds sugar J Mathesa (26 horas J & Milleanks; 18 hdds sugar J Mathesa (26 horas J & Lases mdva); 25 literes 14 bbls tallow Mer fill & co; 31 cases mdva.

N. Y. COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER. THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.—The executive ommittee of this society in New York have recently cen visited by a delegation from the Boston society principles and operations of the society.

The delegation consisted of John Tappan, Esc nied by Rev. Mr. Holmes, general agent. They were met by the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, president of the society in New York; Rev. Drs. Milnor, (the members of the three committees constituting the executive committee ;) Messrs. Hallock, Eastman and

executive committee;) Messrs. Hallock, Eastman and Cook, secretaries; and Rev. Mr. Savage, general a-gent in Connecticut; and S. V. S. Wilder, Esq. The subjects of inquiry were seven, viz: whether the publications of the society were evangelical, on what general principles books were issued, the special case of D'Aubigne's History, the objections that have been raised against the course pursued by the society, the union of evangelical denominations, how far the system of colportage was beneficially adopted, and lastly the state of the financial operations. The first four topics we pass—over as scarcely com-

of being catholic.

Among the reasons for preserving the catholic character of the association was mentioned the fact that he number of ministers, especially at the West and receiving supplies from this society, is great. Ministers and people of numerous denominations are to some extent supplied. Our one or two millions of denominational distinction. The society therefore re-

Pract Society employs at present about one hundred colporteurs, selected with care and well supplied with books, and the members of the convention were he most sanguine expectation, and cordially recom

The discussion of the seventh point of inquirythe financial concerns of the society—clicited very gratifying information, and it was justly remarked that the financial conduct of their affairs would, in the country. All bills are of course carefully audited and full statements of the treasurer's accounts are mercantile committee. So far as copy-rights are obnot to pay per copy on books circulated by paid a-gents, or by the voluntary efforts of Christians. The salaries paid are believed to be as low, for the amount are promptly paid quarterly; all persons employed devoting to the society their undivided energies. The society's house and lot, which cost about \$52,000, are paid for, \$25,000 having been originally contributed for that object; and the balance derived from the proceeds of rents of parts of the building not occupied by

When the business was disposed of interesting addresses were delivered by the Hon. Theodore Fre-linghuysen, Rev. Drs. McAuley, Milnor and Knox-Rev. Messrs. Sommers and Kirk, Mr. Hill and Mr. Tappan, all of whom expressed themselves highly

vor, and this, unfortunately for her, has perhaps much greater strength in favor of many of our most remote frontier towns.

I am, therefore, upon the ground of convenience and state respectability, decidedly in favor of the removal of the copitol, with all public offices connected with it, from Albany.

Your correspondent recommends Syracuse; this city is no doubt preferable to Albany in many particulars. Every argument which can be urged in favor of the old capital applies with increased strength to this. But have we not advanced far beyond the time which made it at all necessary to plant the capital in the interior, for central reasons? Our railroads and cannals, made and in progress, have brought us to the condition, comparatively, of the older nations of the globe, and make it with us a fudicrous anomaly, that in a great and powerful state like New York, with a natural capital ranking third among the capitals of the world, an obscure city or village is selected and holstered up to the dignity of capital of the state.—Why, from the earliestages, in all nations upon the continent, in Europe and in Asia, have the chief city and the capital been identical? Because there were found the wealth, the intelligence and dignity of the Empire. Is London more convenient of access to hermonbers of Parliament than any other city in England? Is Paris more accessible to her deputies than any other part of France? Would either of those nations tolerate for a moment an attempt to elevate some comparatively obscure town or city into the dignity of a capital, at the expense of the national capital? I think not. The national pride, independent of other considerations, would successfully rebuke the absurdancempt.

considerations, would successfully rebuke the absurd attempt.

I am in favor of making at once New York city the civic capital as she is now the natural capital. I believe such an act would advance our national pride, and very speedily exalt the character of our legislative bodies. Incompetent men would not seek stations in either house which would only serve to make their ignorance and incompetency more observable. With an accession of proper talent, would come an advance in the dignity of the houses, and with both more wholesome legislation.

As it seems conceded that new buildings must be erected for the accommodation of the houses, this city as usual will be largely taxed, as she always is for county and national improvements, and I am in favor of an ample expenditure at home for that purpose. Our civic buildings are not more than enough for the accommodation of our civic bodies, with their officers, and proper erections for the Legislature and Courts of Justice can now be made in situations of great beauty, and in the most advantageous manner. I am therefore an advocate for the removal of the capitol to the city of New York.

ONE OF 300,000.

I am therefore an advacate tor the removal of the capitol to the city of New York.

NE OF 300,000.

For the Commercial Advertiser.

The Recorder's Decision.

Allow me to call the attention of the merchants of New York to the startling decision, made by the Recorder recently at the Court of Sessions, in the case of the People rs. Samuel Aldams.

It would appear by this decision, and the law as laid down during the progress of the trial, that the merchants of New York are placed in the following alarming position.

A person (Charleston, for instance, a citizen of South Carolina, writes to his correspondent in New York that he is about consigning to his address, say 1000 bales of cotton; in due time bills of lading are received, with advices of drafta against the same for the usual advance, say two thirds or three fourths its value; the merchant here, from previous acquaintance, or other information, having confidence in the representations of the party, upon the faith of the bills of lading accepts the bills; it atterward turns out that the bills of lading are lorged or fetitious, and the merchant in New York discovers when too late that the time of the drafts, and the maker of the false bills of lading; obtains the requisition of the Governor of our state upon the Governor of South Carolina, and the parties are delivered up under that provision of the constitution, which has always received a liberal constitution, that togues may not go trapunished. The offenders are brought here for trial, and for the first time since the formation of our Government, it is discovered that our courts have no jurisdiction over the offence; the perpertators being citizens of another state; and though committing a crimo to the constitution of the fore one of the constitution of the fore one of south Carolina, and the parties in their o stablished principle of the law that the offence is only committed where the money is obtained—so we
have the strange anomaly, of a great crime committed and there is no criminal.
How can seach things be 7 And we are told they can
by the decision of the learned Recorder, confirmed,
at he says, by the unanimous opinions of Judges Jones,

Oakley and Vanderpoel, of the Superior Court. If, this be so, is it not time the citizens of New York were apprised of the dangerous volcano over which they are sumbering in fancied security? For if such is the law, what security have we for the wast amount of business transacted with this city, by citizens of the creates, based upon the various oridences, or pledges, of property, which have heretofore been relied on with perfect confidence? Is it not time that we should arouse ourselves and provide a remedy, before the ruin of our commerce; while the vary villains who have defrauded us visit our city with impunity and joke us in our own streets?

In the case of Samuel Adams, it appears the decision does not affect the parties here pecuniarily, as the receipts for the property are genuine, (but no property deposited,) the signers having been imposed upon by his representations; and these signers are abundantly responsible for the amount advanced, as was proved upon the trial.

able counsel.

For the Commercial Advertiser.

Mr. Commercial—Please to intimate my will to the managers of the clocks at the new post office, St. George's and Rutgers street churches, that they all and each of them have the dials that face the East River made so large that my friends may at any time ascertain the correct hour of the day.

Respect this.

CITY NEWS.

Board of Aldermen-Special Meeting.

and cleanliness of the city. Respectfully.

JAMES HARPER.

Which was referred to committee on cleaning streets.
Communication from committee on cleaning streets.
Communication from commissioners of Ains House, in answer to resolution passed last meeting, calling upon them to report to this board, the nature of the communication made by them to the Legislature. Reforred to the committee on charity, &c.

[Conclusion to-morrow]

[OFFICIAL-1]

[Conclusion to-morrow]

[orrich.]

Board of Assistant Aldermon.
Monsay, March 17, 1845.

The president, Win. Everdell, Evd. in the chair.
Communication from his honor the Mayor, approving of sandry ardinances. Onlered on file.
PETTITIONS.

By Mr. Aldon—Of P. Comean and others, for a sewer in 4th Avenue, from 33 to 28th streets. Committee on roads and canals.

By the same—Of W. Lowrie and others, for the grading of 39th street, and laying curb and gutter, and also flagging thereto, between 4th and 5th Avenues. Committee on streets.

By the same—Of J. P. Whitehead and others, for a sewer in 2th street, from 6th to Madison Avenue. Committee on roads.

By Mr. Johnson—Of Anderson Merrit, for pay of bills for paying in 11th and 17th wards. Committee on streets. By the same—Of sundity persons to have manure in Peck ells removed. Committee on streets. By Mr. Westerveile—Of aundry persons for free hydrants in 19th and 20th streets, between 6th and 7th Avenues.—Committee on Croton Equation.

Of James II. Brigge as inspector of elections in first district, 11th ward, Mr. B. removing out of the ward. Accepted.

district, 11th ward, Mr. B. removing out of the ward. Accepted.

Of the committee on streets, in favor of consurring with the other board in a resolution relative to opening Madison avenue. 20th street, 37th street, 11th avenue and 125th st. and appointing the time therefor. Adopted.

Of the committee on roads and cannis, against the result of the committee on roads and cannis, and appointing the time the content of the result of th

nolds, and soft for assessment, and Adopted.

Of the committee on streets, in favor of concurring with the other board in an application to the Legislature for a repeal of so much of the law for widening Bloomingdale road as applies to the portion thereof south of 25th st. Adopted. opted.
Petition of John Wildey and others, remonstrating dopted.
Petition of John Wildey and others, remonstrating agalast the passage of an act to give out the paving and repairing the attreets by contract. To committee on atreets.
Report of the committee on streets, recommending a concurrence with the other board in the resolution for laggits
part of the sidewalk around Union Place.
Communication of the commissioner of the Aims House,
entioning the memorial presented to them by the Legissture. Ondered on file.
From the Comproler, in relation to the expenses of the
tea room for 1813-4, showing that from January 9 to Becember 27, 1813, the amount was \$\$\frac{1}{2}\$\$\text{to}\$\$\text{ 147}\$\$: from the 1st
abolished) the amount was \$\$\frac{1}{2}\$\$\text{to}\$\$\text{ 160}\$\$. Online to a relation to
From the same, in a resolution as to gar supplies in departments, of inquiring and axion, appropriation departments, or inquiring and axion appropriation —
Ordered on file.

Mr. Tucker in the chalf.
Communication from the Comproller, stating that, with

partments, or enable him to comply with the resolution — Clerk hire, to enable him to comply with the resolution — Cordered on file.

Mr. Tucker in the chalf.

Communication from the Comptroller, stating that, with the exception of \$3.455 64, (being a bill for which no appropriation had been made) all bills presented before the lat January had been paid. Laid on the table.

Resolution, by Mr. Charlick—For inquiring into official conduct of capiains of 1st district watch. Committee on police, watch and prison.

Remostrance of a number of persons against a sewer in Jefferson street. Committee on treads and canals. Patition of owners, &c. relative to iron rail, &c. for Stuyvesant square. Committee on streets.

The president in the chair.

Parker's rew Board or ALDERMEN.

Permitting John Graham to remove the remains of his child. Concurred in.

Ordinance for prescribing a system for repairing the pavement of the carriage way of the attress and avenues in the city of New York. Committee on streets.

Relative to record assessments and draft of an ordinance.

In vor of grading 5th avenue, from 23d to 94th sts, according to the amended grade, &c. Concurred in.

REPORT.

Of the committee on wharves, &c. recommending a con-

cording to the amended grade, &c. Concurred in.

Of the committee on wharves, &c. recommending a concurrence with the other board in favor of a lease for one year of pler No. 12, E R, to J. & N. Briggs. Adopted.

FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMAN.

In favor of paying several bills of physicians. Committee on police, watch and prisons.

In favor of paying Daniel Baker \$50, he having broken his arm while on duty as a watchman. Concurred in.

In favor of refunding Daniel Geery \$10 paid for a license. Non-concurred in.

In favor of appointing Jan. Norris as a city guager. Concurred in a flavor of refunding Daniel of the form of the following of the paying the pay

Adopted.

By Mr. Henry—Requiring the comparising for report tile amount paid by him from 1st of January, to 1st of January, 1s

THOS.R. WHITNEY, Clerk.

The committee on annual taxes reported in favor of cor-ceeding tax of the following persons:
Barriett Rooney, Amasa Bushnell, Eugene Duttih, Chris-opher Murray, Charles Cammeyer, Samuel C. Lynen, Granville S. Pattison, William H. Hyrison, Wh. Francis, I. Corquest, Engingian Slutt, P. A. Talcott, Ibadley Perss, Migul Wholey, Rev. C. Esstman, John P. Hunt, Iot osster-y-side University Place, Jon. I. Coddington. Adopted.

much distressed.

On the evening of the day on which she received her subpoon to attend, she went to the Croton for a pail of water, and, was then knocked down by one of prisoner's friends, who had before called on her, and told her that if she canne into court as a witness, a pistol would go off in court, and no one would know who fired it. She saw that person now in court, and being called upon to point him out, did so. The Court inquired his name, and he answered Lowis Reed. The Court ordered him into custody, ull arther orders. John Blakely, a city watchman, to when Sarah appealed for protection, testified that on that occasion he did not see prisoner with sufficient distinctness to recognise him. As far as his testimony went, it corroborated that of the first witness.

The affidavit of Dr. Burritt, of Orange county, was read, who gave complainant a good character, having known her and her parents, her matrage, &c.

Prosecution rested.

Mr. Noble opened the case for the defence, and said that his client was a young man of good character, a native of Connecticut—had lived in Googjanhad been a cadet at West Point—had left there and could not get back, and land tried to get back, but could not—had lived in this city two years, &c.; said that he was in an oyater cellar till \$10\circ orbock on the evening of the outrage, and had not seen the complainant until he saw her in the streat cry ig, and on going to the watch house was declared by the complainant to be one of the men who had outraged her.

Willet Pearce, sworn—Deposed that he was a timman, and that prisoner was employed by him for?

World Pearce, worn—begoes d that he was a timman, and that prisoner was employed by him for?

reversed.
Ebenezer Welch, and others, pltf. in error, rs,
John C. Morrison, deft. in error. Judgment affirmed.
Abraham Godfrey, pltf. in error, rs. Daniel
Calkins and others defendants in error.—Judgment John Reed, pitt. in error, is. tawa.ue nima, nyu. in error.—Judgment reversed.
Elihu I., Teucker, pitt, in error, vs. Charles Oakley, didt. in error.—Judgment affirmed.
Cornelius C. Colgate, and others, pitt, in error, vs.
Robt, McAlmyray, didt. in error. Judgment affirmed.
Alanson H. Chase vs. Nicholas T. Heydinger.—
Nacutal applied

New trial granued.
New trial granued.
New trial granued.
Thomas Y. Young, vs. Ransom Smith.—Judgment for plaintiff.

Oyer and Termituer—Mondry.
Before Judge Edmonds, Ald. Winshin and Dickinson.
This Court met yesterday for the term, the room during the recess having been entirely renovated and altered under the direction of Judge E. so as to afford comfort and convenience to all parties, the jurors in particular having been cared for.
The grand jurors were discharged until next Mondry. Andrew Kleim, indicted for the murder of Catharine Hanlan, was put to the bar, and in reply to questions from the Court, said that he had been in this country I gyears, and had no friends or counsel, and as for the latter, he did not wish any.
The Court however assigned to him L. D. Shephard and A. Benedici, E-qrs, who after conversation with the prisoner, said that they believed him insane, and could not obtain from him the evidence necessary for his defence, and they asked for a commission de lunatico impuirendo.
This was opposed by the district attorney, who insisted that the question of insanity should come up as part of the defence, and not at this stage of the proceedings. The trial of James Eager, also indicted for murder, was set down for to day, and the trial of James Proceedings. The trial of James Eager, also indicted for murder, was set down for to day, and the trial of James shall have been disposed of.

FEMALE INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION.—The address which was to be delivered at Palmo's last evening was posiponed on account of the indisposition of the speaker. A committee was appointed to secure the Tabernacle for an afternoon meeting of the society, and engage some influential speakers to plead their cause. The arrangements and entire programme will be published so soon as decided upon.

ROBERY.—As the procession in honor of St. Patrick's day, was passiponed on account of the indisposition of the speaker. A committee was appointed to secure the Tabernacle for an afternoon meeting of the society, and engage some influent

o enable the correspond to re-organize under sol law.

Mr. Hand was not satisfied with the explanation and thought the bill a very objectionable one. He moved to strike out the enacting clause.

Mr. Corning hoped the motion would not prevail; and, after some little conversation, the committee rose and reported.

and, after some little conversation, the committee re and reported.

The Senate went into Executive session.
ASSEMBLY—Monday, March 17.
FOR CHARLES AND REFERRED.
FOR CQUITABLE COMPENSATION TO JUSTORS IN CITY
New York, in relation to taxation and assessment in New York.

GENERAL ORDERS.

New York; in relation to taxation and assessments in New York.

EENERAL ORDERS.

The committee of the whole resumed the consideration of the bill to renew the charter of the Syracuse and Oswego Railrond Co. Amended and passed.

By consent, Mr. Van. Valkenburgh reported a bill tv amend the charter of the Long Island Railroad Company.

Mr. Van Valkenburgh moved to go into committee of the whole on the bill to punish seduction and Adultery as crimes.

Mr. Balker moved as an amendment that the bill to punish seduction and adultery be taken up at 40°-clock this afternoon, and the motion was agreed to.

The bill to designate the place of holding the next town meeting in Flatbush, was read a third time and passed.

The House then took a magnetic that the constant of the constant

assed. The House then took a recess until 4 o'clock. Robbed—A gentleman from Bangor, named W. B. Patch, while on board the steamer Porlland, on her passage from Frankfort to the port of Portland, on Thursday morning last, was robbed of his pocket book containing \$2500 in cash, and a note for \$147. The package was cut from his coat tail pocket.—Boston Atlas.

The Horrors of Milierium.

The Horrors of Milierium.

Trail or issal Damos.—We have seen a report of the trial of a man who is termed Elder Damino, at Dover, Maine, commenced the 17th ult, be fore Mosca Sweat and Seth Lee, Espa. The trial developes most shocking particulars, and convinces us more fully than before, that town and city authorities should interfere and arrest these sensual and demoralizing proceedings. They are as bad as the worst days of that arch secondrel and fanatic, Cochran, who is led silly women capture, and despoiled the domestic peace of many a peaceful and respectable family. A part of the evidence we have omitted, it being too gross for publication.

Dammon was charged with being a regabond, a common railer and brawler, neglecting to support his tamily, &c. Ho pleaded not guilty, and numerous witnesses were examined during the time of the trial, which lasted two days. I. W. E. Harvey testified that ho had attended their meetings two days and four cronings. They were hageing and kiesing each officer; Dammon would lie on the floor, then jump up; they would frequently go into another room. Dammon has no means to support himself that I know of. The meeting appeared very irroligious; have seen him sit on the floor with a woman, his arms around lare. The room they went into was a back room. They said the world's people must not go there. Whn. C. Grosby, Esq. testified. He was at the meeting on Saurday night, from about 7 to 9 cleck. There was a woman on the floor which she said was rovealed to her. They would at times all be talking at once, halloing at the top of cleck. There was a woman on the floor which she said was rovealed to her. They would at times all be talking at once, halloing at the top of cleck. The meeting on Saurday night, from about 7 to 9 cleck. The meeting on Saurday night, from about 7 to 9 cleck. The meeting on Saurday night, from about 7 to 9 cleck. The meeting on Saurday night, from about 7 to 9 cleck. The room they went into was a back room. They said the world's peopl

So I left my former breibren
These scenes are not enacted at Atkinson only. In this city, we are informed "gross deeds" are done by one section of the fanatics—for there are two. One worshipping with propriety of conduct (as far as we know) at Beethoven Hall; the other at private houses. The latter hold to the 'kissing,' washing each others feet, thandoning work, &c. Many of these were once respectable, happy, and comfortably situated. Now, by this delawion of the devil, they are wallowing on the floor, their characters lost, their families broken up, their daughters debased, their minds wild with insanity.

It is indeed a melancholy reflection, and well deserving the attention of the humane, how this wild fire may be stopped, our youth preserved from pollution, those saved who are not yet utterly ruined—and those mined, recovered if it cam be so. We commend to the attention of all public authorities, and private citizens, this evil in our midst; and pray success may attend their efforts to abate it, and prevent its spread and desolating consequences.

From the George Couries, Ettage, March 15.

and desolating consequences.

From the Genera Courier, Estra of March 15.

Hail Road Meeting.

In pursuance of public notice, the citizons of Geneva very numerously and generally convened this day at the Franklin House, to take into consideration the projecty of petitioning the Legislature to grant a charter for constructing a railroad from the head of Seneca Lake to Elmira, or to some convenient point intersecting the New York and Eric Railroad.

The meeting having been called to order, on motion, P. Prouty, Esq., was called to the chair, and J. R. Jonistros appointed secretary. Thereupon D. Hudson, Esq., addressed the meeting, presenting applicable remarks, together with facts and details beating upon the subject, and offering in conclusion the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

The chairman and secretary, together with D. Hudson, Esq. were appointed a committee on the 3d and
5th resolutions.
Finance Committee—Hen. Robert C. Nicholss,
I. N. Dox, H. G. Hughes, A. A. Holly, and J. V. E.
Vedder, Esqrs.
Resilved, That this meeting now adjourn to meet at
two o'clock P. M., on the 25th of this month, at the Frankin louse.

Vedder, Esque.

Resolect. That this meeting now adjourn to meet at two o'clock P. M., on the 23th of this month, at the Frank-lin House.

JOHN R. JOHNSTON, Sec'y.

Geneva, March 14, 1845.

Mythodist Protestant Conference.—The Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, for the district of Maryland, met on Wednesday at 9 o'clock, forencoon, at the West Baltimore station, in the basement of the Church corner of Lombard and Green streets. A considerable number of clerical members and lay delogates were present.

The Rev. Levi Reeve took the chair as president, and opened the session by reading a portion of Scripture and prayer. Mr. J. Murray was elected secretary, and Mr. S. K. Cox. assistant secretary; after which the credenials of the members were read and examined. A few cases were referred to special committee. The proceedings up to Friday night were chiefly of an official character. An inquiry will be instituted as to how for the interant system is popular throughout the churches.

Methodish in Gerat Britain.—The numerical force of this demomination, on both sides the Atlantic, is astonishingly great. A late number of the "Westeyan" states that there are 426 circuits in Great Britain, and 1129 timerant and supernumerary preaches, averaging 2 to 3 to each circuit. There are 14, 413 local preachers, averaging 31 1-2 to each circuit. The number of sermons delivered weekly by interant or supernumerary preaches is 2951, or 205, 452 in heyear. The number of sermons delivered weekly by interant consults annually travelled by local preachers, averaging 2 to 3 to each circuit. There are 14, 413 local preachers, averaging 2 to 3 to each circuit. There are 14, 413 nevers of the member of sermons delivered weekly by interant of supernumerary preaches is 2951, or 205, 452 in heyear. The number of sermons delivered weekly by interant of supernumerary preaches is 2951, or 205, 452 in heyear. The number of sermons delivered weekly by interant of supernumerary preaches is 2951, or 205, 452 in heyear. The number of s

NEWARK, N. J., TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 1845.

WHOLE NO. 2187.

THE SENTINEL.

VOL. XLVIII.--NO. 38.

FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1845.

Among the most valuable of the public documents presented to the public through the proceedings of Congress, are the annual Reports of the Commisthrough the country as extensively as possible. The Pauperism and Crime. periodical press can do little more towards making them known than to give brief summaries of their report issued during the last month makes a substantial besides Mr. Ellsworth's report proper of the Patent of domestic economy—the crops of all sorts, state of port, having reference to the well being of communilive stock, such as horses, sheep, cattle and poultry, fencing, the useful arts, metallurgy, &c. &c.

Congress shewed its appreciation of its value by ordering a large number of extra copies of the work the enquiries. The attempt of the Editor of the to be printed for gratuitous distribution, and we presume it may be readily obtained by application to members of either House. Every farmer, manufacturer and mechanic, would do well to obtain a copy, branches of domestic industry in our country. The character of the crops reaped during the last year, with the improvements made in the processes of husnumerous items for future reference.

The issues of the Patent Office during the past year, and its financial condition at the close of the year, have already been made public, and need not be repeated here. The business of the office is said to be inal courts, and other legal functionaries in New on the increase, and additional force will soon be | Jersey, will take sufficient interest in the project, to

Attached to the Report of the Commissioner are our industry, or as containing the germs of future erty and crime now, and at preceding periods. usefulness. An important invention, by which the processes and apparatus employed in the separation of gold metal from the accompanying impurities are improved, was introduced from abroad last year, and patented. Its main features are thus pointed out in

the Report:

"Heretofore, in separating gold from the impurlies, by the process of washing, it has been subjected to only one current of water, either vertical or horizontal—the object being to carry away the impurities that are of less specific gravity than the metal, and leave it behind; but the process in question subjects it to the combined action of two currents of water—one vertical, and the other horizontal; the former carrying the impurities above the level of the metallic particles, and the latter washing them away, by which the process is greatly expedited. The apparatus for applying this process consists of a series of series exparated by partitions, and placed at one end of the series. The materials to be washed and separated are dropped into the first series of the series from the hopper above, adapted to the descent of the series, the water passes through the meshes of the series, the water passes through the meshes of the series and the valve; the former producing the vertical current, loosening the lighter and impure particles, and carrying them above the partitions; and the latter, by its volume, the horizontal current, washing all that has been carried above the partitions to the next seive, and so on to the end of the series, to catch the particles of gold that may have been carried up with the impurities."

In the manufacture of steel but very little progress has been carried to the carrier of the series of the series of seel but very little progress has been carried of the carried farmer will here find much valuable instruction concerning will here find much valuable instruction concerning

In the manufacture of steel but very little progres KELLER fears that the prevalent idea, that the best including live stock as well as vegetation. qualities of steel can only be made from Swedish iron, tained by sound reason, should have attained so much obtain the best quality of steel, iron in its purest state | the maintenance and economy of live-stock; finally and experience-these being the only impediments to the manufacture of good steel." Only one patent

The person who obtained it claims an improvement in the structure of the "converting furnace," and also in the manufacture of the steel, after the process of cementation has been completed. An improvement has been patented which removes cinder from blacksmiths' forges, without loss of time and without disturbing the fire. It consists simply in making the Mr. F. L. Rogers, it is announced, will still con-

The 28th Annual Report of the American Colo-NIZATION SOCIETY, just published in a pamphlet of

Churches, 23; Communicants, American, 1.014, Recaptured Africans, 116, African, 353; Total 1.483, Schools, 15; Schools, American, 370, African, 192;

Convictions; Murder 9; Kidnapping 11; Burglary 17; Grand Laterny 107; Petit Larceny 184; other offences

Imports in two years, \$457,820; Exports, do. \$123,-6.04; Stock in trade, \$58,750; Real estate of Merchants \$39,550; Commission business annually \$50,500; Vessels 9.

sels 9. Coffee trees 21.197: Acres sugar cane 54; Acres in rice 62; Do. Indian corn 105; Do. Ground mus 31; Do. Potatoes and Yams 326; Do. Cassada 326. Acres own-ed 2.531; Under cultivation 948. Cattle 71; Sheep and Goats 214; Swine 235; Ducks and Hens 119 dozen; Total value owned by farmers \$21,775.

Dr. Lardner has closed his lecturing tour in the U States, and intends ere long to return to Europe. He is preparing a work, says the Philadelphia Gazette, to contain all the lectures he has delivered in this coun try, to be accompanied by a personal narrative of his

The nephew of the late John Randolph (St. George Randolph.) who comes in for two-fifths of \$125,000 by the recent compromise under his uncle's will, is upwards of fifey years of age, is deaf and dumb, and is now inmate of an Asylum near Baltimore-so says

The New Camper is now complete, as follows:-Buchaman, of Pan, Secretary of State; Marcy, of N. Y. War; Bancroft, of Massa, Navy; Walker, of Mississyn, Treasury; Cave Johnson, of Tenn., Post Master veneral; John Y. Masson of Van, Attorney General President, vindicating his peculiar notions on the Principle of socialism.

the Alexandria Gazette.

THE AMERICAN ALMANAC published at Boston, has during sixteen successive years done good public service, by embodying annually in a convenient form valuable statistics obtained from the best sources; and we notice with pleasure that the Editor has it in contemplation to make the volume for the coming year particularly attractive by collecting infernation for SIONER OF PATENTS, and they should be diffused its pages from all parts of the Union, in relation to

Upon facts alone should scientific investigation be founded, be it philosophical or political, and statistical contents; as may be inferred from the fact that the tables comprising these facts lose their dry and tasteless qualities when submitted to the crucible of inteloctave volume of more than 500 pages; including lectual research; but the process of refining the crude materials is a vain undertaking unless they Office, which occupies only about a dozen pages, a exist in sufficient quantity and be of the right kind .great variety of important information collected by In Europe much attention has in late years been dithe Commissioner, concerning the various branches rected to the solution of many questions of grave imthe markets, manure, character and treatment of ties, connected with the progress and actual state of poverty and vice, and a vast accumulation of statistics has been the result, bearing upon the various important matters incidentally or directly involved in American Almanac, is the first effort we believe to collect similar data having special reference to the

The information sought comprises, a classification for there can no where else be found so much useful of the offences committed; the sex, age, and place information, in so convenient a form, on the various of birth of the offenders; the number of indictments subjects which are embraced in its table of contents, and convictions, with the nature of the punishments relative to the condition and progress of the several inflicted; with a reference, where it can be ascertained, to the extent of the education received by the fullest practicable details are given of the amount and culprits, their professions, &c.; the number of the technical poor; the mode in which they are supported; the extent of their support; and a reference bandry, and in looking over them we have marked to their previous pursuits, &c. It is not necessary to dilate upon the value of well digested information of

We have alluded to the subject thus particularly in the hope that all prosecuting officers, clerks of crimcommunicate to the Editor of the Almanac, or to the columns of some newspaper, before the 1st of the reports of Messrs. C. M. Keller and C. G. Page, July, all the information in their power to furnish Examiners, detailing the progress of the arts in this from their respective districts, for one or more years. country during 1844, and descriptive of some of the It is of course desirable that the returns should cover inventions of Europe which they deem worthy of as many years as possible, in order that some compublic attention, either in immediate applicability to parison may be made between the prevalence of pov-

> INTRODUCTION TO THE PICTORIAL READER: with numerous engravings. By Rensselaer Bentley. New York: Saxton & Miles.

> This seems to us one of the most attractive among he numerous books of lessons for young children that

will here find much valuable instruction concerning has been made on this side of the Atlantic. Mr. almost every department of agricultural economy-

"The first part of this work treats in succession of tends in a great measure to retard improvements in the physical and chemical phenomena of vegetation; this branch of metallurgy. "It is difficult to comprehend," remarks Mr. K., "why a notion, unsued comprises a summary of all that has yet been done on the subject of manures, or prevalence as this. Science clearly indicates that to cussion of the subject of rotations; general views of is necessary; and to obtain this latter requires skill some considerations on meteorology and climate, and on the relations between organized beings and the

We have only to add that the publishers, the connected with the manufacture of steel was granted Messrs. Appleton, have done their full share towards making the book attractive, by investing it in a hand-

"THE TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE AND LITERARY Repository" has been resumed, and will be published weekly, in a quarto form of eight pages, by Mr. V. M. Jillson, at the low price of \$1 a year. hearth of the forge to slide up and down in a sink or tribute to its columns. The subscription is placed well, so that at every fresh charge of coal the hearth so low as to bring it within the reach of almost descends a short distance with the cinder on it; and every friend of Temperance, and there is we believe when the hearth reaches the bottom of the sink or abundant need of a renewed and vigorous effort to well, the whole of the cinder is removed through a sustain and advance the benevolent enterprise to hole in the bottom, and the hearth is forced up to the which it is pledged. There is, we are assured, in the present aspect of the cause much to encourage the hopes of its friends.

NORTH AND SOUTH-THE CONTRAST .- Rhode-32 pages, including the proceedings of the Board of Island cheerfully submits to the writ of error granted Directors, comprises much valuable information con- by the U. S. Supreme Court, in order to try the quescerning the condition, progress and prospects of our tion whether the Constitution and laws of the United interesting colonies on the Coast of Africa. It ap- States have been violated by the action of Rhodepears by the Census which accompanies this report Island for the trial of Dorr for treason. She concedes that the total population of Liberia in September 1843 of course that the Supreme Court of the Union is the was 2,300. The number of children born in the proper tribunal to decide whether a State in the Colony since 1820 is stated to be 645. The total maintenance of her laws violates the Constitution. Is number of deaths of all description of persons, 2,198: the only tribunal that can arbitrate in cases of conthe mortality among acclimated colonists being 4.33, flicting State legislation. But South Carolina as-The subjoined summary of other matters may interest sumes to decide for herself, imprisons certain citizens of other States, and resists with violence every reasonable overture to submit her right to do so to the common arbiter provided by the Constitution. The contrast is well made at some length by the Baltinore American.

> An Indian Concert.-The choir of the Indian Church in Tuscarora village, N. Y., will give a Concert this week at Lockport. The singing will be entirely in the Indian language, and will consist of the psalms and hymns usually sung at their religious meetings. A discourse will be made by James Cusick on the subject of Temperance among the Indians. and the early history of the Tuscarora tribe.

IT At the recent term of the Supreme Court of this State, the following persons were admitted as Counsellors at law, viz: Theodore J. Little, of Morristown; and James W. Wall, of Trenton. The following were admitted Attorneys, viz: Sidney P. Rogers, Benj. Hamilton, Jr., Robert T. Shiner and Lyman A. Chandler.

The 1st Presbyterian Church in Rochester has unanimously given a call to the Rev. Dr Magie of Elizabethtown-which we trust and take for granted he will not accept. The removal of so useful and honored a citizen from the sphere of usefulness which he occupies here in his native state, would, we are sure, be generally regretted as a public loss.

principle of socialism.

TRENTON, March 10, 1845.

An act to facilitate the administration of justice authorizes the Supreme Court in term time, or any two Justices of that Court, in vacation, to order a The smallest number of patients at any time during special Circuit Court to be held in any county, when- the year has been 253; the largest number 273; the ever in their opinion the public good requires it, to try average 261. The number admitted the past year ssues joined either in the Supreme Court, or in the has been 263. The number discharged 228, of whom ounty Circuit Courts.

It also gives the Supreme Court the power to order which the indictment is found and to prescribe the ted. It also authorizes one Justice of the Supreme Court to sit in a separate department during the term and hear and determine all such matters, as are or may be called "common business."

TRENTON, March 11th, 1845. The following bills passed the House to-day:-An act to change the name of Spicer township to Harrison. An act to prescribe and declare the mode or appointing certain officers—(this bill gives joint meeting the power to appoint all officers whose appointment is not otherwise provided for by the contitution, and declares the appointment of Masters n Chancery to remain in the Chancellor, as heretofore,)—and A Sup. to an act relative to fishing in Oldman's Creek.

Pickelania.-The gentleman from Hunterdon, in redible as it may seem, although the House did not to into committee, succeeded in occupying the floor THIRTY-EIGHT times to-day. He made several motions when he did not speak, which are not inluded in the above. В.

TRENTON, March 12, 1845. The following bills were passed by the House toay: The Senate bill for the relief of Hardyston, Sussex Co. A sup. to the lien law, (extending it so as to include mills and manufactories for machinery furnished, &c.) An act to create Lafayette township, Sussex Co.

The bill to reduce Costs which was ordered to be ngrossed to-day enacts that, when a bond and warrant of attorney secured by mortgage shall be proscuted, the plaintiff must proceed on the bond only, It shall not be lawful to enter up any judgement in any other county than that in which the defendant resides, except where the defendants reside in differcounty, in such case it may be done in the Supreme

It forbids any Sheriff, or other officer to sell real estate in less than eight months after he receives the execution. When the officer receives the execution ne must notify the defendant within thirty days, that unless he pay the debt within six months he will

make sale according to law.

Sec. 9 declares "The payer or holder of all promissory notes over \$100" "shall take the said note to the clerk's office," who is to give a copy of it and a receipt to the person depositing it. The clerk is then to notify the drawers and endorsers, that unless they give notice to him of their desire to litigate the case vithin sixty days, he will enter up judgement, which ie is authorized to do by the bill.

If objection is made to paying the note by the deendant, the cause is then to be tried in the Common

The clerk cannot issue execution until four months Pickel Scriptum.—Twenty-four speeches to-day from the gentleman from Hunterdon.

Opening of the IIndson Co. Court Ilouse.

The handsome new Court House just completed on Bergen Hill by our neighbors of Hudson County, was opened on Tuesday for the first time with due ceremony, it being the first day of the March term of the several courts of the County. Chief Justice Horn-BLOWER presided, and after the usual proclamations opening the courts, and solemn prayer by the Rev. Dr. Taylor, of the Reformed Dutch Church at Bergen, made an appropriate address, which we hope to and a spacious saloon for the public exhibitions, which ve the pleasure of publishing at length

the members of the Bar, the Grand Jury, and other It will be dedicated with due ceremonies on the citizens present organized-Dr. John S. Condit in 1st of May. This Society now numbers some 450 the chair and R. Gilchrist, Esq. Secretary-and adopted resolutions of thanks to Dr. Taylor and the ists, and amateur cultivators of the city and vicinity, Chief Justice, and appointed committees to ask for copies of both the prayer and address for publication.

The Court House is a good specimen of Doric architecture, and will compare favorable with any The following sums have been appropriated by the similar public building in the State. It is constructed of the trap rock, of which the chief part of the hill on which it stands is composed. The first floor is occupied with rooms for the County officers, the Grand Jury, &c. conveniently arranged on either side of a spacious hall. The Court room occupie the second floor, and comprises, besides, the usual ccommodations for the Bench and Bar, a gallery and seats for several hundred persons outside the Bar. By the side of the Court House stands the county Jail, also built of the rock of the hill. It con tains eleven cells, and convenient apartments for th family of the Jailor.

We annex a list of the Grand Jury :-John S. Condit, foremun Joshua Heustis John J. Newkirk Albert M. Zabriskie Benjamin F. Welsh Geo. Newkirk Mindert Van Horn Michael Fisher Jasper Wandell, Jr. Henry M. Traphagen David Jones John Carrigan Peter McMartin John Crockford Samuel Davison
Stephen Kingsland
Isaac J. Van Winkle
Cornelius C. Joralemon

All accounts from Washington concur in represent ng Mr. Роьк as overrun with hordes of political mencants-office beggars, who will hardly take no for unt in clubs. The Constitution newspaper, which s we suppose, to be considered as in some sort, at least, semi-officially the organ of President Polk, represents the rush upon the White House as terrible; and we are rejoiced to see it announced that he has declared with the firmness which the Constitution i leased to say, is a " part of his character," that those who have put in their politions and are found on the spot after that day (Tuesday.) pressing their claims, will not receive his favorable consideration! When to shall have got his cabinet fairly organized, and the ine of policy in regard to removals and appointments decided on and adopted, then the applications will be taken up and considered, and decided on according to their merits - Cour. & Enq.

Mr. Polk has thus far certainly shewn no disposition to parley with the craven spirit of partizanship. In the decision semi-officially announced by the Washington paper, he has justly vindicated the dignity of the station to which he has been exalted. and administered a wholesome rebuke to the hordes of mercenaries who flock, like cormorants, to the seats of power upon every change of Administration. This looking for the rewards of political service is one of the besetting sins of our country: it is a pervading once deemed a monstrous heresy, to be named only to be denounced, has now become a common sentiment, and the public offices are unblushingly held to be the "spoils of victory." If Mr. Polk proves to have the wisdom and fortitude to rebuke the scoun- Society. As I am a teacher also and wish to imdrel sentiment he will be entitled to at least an prove by intercommunications with others 1 would

We learn by the 12th, annual report of the Massa. CHUSETTS LUNATIC HOSPITAL at Worcester, that during the past year it has been more crowded with as passed in the House this afternoon. This act patients, and its operations generally have been more uccessful and beneficial, than in any former year, 124 have recovered and 15 have died. Leaving at the Hospital 8 more patients at the close of the ndictments to be tried in a county other than that in year than at its commencement. The number of attendants, including the superintendent and his rules by which the proceedings, &c. shall be regula- family, the chaplains, steward, &c., is about 55, making upwards of 300 persons as the averago

> "Under the smiles of Providence this hospital has ncreased in size, usefulness and reputation, beyond the anticipations of its most sanguine friends. For its success we are largely indebted to the energy, ability and untiring exertions of Dr. Samuel B. Woodward, who has been the superintendent from its beginning, and who has himself built it up and made it what it now is."

number under one roof. The trustees, in their report

Dr. Woodward's report states that upwards of 80 patients were refused during the year for want of room. New buildings, however, are in progress which will enable the Hospital to accommodate 400 patients. The cost will be about \$150,000.

Dr. Woodward also tells us that the number of cases of insanity from intemperance is less than formerly and has sensibly diminished for three or four years. There have been two cases of delirium tremens in the Hospital the last year, both of which recovered Numerous facts are given to shew the happy effects of the discipline and treatment of the institution. The eligious services have proved in the highest degree useful. Every year's experience, we are assured, serves to illustrate the value of the institution, and to atlord renewed occasion for an expression of gratitude to its benevolent founders.

The last annual report of the Pennsylvania Asylum in Philadelphia also exhibits the most gratifying evidence of the blessed effects of the hospital treatment of the insane. During the past year there were 285 patients, of whom 134 were discharged, leaving 150 at the close of the year. Of those discharged in 1844 there were :-

Cured, Much Improved, 16 9 12 134

Of the patients discharged "Cured," 25 were residents of the Hospital not exceeding 3 months; 32 between 3 and 6 months; 16 between 6 months and year; and 2 for a longer period than 1 year.

A farm and garden are connected with the establishment, both of which yield handsome profits. Also a workshop, and mechanical department. Means of industry, of exercise, and of amusement, are afforded. Social parties are occasionally given, with musical entertainments, and some of these have been attended by from 80 to 100 individuals.

The Executive Committee of the Essex Agricul-

TURAL AND HORNCULTURAL SOCIETY publish to-day, as will be seen by their schedule in another column, the bill to gratify, and at the suggestion of the "City of Newark" desires to oppose the bill, now is the time. Exhibitions of the Society. We refer also with pleasure to the appointment of an agent to visit the various townships in the county, in order to afford the friends of the praiseworthy enterprize an opportunity to join the Society and thus help forward its objects, which are all for the public good. There is throughout our country a manifest'y increasing interest in the subject, and the best effects have been produced by such associations as this wherever they have been formed. The Massachusetts Horricultural Society has erected a noble Hal in Boston for the purposes of the Association. It includes committee rooms, a Library, After the adjournment of the Court a meeting of and twenty-five in height, lighted from the roof. members, including the principal nursorymen, florwho occupy their own suburban villas and country residences. And its proceedings indicate the same munificent spirit which characterizes Boston society. Managers as rewards to be distributed in the course of the year: To the Committee on Flowers, \$400; to the Committee on Fruits, \$300; for Vegetables. \$150; for the Library, \$150; to the Committee on designs and decorations for the Annual Exhibition in Sept. \$250; making in all the liberal sum of \$1250. The particular articles for which these several sums will be awarded are announced in the Premium sheet.

> The weekly exhibitions will be resumed after the edication of the Hall in May.

N. Y. Town Elections .- We find in the Albany Advertiser of Tuesday the following result, so far as heard from :--

1845. Counties. Whig. Dem. Scat. Whig. Dem. wenty-five, 233 193 12 192 236 Iwenty-five, 193 Whig maj. 40 Dem. maj.

84 Whig gain, Of the scattering, four are abolitionists and eight nti-renters.

Rufus Keeler (Loco) has declined the office of Mayor of Rochester, to which he was declared elected by the casting vote of John Allen, the Whig competitor. It appears that there were actually east just 1,511 votes for each of them, and 437 for Hoyt, Native. Mr. Allen might now hold over, but will not. If no Native candidate had been run, Mr. Allen would doubtless have had a large majority.

The 26th. annual report of the N. Y. INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB presents a cheering view of its condition and prospects. The catalogue embraces the names of 108 deaf mutes, being the largest number ever actually under instruction at one time .-Three of the pupils are supported by this State. The reports of the Committees shew that the Institution, under the superintendence of Mr. Peet, is conducted through all its departments with efficiency and fidelity. It is in all respects worthy of entire confidence.

Mustard Seed .- Twenty-seven acres of land in Ohio, yielded 382 bushels of brown Mustard Seed, weighing 521 pounds to the bushel, which were sold at eight cents, making \$1,688. In addition there are 100 bushels of tailings which will give 75 bushels at 50 lbs. per bushel, worth \$300--altogether \$1,988, curse, and such have been its advances that what was or \$73 per acre. A more profitable crop could not

> Mr. Epiror-The suggestion has been made, by a elebrated teacher of this City, that we ought to have County Society of teachers, auxiliary to the State second the motion.

Correspondence of the Newark Sentinel. Letters from Paris-No. VI.

Paris, January 1, 1845. I had no sconer set my foot upon the soil of France than the servitude of the women arrested my attention; and this too in Havre, the birth place of Madame de la Fayette. In this land of "politesse" and chivalry, one cannot but notice with wonder the numerous evidences of barbarism in the common walks of life. Women are employed to sweep the streets, transport ccupations. Often have I seen them, when age and disease had crippled their powers, carrying two pails of water, whose weight would terrify an American damsel of twenty years, upon shoulders already owed down by the pressure of time, rudely jostled by he crowd, with scanty clothing and no covering for he head, but a thin cap, which did not restrain their silver locks from playing around their wrinkled foreeads. Would to God, this were a single instance!

At Caen, but a short distance from Rouen, there is market, whither young girls resort, and stand hour after hour with their flowing hair, rich and glossy, deriving additional lustre from the contrast with their naked shoulders. This is the resort of the merchant barbers, some of whom come even from England. The merchants pass along among them, examine the olour, texture, evenness, and other qualities of the eautiful fleece, haggle for a scus, and finally buy. The hair then, after being cut as closely as possible to the head, is weighed and paid for, and the girl goes nome to prepare for another shearing, or perhaps to purchase a husband with her money. An American girl prefers to let her hair turn to silver on her own ead, or if it must be cut off, to enjoy the crop herself. Higher up in the social scale is the small shop-

eeper with Madame, who contributes to the income by teaching music and Italian, and constructing owers with worsted. Of the first and last she knows but little, her talents, as a polyglot, I am unable to appreciate. She has her party, as well as those above ner, consisting perhaps of thirty persons. Among them was a gentlemen, who resided with Joseph Bonaparte at Bordentown for two years. Her apart ments is on the second floor, in reality the third, for a vintner occupies the ground floor as a shop. You go to the door, and knock with a massive ring eight inches in circumference, and so thick, that both hands are well-nigh required to lift it. It makes a tremendous noise. But-dont be alarmed, because the door gives way. It is the "concierge" who, in his room at a distance of some forty feet, has pulled the cord attached to the spring latch. You shut the door on entering, and grope your way along, stumbling and stubbing against the pavement, towards the glimmer of the stearine candle in the dim distance. The concierge informs you, that Madame D---s room is 2nd floor, whither you pursue your way in the dark, as before. You are admitted by the hostess herself into a little entry four feet square, deposit your chapeau, and enter the drawing-room. This is a 'maid of all work." It answers for eating room, (I know not but kitchen too,) parlor and bed-chamber In a niche is the bed with festooned curtains. The floor is of tiles waxed. The walls are decorated with daguerreotype portraits of the family, some wood cuts of guinea pigs, and a horrid daub in oil, called a portrait. The mantel and a case of drawers contain inder a glass shade specimens of Madame's talents n making flowers, and a metal clock. In a corner tands a miserable piano shockingly out of tune. Into this room, thus encumbered with furniture

on are ushered, and make your obeisance, probably o the portrait in oil, the only face that loo —no one seems to notice your arrival. The master is engaged in talking, and "it does not pay" to leave his conversation for a mere form. For a full half ninute, the longest period that a Frenchman is still t one time, you are permitted to rest. That time is employed in taking a coup d'œil of the company. It is a collection of ugly women of forty years and a few girls who are admitted into society, because their personal attractions expose them to no danger of being led astray. Around is a number of mustachios and beards, but no faces are at all perceptible. The half ninute is over. You have no time to scrutinize what ndeed would not pay for the labor, for the hostess advances, seizes you by the hand, and hurries you to this small room. At the piano are seated the two children of Madame from six to ten years of age, who attempt a duet. When one of them hurries the ime, after having got sufficiently ahead, she very bligingly waits for the other to "catch up," who, aving succeeded, thinks it time to take the road had elf. Thus they proceed in regular alternations. All this time the dancers are performing wonders with their feet, somewhat at the expense of skin and bone, t is true, in so limited a sphere of action. There being two tunes, as we have said, the company have choice, some preferring one, some the other. A egin to arise as to what figure they are attempting to execute, when the quadrille becomes a riddle Suddenly the noise of the piano changes. All ready for a gallopade-away we go, treading on each other and turning round, overturn some one, who chances to be next. Ah! there is a little more room now. The fat lady has "given in," and sits puffing like a locomotive. We gallop along, the space gradually becomes larger, for that young lady, who apparently has no dress on under that thin muslin cape, has lost a shoe in the race. Hip! away we go, my partner and I, "neck and neck," the gallop becomes "trot" or "canter." My partner is certainly a Pe gasus, and I am on the "rack." Ah! the orchestra has stopped performance. The waltz is now in the ascendant, and away we whirl again with another old lady, who, I perpetually fear, will shake off her curls. Were our habiliments different, we might be taken for the ancient Athletæ contending for the prize of wrestling. No wonder Byron and others have written so touchingly of the waltz. It is shocking.—Ladies who waltz, should really abjure the bulbous esculents, and breathe of roses. "No, no—I do not wish to dance any more; I am not a polka man, but prefer to look over these card players."

s great, where two sous are at stake.

And so the scene continues from S o'clock in the evening, to 21 in the morning, interrupted only by the entrance of a liquid, called grog-Washingtonians need not be alarmed-it tastes of nothing but sugar and water, though on a close examination by the olfactories, the presence of a slight homozo athic dose of some kind of spirit is detected. On inquiry it is discovered that at this "re-union,

there is a Portuguese, a German, a Scotchman and an American. Our hostess is fond of lions she has got together a collection of birds, who Our hostess is fond of lions, and ble different tongues; the consequence is, that confined in so small a cage, all are uneasy and ennuyed. I inquired of several the names of their neighbors— Introductions are not thought of. You, who live in a city, which has once had its

ball-room in a grave yard, will not be surprised, if you find in this letter but a single step between my description of a dance and that of a funeral. Such is actual life. The house of feating is often the very next door to the house of mourning.— One cannot have had his eyes open in travelling along through the world, who has failed to observe that through the world, who has laded to oscillate painful and startling intermingling of comic and tragical events, so vividly depicted by the master hand of Shakspeare.

To-day I chanced to be passing the church of St.

Sulpice just as a funeral procession was leaving its portals. A few days ago I witnessed a similar scene. nothing can be more common than they were. It is law to revive the credit of that State this very commonness which makes them penetrate the thoughtful soul so deeply and renders them worhy of notice. The pageant, which is now passing of black carriages, drawn by black horses, and driv-

en by coachmen in black, followed a hearse in the same sombre color, with numerous curtains, adorned with silver lace and tassels, ostrich plumes and other bravery. The noble horses, fretting under the bit, tossed their heads, richly decked with feathers, in the air. The sexton in his long official robe, with cocked hat in hand, opened the coach doors for those who were to follow the honorable dead to the cemetery of Mount Parnassus, and with namerous bows, apparently regardless of crumpling his snowy neck cloth, ushered them in vere concealed by an ample curtain similarly embellished; and within, immediately before the altar, vas erected a temporary mausoleum of black hang-

ings to the memory of the deceased. The poor man's way to the grave contrasts very sadly with all this pompous marshalling of the opulent to his marble tomb. Nothing in fact can differ more, unless it be their several perpetual hard toil, and boundiess gratifications of their respective lives. It is not enough, it seems, to maintain these distinctions while they live; but they must be thrust as far as possible into the silent man-sions of the departed; and, if it were practicable, the humble dead would be left literally "to bury their dead." We shall see in the other funeral occasion, to which I aliuded, how nearly in some places they I'is but a poor picture drawn from the scenes of every have approached the points of requiring the deceased poor to walk to the grave themselves.

It was the obsequies of a—nobody—evidently not "a feather in the cap" of any undertaker. A priest in his long black robe and cocked hat hurries along with his prayer-book under his arm as fast as possible. He threads the crowded street, dexterously dodges the numerous obstructions in the way, occusionally slipping on the muddy pavement, in his haste burying a poor man. After him, but scarcely able to keep equal pace with the holy man, encumbered as he was with his burdens, came a person with a rough unpainted box upon his shoulder, containing remains of mortality. This sweating porter was in his shirt sleeves, which unfortunately for the credit of the funeral procession, were not clean. No matter. Nobody but myself observed it. Finally came the mourners. I should speak more correctly in the singular, for there was but one, who strode along, his sabots keeping time with the clinking of the living

" Death cuts down all Both great and small, as the Primer beautifully saith.

A practical lesson, sweetly versified: For the Newark Sentinel PILGRIM'S SONG. While we climb this rugged steep, Sing, to light our pilgrimage, Ye who smile and ve who weep, How from youth to weary age, In sleep and wake, by night and day,

Along the path of life we press,

A. K. G.

So swift, when light our pulses play ;-As switt-when faint from weariness And though along the travelled year; Full many a backward look we cast, And often turn the head to hear Our footfall's echo in the past. No power our feet to turn or stay Hath love, or grief, or joy, or fear,-We ne'er return or linger may, For beekoning joys or dangers near.

No foot may turn, no step delay, For pious act or deed of crime; Lo! all the foot-prints point one way, Along the weary path of Time :-They point one way, but to a land They point with peace and silence blest. Where friends and lovers, hand in nand, Sink down among the flowers to rest :-

Where yew-trees dark and willows hoar The sleepers from the day-light screen, And the grass it runneth evermore And o'er them weaves a garment green. And so still their rest, and their dreams so deep In that sweet land of opietness. That Earth and Heaven, seem to sleep Like them in death-like silentness.

Authentic Anecdote of Mr. Calhoun.—We have heard a story told of Mr. Calhoun which speaks so well for his independence of character, that we think it ought to be put on record for general circula-tion. Mr. Calhoun being pressed by some of his friends to retain his connection with the new administration, as a duty which he owed to those friends, replied with spirit:—" I will not comproned my own honor, nor the honor of my friends, by consenting to remain where I am." Being pressed to accept of the appointment of Minister to England, we are told that his answer was :- " If I should accept of the appointment, I should probably receive instructions which I And again, being asked if he would not return to the Senate, he said :- "No. I shall retire to my plantation to await the turn of coming

There is evidence enough that Mr. Calhoun keenly feels, as has a right to do, the contempt heaped upon him by an Administration which could hardly have had a start into life without his aid.

We have no sympathy with Mr. Calhoun's public opinions, but we have a high regard for that independence of character which suspicion of a mean action.—N. Y. Express.

Mr. Calhoun and his late Chief Clerk (Mr. Cralle,) took the steamboat for South Carolina on Tuesday evening. A large concourse of friends accompanied him to the boat, where he replied in an off-hand speech to a few remarks from Mr. Brown of

A Downright Villain .- The barn of Jacob Coffin in Deerfield, a few miles from Utica, N. Y., was consumed by fire on the morning of the 26th ult. The barn contained some 40 head of cattle, four horses, and a large quantity of hay and farming implements, which were all burned. Suspicion immediately rested upon a stranger who had been seen in the neighborhood. The hinder part of a grey mare was found among the other animals, and recognized as the one rode by the stranger the evening before. One of Mr. Coshin's horses was taken from the stable, and the grey mare left in his place; pursuit was immediately given, and he was arrested in the town of Lee, and is now in jail at Whitesborough. name proves to be Reed, and he has already served an apprenticeship of ten years in the State pris

An Accomplished Swindler .- When Col. Digby was in the prisoner's box in Philadelphia, about to be sentenced for six years to hard labor, he beckoned to the constable and said as the fare of Moyamensing Prison was rather coarse, he would like to taste a few Tangiers Oysters before he went up. The kind hearted officer took him over to Sam St cellar, when the Colonel drew himself up and asked what they had good-said he should like to have a few fried and a few roasted, and while they were preparing he swallowed a dozen raw at the stand. ter a hearty and gratifying meal, he expressed his sorrow at the low state of his pocket, and left the humane constable to foot the bill—and then went over to Court quite calmly, received his sentence, and took his seat in the Black Maria .- Sun.

The Maryland Legislature adjourned on Tuesday morning, after passing the bill laying a tax on stamps, the bill relating to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, bill reducing the salary of the Governor to \$3000, the salaries of various other officers, and a bill laying taxes on clerks of the Courts and the Registers of wills and Chancery.

The Tennesses Democratic Convention, which assembled at Nashville, on the 4th of March, nominated for Governor, the Hon. Agron V. Brown, up to that day a member of Congress.

The agents for the foreign holders of Illinois Bonds. portule. A few days ago I witnessed a similar scene. Gov. Davis and Mr. Leavitt, have returned from There is nothing remarkable in either of these works, Illinois, having succeeded in securing the pessage of a

> Charges of the most beastly and revolting character have been made against the Society of Shakers,

before me is the funeral of a rich man. A long line the N. Y. Legislature, and a select Committee has been appointed to investigate them

LEGISLATURE OF NEW JERSEY. Reported for the Newark Sentinel. SENATE.

THURSDAY, March 13. 10 A. M.—Petitions.—To compel Turnpike Comanies to comply with their charter. For voting by ballot in Orange and Bridgewater at

town meetings.

Passed.—To enclose salt meadow in Lodi. 3 P. P .-- Petitions .-- For Sup. to charter of Tren-

n. Reported.—For relief of Henry Fairfield of Passaid To establish Lafayette township in Sussex.

Passed.—To ascertain fees of Assessors and Col-

To regulate the mode of docketing judgements. Relative to bridges over the Morris Canal.

A message, that the Governor had signed the bills: To require further security from township Collec tors in Passaic.

The Sup. to authorize aliens to hold real estate. For relief of Hardyston, in Sussex.

Mr. WILLETS offered a resolution for printing 2000 copies of the laws and the constitution with them. Adjourned. FRIDAY, March 14.

Petitions—By Mr. WILLETS, from Gloucester county, and also from Spicer township for a Lunatic Asylum; also resolutions of Spicer town meeting in

Mr. Howell, from Thomas B. Pickett, for author ity to sell real estate in Burlington city.

Reported.—By Mr. JOHNES, a bill to authorize in habitants of Orange, in Essex, to vote by ballot; also

the bill to incorporate the Rancocus Steamboat Company; also the Assembly bill to extend the charter of the State Bank at Trenton. The further Sup. to the act to regulate the Dela-

ware Fisheries was passed. Adjourned.

3 o'clock.—'The following bills were passed: Relative to the sale of real estates of infants; to prevent the destruction of fish in the Delaware; for the erection of a Lunatic Asylum, unanimously; for the sale the Gloucester Manufacturing Company; the Sussex Iron Company.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. TRENTON, March 13, 1845.

Thursday, 10 A. M. Reports of Committees.—Mr. Scupper adversely to the petitions for an act to authorize Justices of the Peace to take acknowledgment and proof of deeds—and reported a sup. to the act to regular late elections.

Bills passed.—To authorize the Court of Chancery to

discover the property of defendants against whom executions shall have been issued at law and returned unsatisfied to the amount of \$100 or more.

To authorize John Hall, admr. to pay Catharine Frizaleer, a certain balance of the estate of her son. Samuel Clark, dec. To incorporate the Morris and Hanover Manufacturing Co.

Manufacturing Co.
The bill to divide Amwell into East and West Am-

well was not agreed to 23 to 26.

To regulate the charter of the State Bank at Trenton was passed, 37 to 10.—(To enable the directors to settle upits affairs.) A sup. to an act to authorize the bank at the superior of containing the bank at the superior of containing the set of containing the superior of ing and improvement of certain marsh, meadow, &c., in Fairfield township, Cumberland Co. 36 to 8. An act for the relief of the county of Warren 32 to 19. (Appropri-ating \$500 out of any moneys in the treasury not other-

ating \$500 out of any moneys in the treasury not ouner-wise appropriated.)

The resolution from Senate to give to the Governor, Secretary of State, Secretary of Senate, and Clerk of the House, each, one copy of Halsted's Digest, was amended so as to include the Engrossing Clerk of Senate and Assembly and agreed to.

The Senate bill, to authorize the enclosing of certain salt meadow in Lodi, Bergen Co. was read and ref.

Adjourned.

Adjourned.

3 P. M. Mr. Dunn, a petition from Middlesex in favor of a State Lunatic Asylum.

Mr. SCUDDER reported the Senate bill without amendment to authorize the enclosure of certain meadow and woodland, in Lodi, Bergen Co.

Mr. M. Kitchell asked leave to introduce a bill to change the name of the Presbyterian Church in Chatham, Morris Co. to that of the Pres. Church of Madison.

Mr. M. Kitchell moved to add another member to the com. to whom was referred the petition of David Whitehead, praying that a certain fine which had been imposed on him for swindling in 1795, be refunded with interest. Agreed to and Mr. Pickel added. (Laughter.)

On motion of Mr. Pickel another member was added Mr. Redfield was named by the Chair. (Laughter.)

An act to prevent unnecessary costs in collecting bonds, &c., and foreclosing mortgages, was passed 36 to 10.

TRENTON, March 14, 1845.
Friday, 10 A. M. Petitions. — Mr. HARDING from loucester to prevent the sale of liquors on the Sabath.
Mr. Sherman from Essex for a revision of the school

law.

Mr. Evans a remonstrance from Coaxen, Burlington Co. against the creation of Pemberton township.

Mr. Scupper without amendment the Senate bills-

Mr. Scidiller Without anendment the Scinate bins—
to regulate the docketing of judgments in Circuit courts,
in the Supreme court.
An act to ascertain the fees of assessors and collectors.
A sup. to an act concerning Justices of the Peace.
Mr. M. Kitchel, without amendment, the Senate
bill relative to the erection of bridges over the Morris Mr. PHILLIPS adversely to the petitions to compel the

the prayer of the petitioner. And believing that part of the prayer of the petitioner requesting to be placed upon the same footing of Matthew Lyon and Andrew Jack son would be a dangerous precedent for the State of N. J. to set.—Therefore, beg leave to be discharged from the further consideration of the same." [Signed.] MATTHIAS KITCHEL, A. SIMPSON, JOHN REDFIELD." Which was agreed to and the com. discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

The following report was presented from the minority by Mr. PICKEL (who I am informed by good authority, drew up the report.) "the committee to hom was lefered the petition of David Wighthead was referd—Seting fawth the clames of your Humble Petition uppon Due Consideration of this Hous wee have Concluded to offer the follow kesolve Senate Concurring that the Treasur of this State be autherised to pay unto David to the State be autherised to pay unto David to the state of the thirty-five who were graduated during the first five years of the existence of "The College of New Jersey." During the ninety-seven years that this institution has been in existence, between two and three thousand products of the state of the state of the state of the petition of this State be autherised to pay unto David to the state of the state of the state of the existence of the consideration of the subject.

I have above given a brief sketch of three of the thirty-five who were graduated during the first five years of the existence of "The College of New Jersey." During the ninety-seven years that this institution has been in existence, between two and three thousand the control of this State be autherised to pay unto David the control of the subject. Treasur of this State be autherised to pay unto David Witchead A Soldr of the Revolutionar war the sum of fifty Dollars and this Sum Shall be in full of all Demands

inty Dollars and this Sum Shait be in full of an Demands from this State"—[Signed.] "J. PICKEL, P. KLINE."
This report was laid on the table.
Mr. Scudder with leave introduced a bill to repeal an act to prohibit the circulation of small notes.
An act to facilitate the administration of Justice was opposed by Mr. Pickel and explained by Mr. Scudder with the graph in Access 28 Navy 19

An act to lagithate the administration of the copposed by Mr. Pickel and explained by Mr. Scudder and disagreed to Ayes 23, Nays 19.

An act to incorporate the Mount Lucas Orphan and Guardian Institute was passed, Ayes 34, Nays Mr. Jonathan Pickel, of Hunterdon Co.

Mr. Pickel, a ked leave at some future day to introduce a bill the title of which is as follows. "A Suplement to the act Entitled an act Extending and thee Morfu'ly D-fining the Dutees of the Guardeens of Countees with State."

this State.
The Senate bill to incorporate the Rope and Bagging

The Senate bill to create the township of Washington

Mr. Hoffers said this township had been re-annexed to Harrington last winter because a majority of the voters concerned were in favor of it. At a large meeting they had resolved unanimously that Washington ought to be re-annexed. The township was small now, only of miles by 7. The township of Washington would pollout about 140 votes, and there would be no inconvenience experienced by the inhabitants of the township if it retained its present limits. He was acquainted with the criticus of Harrington, but he knew but very ers, supreme in his department, who visits each experienced to the criticus some of them were large and the ectitions, some of them were large and the ectitions.

was for political purposes, but they would not attain their object.

Mr. Al. Kittenella agreed with Mr. H.—it was not a party measure.—When the township was originally created, it was left to the citizens of Harrington to decide at an election whether it should become a law. While the election was progressing, the opponents of the new township, raised a riot at the polls, broke the ballot box to pieces and scattered the ballots to the four winds of the aven. As to the peritioners, he was not acquainted anch in the township, he was informed that a large materials. Seventy-five operatives are thrown out of employment by the disaster.

While Lie election whether it should become a law. While the election was progressing, the opponents of the new township, raised a riot at the polls, broke the ballot box to pieces and scattered the ballots to the four winds of the unit of the chizers of Washington desired this act. It was not for political purposes, but for the convenience of those interested.

was not for political purposes, but for the convenience of those interested.

Mr. Horrin such, when the township was created four fifths opposed it! At the election the new township party had collected the bullies and raised the riot at the polls. They had gone to New York for butchess even, the democrats wanted to vote—the others cried austle them out. But the bullies got licked tremendently—the foreign bullies who had been brought there, the terms of the polls who had been brought there.

Mr. Horrin such, when the democratic property had contained to the polls. They had gone to New York for butchess even, the democratic waste them out. But the bullies got licked tremendently—the foreign bullies who had been brought there.

Mr. Horrin such the democratic property had contained to the polls. The store-room, ware-houses, &c., of Messrs. Barnhart and Matthews, of Independence, Mo., with all the goods, worth about \$6000, and S. Noland's tavern and all the houses connected therewith, were destroyed by fire on the night of the 19th ult.

density—the foreign bullies who had been brought there.

He supposed though the decree had gone forth and opposition was useless.

Mr. REYNOLIS informed him no "decree had gone forth" on this or any subject of legislation this session, it was has winter legislation was done in cauchy, it was soil is not now such matters were transacted in the House.

Mr. M. Karener, said if he was correctly informed, the policy never the progress. the person who came to the polisto prevent the progression of the election were loregners from N. Y. and other places, that had been brought there by the opponents this wallet safe in his pocket a short time before the other new township. They had creeted hickory poles, arrival of the train at the terminus.

&c. and required the voters to "bow down to old Hick-ory" it was this that originated the riot.

Mr. HOPPER reiterated his former assertions, and that it was the friends of the new township who had "got licked."

Mr. M. KITCHEL inquired who broke the ballot box. Mr. HOPPER said he did not know. Bill passed 30 to 3 P. M. Mr. Phillips reported a bill to repeal an act to prohibit the circulation of small bills.

Mr. Harding, a bill for the relief of the firemen of Trenton and South Trenton.

The Senate bill to incorporate Belvidere, Watten Co.

The Senate bill to incorporate Belvidere, Warren Co. was passed 34 to 14.

The Senate bill to incorporate the N. J. Magnetic Telegraph Co. was passed with amendments 37 to 5.

Mr. TAYLOR moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill dividing Amwell was disagreed to yesterday. The motion was agreed to, and on motion of Mr. Phillips the bill was postponed to next Tuesday.

An act to create the township of Franklin, Hunterdon Co., was taken up and postponed to next Wednesday.

ay.
The bilt to incorporate Belvidere was taken up.
Mr. Pickel, moved to postpone to next Thursday.

Not agreed to.

Mr. WILDRICK moved to postpone it till the afternoon. An act to authorize voting by ballot at town meeting

An act to authorize voting by ballot at town meeting throughout the State was taken up and considered. Mr. M. KITCHEL, moved to restrict it to Morris, Passic and Cumberland, (this was merely to test whether the House preferred it as a general law.)

Mr. PICKEL contended that if the House passed this bill, they said that "the people of the townships in these Counties did not know enough to decide whether they would vote by ballot or vice voce."

The Senate bill, a sup. to the act concerning Sheriffs, was amended and ordered a third reading. (This bill merely declares that Sheriffs shall continue in office until their successors are commissioned, the amendment is that the bill shall not be construed to enable them to hold their offices more than three years.)

that the bill thail not be construed to endure from to hold their offices more than three years.)

On motion of Mr. Pruden, the rules were dispensed with, and the bill relative to building bridges over the Morris Canal passed unanimously.

Adjourned to 9 A. M. to-morrow.

Correspondence of the Sheet Anchor.

PRINCETON, March 12th, 1845. The formation of a State Historical Society is viewed with much interest by this community, and of the Governor's House; the Sup. to the act to es- there is a prevalent feeling in favor of measures being tablish uniform weights and measures; to incorporate taken by the Legislature to procure from abroad, copies of such documents as may throw light upon the early history of New Jersey. In the year 1838, several gentlemen met in Princeton, for the purpose of forming a Historical Society, but from some cause, of forming a Historical society, our from some cause, the plans formed wore never carried out. At that meeting, a distinguished gentleman of this place was selected to prepare and deliver a Lecture on the Battle of Princeton, and a beautiful map, on a very large scale was prepared with great care and labor, for the illustration of the discourse. This map, I am told, may be seen in one of the public rooms of the College.

In former communications, I made some mention of the early history of the College, and of its inti-mate connection with the revolutionary history of the country, and it is worthy of romark, that from its first establishment, it became the nursery of the great men of the land. The first class was graduated in 1748, and numbered six students, the second seven, the third six, the fourth ten, the fifth six; so that at the end of the year 1752, but thirty-five students had been graduated at the College; and yet of this small number a great majority became eminent men Twenty entered the sacred office, and several of the remaining fifteen, became distinguished in the history of the country. Among these thirty-five graduates I find the names of Richard Stockton, George Duffield and Samuel Livermore. Mr. Stockton was a member of the first class that was graduated at the institution, and was born at Princeton, October 1st, 1730. After he had completed his collegiate course, he pursued the study of the law, with David Ogder of Newark. In 1774 he was appointed a Judge of

the Supreme Court of New Jersey. In 1776 he was elected a member of the Continental Congress.— Being an ardent friend of liberty, he took an active and prominent part in that illustrious body, and on the 4th of July, 1776, affixed his name to the Declar-ation of our National Independence. But a few months after this, Mr. Stockton was called upon to redeem the pledge so solemnly made for the ber, 1776, the royalists devastated his land, wasted his property, and utterly destroyed his valuable library. Not content with this, they seized his person, and threw him into a foul prison in New York, where he endured sufferings which wholly undermined his constitution and destroyed his health. He was finally liberated, through the interposition of Congress. At the bar Mr. Stockton acquired a distinguished and brilliant reputation. He was no pettifogging fomenter of village vexation, and while he invariably refused to engage in any cause which he had reason to believe was unjust, he always stood forth promptly in defence of the helpless and injured. As a Judge, he was learned, impartial and inflexible. Mr. Stockton died at Princeton, on the 28th January, 1781, at the age of fifty years, and was up to the period of his death, a Trustee of the College of which he was the first graduate. Mr. S. was the father of the late Hon. Richard Stockton, and grand-father of Captain

Robert F. Stockton of the United States Navy.

The Rev. George Duffield, D. D., was born in the Mr. Philadelphia, in the month of October, 1732, and was graduated at Princeton in 1752, and became accordance with the example set by Congress in the case of Gen. Jackson, made a report from the majority of the com., "that on due examination of all the papers they are unable to ascerdain any just grounds to grant the prayer of the petitioner. And believing that part of the prayer of the petitioner. And believing that part of the liberties of his country, and from his talents, the prayer of the petitioner. And believing that part of the liberties of his country, and from his talents, the prayer of the petitioner are strongly and proportion of the most longuence and position, exercised an important influeloquence and position, exercised an important influ-

graduates, after spending their novitiate within its venerable walls, have gone forth into the world; of these, more than one thousand have "rested from their labors.' A wide and rich field is here open to The history of those any who may choose to enter. who have here laid the foundation of their future fame, cannot be without interest to every Jerseyman.

An Organized Community in Oregon - Dr. White, who has recently removed to Oregon, writes to his friends near Ithaca, that a colony is rapidly settling at the falls of the Willamette, where Oregon City has been founded, containing a population of several hundred, 4 stores, 3 saw mills, and 2 flour mills, one of which has 5 run of stone, and cost \$15,000.

They have a regular colonial form of government, The Senate bill to incorporate the tope and Bagging
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They have a regular colonial bill in government,
They have a regular colonial bill in the purpose of
Legislature had just closed a session of 8 days, during
which 25 bills were passed. Dr. W., though not a
member, by paying \$10, purchased the privilege of The Senate bill to create the township of Washington speaking upon one of them,—proposing to abolish the Bergen Co. was taken up.

Mr. Hopper said this township had been re-annexed manufacture, introduction or sale of ardent spirits in-

with the catzens of Harrington, out he knew but very ers, supreme in his department, who visits each rew of the names on the petitions, some of them were not white nade citizens. There was not one-third of the legal voters of Harrington in favor of this act, if that were the case he would vote for it. He thought the creation of the township was for political purposes, but they would not attain their object.

Heavy Robbery .-- Mr David Yearsley, merchant, Nauvoosa, Illinois, was robbed in Philadelphia on Monday night, of \$4,280. Mr. Yearsley was a passenger in the Western train of cars, which arrived about nine o'clock in the evening, and lost his money,

From the Presbuterian. Testimony in Favor of Missions. Being a correspondence between the Hon. C. Cushing, and the Rev. Septimus Tuston, Chaplain to the United States Senate.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 15, 1845. To the Hon. Mr. Cushing: Dear Sir-I am encouraged by your uniform cour sy, to trespass for a moment upon your kind attenion, while I impose upon you a small service which

tion, while I impose upon you a small service which I am sure you will readily perfirm.

In a casual conversation which transpired at the President's house a few evenings since, I understood you to say, very much to my gratification, that in your recent negotiations with the Emperor of China, which have terminated so henorably to yourself, and so beneficially to the country, you received important acilities from the American missionaries, now resident in the Celestial Empire.

Believing that the information thus incidentally

communicated would be highly gratifying to the Christian Church, and would serve greatly to correct the misapprehension which exists in reference to the utility of the missionary enterprise, I beg leave to ask the favor of you to communicate to me such facts in relation to this subject as you would be willing should meet the public eye, under the sanction of your authority, and as might serve to advance that blessed cause which must eventually triumph. I am, dear sir, very respectfully, your friend and obedient servant, SEPTIMUS TUSTON.

Washington, Feb. 17th, 1845. The Rev. Septimus Tuston: Dear Sir-I have great pleasure in communicating to you the information desired in your favor of the 15th inst.

It is true that in the late negotiations with China the most important, not to say indispensable service was derived from American missionaries in China, and more especially from Dr. Bridgman and Dr. Parker. They possess the rare qualification of understanding the Chinese language, which enabled them to act as interpreters to the legation; their intimate knowledge of China and the Chinese made them invaluable as dvisers; and their high character contributed to give weight and moral strength to the mission. And

But the particular service rendered by the American missionaries in this case is but one of a great class of facts, appertaining to the whole body of Christian missionaries in China.

In the first place, other legations to China have een equally dependent on the Christian missionaries means of intercourse with the Chinese Government; of which well known examples occur in the history of the successive British embassies of Lord Macartney, Lord Amherst and Sir Henry Pottinger

In the second place, the great bulk of the general information we possess in regard to China, and nearly the whole of the primary philological information concerning the two great languages of the Chinese Empire, namely, the Chinese and the Manchu, are derived through the missionaries, both Catholic and Protestant.

On the subject of general information, without encumbering this letter with the enumeration of a vast number of detached works, I will mention only the "Memoires concernant les Chinois," edited by Grosier, and Dubalde's great work, as evidence of what the old Catholic missionaries did, and the Chinese Repository, conducted by the American missionaries, Dr. Bridgman and Mr. Williams, and the works of Mr. Gutzlaff, to attest the labors of the American Protestant missionaries and the conduction of the American Protestant missionaries and the conduction of the American Protestant missionaries and the conduction of the conduction sionaries toward the collection and diffusion of a prope knowledge of the institutions and condition of China. Many other great works of this class will occur to those who have cultivated this branch of literature.

On the subject of philological information as to China, furnished by missionaries, I mention the following

among other works;—
For the Manchu language (being the only means of access to the language which Europe possesses)
Amyot, Dictionnaire Mantchou-Francais, (edited by

Langles.)
Gerbillon, Elementa Lingue Tartarice in Therenol

Gerbillon, Elementa Lingus Tartaricse in Thevenot and in the Memoires concernant les Chinois.)

For the Chinese language and its dialects. Basile, Dictionnaire Chinois, (usually designated by the name of its editor De Guignes.)

Morrison, Chinese and English Dictionary.

Medhurst, do Gonzalves, Lexicon Latino-Sinicum.

Id. Diccionario Chino-Portugueze.

Dyer, Hokkeen Vocabulary.

Williams, Chinese do.

Prémare, Notitia Linguse Sinicse.

Gonzalves, Arte China.

Bridgnan, Chinese Chrestonathy.

Williams, Easy Lessons in Chinese.

Murshman, Chinese Granmar.

Not having my notes and books with me here, I merely suggest to you from memory, such of the

merely suggest to you from memory, such of the more familiar and important works of this nature as readily present themselves to my recollection; but readily present themserves to my reconcerton, so-even this imperfect statement will enable you to judge of the inestimable value of the philological publica-tion of the Christian missionaries in China.

In thus briefly answering your inquiry on a single point in the history of Christian missions, namely, their incidental usefulness, permit me to add that, eminently great as this their incidental utility has been, it is but a small point, comparatively, among the great esting chapter than this, in the history of human courage, intellect, self-sacrifice, greatness, and virtue; and it remains yet to be written in a manner worthy of the dignity of the subject, and of its relative tion and government, as well as to the columns.

Hintips & Clark 5...

cross walks,) \$26.53. (North Ward do.) \$0. Oncore works (North Ward do.) \$0. Oncore walks,) \$26.53. (North Ward do.) \$0. Oncore walks,] \$26.53. (North Ward do.) \$26.53. (North Ward do.) \$26.53. (North Ward do.) \$26.53. (Nor worthy of the dignity of the subject, and of its relations to civilization and government, as well as to the Christian Church. I am, very respectfully.

C. CUSHING.

The number of Protestant Missionaries now in China proper is as follows:

Sent by America,
" London Missionary Society,
" Church Missionary " Total, Miscellaneous, Native Assistants. 35 Grand total.

Water Cure .- Dr. Tucker, editor of the Democratic Freeman, published in Syracuse, relates the following interesting case of water cure, occurring in

his own family: A few weeks since a member of our family, a daughter between five and six years of age, was at-tacked with inflammation of the lungs. Her symp-toms were pronounced of an alarming character by a skillful physician who was called in to examine her, as six or seven Ground Sparrows came the day be-and the usual prescription of blister or bleeding with fore the thunder storm, which took place on the 16th powerful medicines recommended. Her fever was so high, and the pain in her head, chest and limbs so severe, that she could not rest day nor night. We ting, I noticed all the birds preparing for flight by ap-were advised by a friend to try cold water treatment, proaching the very tops of the trees, and nearly all at divested of all her clothing and wrapped in linen until the 27th of February, and again on the 28th sheets of four thicknesses, and the child covered with increased numbers, and have not returned since the blankets. After remaining in the sheets about one 28th. Their last series of visits were about 11 o'clock hour, they were changed; and so repeated during the in the forenoon. Formerly they came late in the affirst day of trial. On the return of the paroxysm of ternoon, and also early in the morning. I have been the fever on the second day the wet sheets were ap-plied, and perspiration produced with the first appli-cation. They were then removed and the patient Sparrow would make the fact immediately known to the rever on the second day the wet sheets were applied, and perspiration produced with the first applied, and perspiration produced with the first applied, and perspiration produced with the first applied time the feed happened to be out, the largest Ground Sparrow would make the fact immediately known to placed in bed, in flannel sheets, where she slept quietly for three hours. The fever returned again in the evening and was broken upon in the same manner. This course was pursued for five days, and nothing administered to eat or to drink save cold wanted and the produced with memory, and appear grateful for kindnesses shown them. I have never seen full for kindnesses shown them. I have never seen

ter, or cold crust coffee. The paroxysms becoming less violent every day, until the sixth day, when there was none, and the patient was enabled to sit up and ters. I have been unable to form any opinion of the receive light nourishment. She soon recovered en irely, and is now well. We have made the same application to our youngest son of 12 months, for severe attack of croup, with like success—the application of cloths being confined to the chest and throat.

A Fugitire Slave Case .- Our town has been under considerable excitement for a few days past on account of proceedings that have been had in relation to some black boys. Three men from Kentucky, assisted by a man belonging in this place, took forcible possession of two black boys alledging that they fugitive slaves. The men were then arrested for riot, upon the ground that they had conspired to-

gether and taken possession of the blacks in violation of law. They were examined before Esquire Barker and Mayor Sadler, and put under bonds of one hun dred dollars each, for their appearance at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas, to answer to The black boys, who had still remained in posses ion of the Kentuckians, were then brought before

udge Farwell upon a writ of habeas corpus. me of going to press, the case was being argued. dusky City (Ohio) Mirror, March 4. At Goshen, Orange county, grasshoppers have shown

hemselves thus early.

Proceedings of the Common Council. Newark, March 14, 1845.

Petitions .- Of citizens for an Ordinance allowing cense for the sale of Fish from wagons in front of the market and in the streets of the city. to lay it on the table was negatived, 7 to 8: and it was then referred to the Market Committee.

Do. for an Ordinance authorizing sale of Fish without reference to time or place: ref. to Ordinance

Do. of John H. Stephens relative to a suit in Chancery against him, as Lessee of certain City property: ref. to City Counsel.

Do. of citizens asking Council to vacate part of the River Road, and Point Lane along the river by the house late of Isaac Nutman: ref. to Ald. Day, Kitchell, Poineer, Miller and Reeve.

Do. asking for the recognition of Searing street as public st.-ref. to St. Committee.

Do. for the opening a street 60 feet wide, running at right angles with Broad st.—commencing in Broad, 247 ft. north of New street, and crossing Halsey and Washington sts. to High,—ref. to St. Committee.

Do. for the establishment of the grades of Columbia and Oak streets: ref. ia and Oak streets: ref.

Do. remonstrating against the extension of Kinney t. from Mulberry st st. to the R. R. Avenue. Of Demas Harrison, to the same effect, and of Saml. M. Crane praying for said extension; severally laid on the table, and ordered that all the papers relative to the proposed extension of Kinney st., including the map, do lie on the table, and that the Committee be

discharged from the subject.

Of certain Watchmen asking Council to furnish them with Clubs and Caps; ref. to Watch com. with power, &c.

Of citizens asking that the East side of Union st., from Lafayette to Ferry st., be graded, curbed and paved: whereupon a resolution that the Street Comnissioner require it to be done, was referred to the Street Com., with instruction to report at the next neeting.
Bartholemew West and Abner P. Howell were

minuted as members of Hook & Ladder Co. Hen-

ry Cook, Ezra Ferris and Philip High of Engine No. 2. Wm. T. Mix of No. 4. Wilson F. Bell of No. 5, and Wm. H. Blake, Geo. Nutman, Daniel A. while their co-operation with me was thus of eminent | Hand, Jas. Lee, Peter Harris and Robt. McCastlane utility to the United States, it will prove, I trust, not less useful to the general cause of humanity and of A report of the School Committee was received and accepted, and Ald Dickerson, Keene, Demarest, Grant and Bowles were appointed a special commit-

tee, to select a suitable site for a school room in the The License Committee, having reported adversely on a petition of Chas. Covintree, for tavern license, the rep. was laid on the table by a vote of 10 to 5, and the petitioner then licensed by a vote of 11 to 4,

and assessed \$25. The same Committee made a similar report on a petition from Frederick Moore who was atterwards licensed by a vote of 10 to 5, and assessed \$25. The Com. on Poor and Alms reported that they had

examined the quarterly account (to Feb. 1, 1845) of Overseer of the Poor, and found the same correct .-Adopted Wm. J. Van Ness, Chas. Egbert, Michael Starrs and Edward Durham, were accepted as members of

Engine Co. No. 2. A resolution was adopted exempting the licensed butchers of the North Ward from the fine, for selling meats at other places in the Ward than the public Market, according to the 26th sec. of a law regulating Markets, the exemption to continue from April 1st, till the city furnish a suitable market place.

The owners and occupants of lots fronting on either

side of Lombardy street were required to level and pave their side walks. A resolution to rescind the grade of Front street, as adopted June 24th 1842, was referred to the Street Committee.

On motion it was resolved that a tavern license be granted to Geo. D. Small; assessed \$25.

The Mayor was authorized to execute the necessary covenants, on the part of the city, of the Market street School House, for 1 year from April 1st 1845.

The following places were appointed for the polls in the April election: North Ward, at the North Ward Hotel, East Ward, Park House, South Ward, South Ward Hotel, West Ward, Stewart's Hotel.

The Street Committee having reported profiles and grades of Park street, from Mulberry to Cherry street, and of Orange, from Broad to Nesbitt streets, it was resolved that they be deposited with the street Commissioner for 30 days for inspection and that that officer publish the grades.

The Finance Com. were ordered to report at the

next meeting on the subject of compensation to the Mayor and City Marshal. An appropriation of \$200 was made to the street Commissioner, and \$1000 to the School Committee,

the latter payable on the 28th inst. "Ordinance to remove obstructions from streets and for other purposes," was read a second time by sections, and the blanks filled; a motion to fill a blank in sec. lat with the words "1-15th of the

width of the street, except Broad and Market streets," It was then read a third time and passed, by a vote

Bills ordered paid .- D. McMurtry 81 cts. Geo. and good deeds of the religious missionaries in the East. There is not a nobler or a more deeply interesting chapter than this, in the history of human chapter than this, in the history of human cross walks,) \$26.53. (Morth Ward do.) \$6. Olimbia cross walks,) \$26.53.

Winter Birds .- I have heretofore, in the columns of the Journal of Commerce, noticed the visits of Winter Birds. In the winter of 1842 and 3, a flock of Snow Birds visited me several times a day during cold weather. In 1843 and 4, a flock of Snow Birds came, the same as the previous winter; but were accompanied by two Ground Sparrows. The Snow Birds left about the middle of April, and the Ground Sparrows about the the middle of May. The Ground Sparrows returned the last week in June, with their little ones, and remained about a week. On the last Sabbath of December, 1844, several Snow Birds came to see me, but made only a brief visit. ing the month of January, occasionally one Snow Bird, and sometimes two, visited me. On the 31st of January a flock of Snow Birds came, and remained nearly all day; and on the first of February, which was a very cold day, the Snow Birds came in great numbers, accompanied by one of the Ground Sparrows. These birds continued their visits, which were frequent, and increased in numbers. As many Feb. At about four o'clock in the afternoon next before the storm, as I sat by the garden window wriinstead of the medicines. With some hesitancy and the same time took wing and proceeded in a direction about South. This surprised me, for it was an hour earlier than usual. These birds did not return hour earlier than usual. a quarrel among them, and they always appear cheer-They are in these matter excellent schoolmas-

listance they came to see me, but I have sometimes supposed that they came from the grove of the Greenwood Cemetery, or from the Jersey Pino woods .- Jour. of Com.

The Lexington Inquirer of Friday last says-We learn, with sincere and deep regret, that our nighly respected fellow townsman, Clifton R. Thomson, Esq., was shot dead in the court house in Mount Sterling on Wednesday, during the sitting of court, by Henry Daniel, his brother-in-law. Daniel was pnediately taken into custody by the civil authority nd confined to jail, and as the affair will undergo udicial investigation, we will forbear further comnent. Thus has fallen, by the hand of violence, one of Fayette's most gifted, noble, generous and hon-We learn from unquestionable authority that Nor-

Wilcox, Esq., late U. S. Marshal for the district of Connecticut, and now Sheriff of New Haven Co., has been nominated for the Collectorship of that Rev enue district, in place of Royal R. Himman, nominated by President Tyler, but not confirmed. There is no doubt of Mr. Wilcox's confirmation.

The Louisville Journal thanks " The Clerk of the Duke of Orleans" for papers in advance of the mail. This sounds big, but the Duke is a steamboat! From the Portland Daily Advertiser. The Horrors of Millerism.

Trial of Israel Danmon.—We have seen a refore Moses Sweat and Seth Lee, Esqs. The trial developes most shocking particulars, and convinces us more fully than before, that town and city authorties should interfere and arrest these censual and demoralizing proceedings. They are as bad as the worst days of that arch scoundrel and fanatic, Cochran, who "led silly women captive," and despoiled the omestic peace of many a peaceful and respectable A part of the evidence we have omitted, it

peing too gross for publication.

Dammon was charged with being a vagabond, common railer and brawler, neglecting to support his family, &c. He plead not guilty, and numerous witnesses were examined during the time of the trial, which lasted two days. J. W. E. Harvey testified hat he had attended their meetings two days and four evenings. They were hugging and kissing each other; Dammon would lay on the floor, then jump up; they would frequently go into another room Dammon has no means to support himself that I know of. The meeting appeared very irreligious; have seen him sit on the floor with a woman, his arms around her. The room they went into was a

arms around her. The room they went into was a back room. They said the world's people must not go there.

Wm. C. Crosby, Esq., testified: He was at the meeting on Saturday night, from about 7 to 9 o'clock. There was a woman on the floor who lay on her back ler towers, and lone sands heap her crowned merwith a pillow under her head: she would consider. with a pillow under her head; she would occasion ally arouse up and tell a vision which she said was revealed to her. They would at times all be talking at once, halloing at the top of their voices; some of them said there was too much sin there. By spells it ted hum of pop-gun sportsmen who are to be seen was the noisiest I ever attended. He had seen them in groups hugging and kissing each other. Once saw Elder Hall with his boots off, and the women vould go and kiss his feet. One girl made a smack but did not hit his foot with her lips. Hall said, 'He that is ashamed of me before men, him will I be ashamed of before my father and the holy angels.'—She then gave his feet a number of kisses.

Lorton Lambert testified that he attended a meet ing one evening lately, and that Dammon was very busive : called all other denominations liars, murder ers, &c. A woman was present, who pretended to have visions, and who was blasphemously called the Imitation of Christ. She was said to be from Port-land. Her name was Ellen Harmon. She told Mrs. Woodbury she must be baptized, or go to hell. Mrs W. concluded to be baptized. A Miss Dorinda Baker, of Orrington, figured largely. She told Lambert he was the devil and would go to hell. She subsequently went into the bed room with a man, whom they called Elder White, and when they came out they were hugging each other. Miss Baker then went to one Doore, and they kissed each other. This night, they went to the water and baptized. The visionist, Miss Harmon, lying on the floor several hours—from 7 to 1 o'clock that night. Part of the time Dammon lay on the floor, on his back. Elder White said if the Almighty had any thing to reveal, he revealed it to Miss H. She acted as mediator.

Jere B. Green testified, that in the meeting he attended, he saw men wash women's feet, &c—Elder D. was the presiding Elder. He saw Daminon kiss Mrs. Osborn.

Eben Trundy testified that prisoner told him he must live on thom that had property—and if God did not come, then they must all go to work together.

The first witness offered by the detence, was Jas. Ayer, Jr. He denied that a man went into the bed

room with Miss Baker. He is an adventist, and said it was a part of their faith to kiss each other—and they had bible authority for it. He admitted that prisoner had no other business than to attend meetings. Dammon admitted he had a spiritual wife, and glad of it. He understood Miss Harmon had a vision at Portland, and was travelling through the country relating it. Job Moody, one of the brethren, affirmed, that

prisoner had repeatedly urged upon them the necessity of quitting all labor. He affirmed that D's character was good. As for himself, he had been serving the Lord and hammering against the devil of late.

George Woodbury affirmed he believed in Miss Harmon's visions, because she told his wife's feelings correctly. It was the impression that prisoner kissed his wife. Believed the world will come to an end within two months; prisoner preaches so. This is the faith of the band. He believed the sisters Harmon and Baker's revelations as much as though they came from God. Sister Harmon said to his wife and the authority of one of the Inspectors of the Brison, the girls, if they did not do as she said, they would thus the report is not true. Door was at work on the girls, if they did not do so the said, they would go to hell. His wife and Dammon passed across the floor on their hands and knees. Some man did go into the bed room. Heard brother Dainmon say the advised us not to work, because there is enough to ve on until the end of the world.

Thomas Proctor testified that prisoner confessed to him that Miss Baker had an exercise in the bed room,

and he went in and helped her out. Much other testimony was received, pro and con, of a similar character, and the prisoner opened his defence. He cited Luke 7, 36; John 13; last chap. in Romans. Philippians 4th; 1st. Thes. 5th. chap.
Prisoner again rose, and read the 50th and 126th Pealm. He argued that the day of grace had gone by, that the believers were reduced, but that there were too many yet, and that the end of the world

would come within a week. The prisoner was sentenced to ten days in the House of Correction; from which sentence he appealed.

On Tuesday, after the trial was concluded, and while the Court was waiting for the Counsel to come in, prisoner and his witnesses asked permission, and ung that hymn, by John Craig, beginning-

"While I was down in Egypt's land,
I heard my Savior was at hand;
The midnight cry was sounding,
And I wanted to be free,
So I left my former brethren To sound the jubilee.'

These scenes are not enacted at Atkinson only.-In this city, we are informed "gross deeds" are done by one section of these fanatics—for there are two.— In this city, we are informed "gross deeds" are come by one section of these fanatics—for there are two.—One worshipping with propriety of conduct (so far as we know) at Beethoven Hall,—the other at private houses. The latter hold to the "kissing," 'washing each others feet,' abandoning work, &c. Many of these were once respectable, happy, and comfortably situated. Now, by this delusion of the devil, they are wallowing on the floor, their characters lost, their families broken up, their daughters debased, their minds wild with insanity. It is indeed a melancholy reflection, and well deserving the attention of the humane, how this wild fire may be stopped, our youth prevented from pollution, those saved who are not yet utterly ruined—and those ruined, recovered if it can be so. We commend to the attention of all, public authorities, and private citizens, this evil in our midst, and pray success may attend their efforts to abate it, and prevent its spread and desolating consequences.

A CARD—In behalf of the N. Y. State Colonization Society, I take great pleasure in acknowledging, by the hand of the Rev. Dr. Knox, an unknown individual, a donation of \$500.

D. L. CARBOLL, Cor. Sec.

A CARD.—In behalf of the N.Y. State Colonization Society, I take great pleasure in acknowledging, by the hand of the Rev. Dr. Knox, an unknown individual, a lonation of \$500.

D. L. CARBOLL, Cor. Sec.

So generous a donation from an individual whose ty and Christian humility have caused him to withhold his name, is a most gratifying proof that there is one man in this ostentatious age, who does not "sound a trumpet before him," nor permit others to do it for him, when he "gives alms." And yet we alnost wish that we knew him personally, that we might bear to him our profound gratitude for this his second act of a similar noble liberality, and might point to him as the object on which "the blessing" of the poor neglected African "ready to perish" might come. But he enjoys his own reward.—N. Y. Ob-

From the Southern Chronicle. The wonderful performances of the Electric Telegraph have suggested the following attempt at a tribute to the genius of the inventor, in Latin elegiac verse. I would, with all humility, submit to the philosophic world the propriety of calling this new invention "the Cerauno graph," and its illustrious author "the Ceraunographer." EPIGRAMMA

'n Morseum Ceraunographum.—Naturæ Spekatæ Querela. Parcite, ait Natura, almam nudare parentem, Nati! Franclinius nubibus arma rapit; Pingit Phosbeis radiis Daguerrius audax; Jam ignis collestis Monsica scripta parat

For the English reader I have added the following On Morse, the Ceraunographer.—Nature complaining of her Sons' Spoliations.

her Sons' Spotations.

What, daring men! cries Nature, will ye spare!
See Franklin force the clouds their bolts to bury;
The Sun resigns his pencil to Dauguerre,
While Morse the lightning makes his Secretary.

Robert Owen, the " Socialist," and Robert Dale Owen, member of Congress from Indiana, are at the

ity flotel, N. Y.

The author of the "Christian Year" thus writes to us of the New World, "the Tyre," as he calls it, of the West." It is an eloquent strain, and contains

port of the trial of a man who is termed Elder Dam-mon, at Dover, Maine, commenced the 17th ult. be-to heart. THE UNITED STATES. THE UNITED STATES.

TYRE of the farther West! be thou too warn'd
Whose eagle wings thine own green world o'erspread,
Touching two oceans: wherefore hast thou scorn'd
Thy father's God, O proud and full of bread?
Why lies the cross unhonor'd on thy ground,
While in mid-air thy stars and arrows flaunt?
That sheaf of darts, will it not fall unbound,
Except, disrobed of thy vain earthly vaunt,
Thou bring it to the bless'd where saints and angels
haunt?

haunt? The holy seed, by Heaven's peculiar grace,
Is rooted here and there in thy dark woods;
But many a rank weed round it grows apace,
And Mammon builds beside thy mighty floods,
O'ertopping nature, braving nature's God;
Oh, while thou yet hast room, fair, fruitful land,
Ere war and want have stain'd thy virgin sod;
Mark thee a place on high, a glorious stand,
Whence truth her sign may make o'er forest, lake and strand.

Eastward, this hour, perchance thou turnest thine ear,
Listening if haply with the surging sea,
Blend sounds of ruin from a land once dear

chant's graves. Shooting Birds about Town .- The "Tribune" takes the proper ground in relation to the unmitiga-

every where about the outskirts of a city, popping away at the chip-birds: "No man, with a soul so large as a flea's gizzard, could possibly be so mean, so cruel, so cowardly, as to go round, pep, popping at little birds in the briars and bushes, wing-breaking sparrows, and maining chickadees—and yet there are things in human shape just base enough to do it. These, where they bury their depravity in dark glen or vast wilderness, may escape human observation; but in the vicinity of our cities they subject themselves to the disgust and loathing of every one in whom the image of God is not defaced

Munificent Donation .- We are informed, says the Bos ton Transcript that the gentleman who has been said to have presented the liberal sum of \$50,000 to the Boston Athenœum, is SAMUEL APPLETON, Esq. of this city. We learn that the funds are to be expended in Books and that a Library will probably be arranged in the new building, which out of respect to the endower will receive the name of the "Appleton Library."

and obliterated."

Another case of Boston Munificence .- Abbott Lawrence has presented the Rev. Dr. Sharpe of Boston. with one thousand dollars towards defraying the expenses of his contemplated European tour, so says a Lowell paper.

An Impostor.—A man from Virginia calling him-self W. W. Wise, and professing to be the nephew of Hon. Henry A. Wise, lately imposed upon the people of New York Mills, Oneida County, by pretending to be a deaf mute and a writing master. He succeeded be a deaf mute and a writing master. in getting a large class, and all went on smoothly till he was detected in making himself too familiar with the pockets of a fellow boarder, when suspicions were excited that he was more deficient in honesty than in the sense of hearing. It turned out that he could hear perfectly well, and a committee of the indignant citizens succeeded in causing the "dumb to speak." It is said that another individual has been playing a similar game at Hamilton under the name of Sum merville

A Good Book .- We understand that a wealthy gentleman called upon Bishop Onderdonk on Friday, and on taking leave, made him the present of a book. On taking off the wrapper and opining to the title page, there was a hundred dollar bank note; on turning over a leaf there was another; a third leaf and there was a third bill; over the fourth leaf a fourth bill, and over the fifth leaf a fifth bill, until it seemed as though the Book was a volume of hundred dollar bills. Who would not —————.Jour. of Com.

of our exchange papers, that Dorr is unable to work in the prison, on account of his health. We state on that the report is not true. Dorr was at work of Friday last, and in his usual state of health.—Prov Transcript. Appointments and Removals .- By a gentleman

from Washington who is likely to be very well in-formed on the subject, we learn that no romovals will be made at present, except for causes other than political associations, and perhaps none at all .-- Jour

Professor Silliman has delivered a series of Lectures on Geology in New Orleans, with great success. He is about to deliver a similar course in Mo-From the Broadway Journal of Saturday To the Author of the " Vestiges of Creation."

Self-missioned Leader through Creation's maze!

Dost thou interpret thus God's mighty scheme—
Weaving the cobweb funcies of a dream

Very new forety vertice of His mystic ways?

Weaving the cobweb fancies of a dream
O'er each grey vestige of His mystic ways?
When thus 'mid chaos thou didst blindly grope;
Gathering new links for matter's heavy chain,
Dwelt there not in thy soul the secret hope
That some strong truth would rend the bond of pain,
Which fixed thee to Progression's iron wheel?
Oh teach not suffering earth such hopeless creed:
For heavy were her curse if doomed to feel
Fhat. in her frequent hour of bitter need,
Her lifting eye of prayer could only see
Necessity's stern laws, graven on eternity.

MARRIED.

On the Sth inst., at Little Falls, N.J., by the Rev. E. Veddet, HENRY DEETHS, of New York, to MARIA, daughter of John Riker, of the iornur place. On the 13th inst., by Rev. L. D. Fleming, JOHN BROWE to JANE ENNIS, both or Belleville, N.J.

years.

At New Providence, in this county, on the 17th inst. of congruption, CAROLINE, aged 35 years, daughter of Philemon Elmer, of that place.

In N. Y., on the 14th inst., SAMUEL MACAULEY, M.D., aged 67 years.
On Sunday, 16th inst., BENJAMIN SCUDDER, (formerly of Union.) aged 46 years.

TREES, VINES, PLANTS, &cc., The subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he has on hand (in mursery,) and for sate, of good quality, an assortment of Trees, Vines, Plane. &c., consisting of Peach. Plom, Cherty, Aprirot, Quince, and other Trees; Isauella Grape Vines; Gooseberry, Currant and Rapberry Bushes, of several varieties, together with Rhubary Plants; Hones suckle, Rose and many other Ornamental Plants,—all of which have been selected from the oboicest with many content kinds.

Plants,—all of which nave been selected from the obsoless and most approved kinds.

A large quantity of superior Quince Trees can be supplied on reasonable terms to those wishing to plant Orchards

N. B—Orders left at the Store of G. H. Bruen, Grocer, 392

Broad street, or at the Nursery Garden of the subscribet, near the Stone Schoel House, on the Old. Road to Elizabethtown, will be promptly attended to.

WILLIAM COOPER. Lyone Farms, March 18th, 1845.

Removal.

THE subscriber has the pleasure of announcing to his particles and to the public, that he has taken the spacious and elegant Hall, lattly built and occupied by the Rev. Dr. Hawke, at Flushing, L. I, where he may be found by the middle of April next, and where he expects to remain in the prosecution of his professional duties during the term of his actual life.

procession of his professional duties during the term of his natural life.

In taking leave of his native state, he hopes most sincerely that he may not be obliged to take final seave of his Jersey patrons. He assures them, that at his new residence he will be in possession of ampier means of usefulness to their sons, and possessing the means, he hopes his friends will not doubt the disposition to use them, for the accomplishment of the end for which judicious parents send their sons abroad to school.

In the Teaching Department the subscriber has essociated with him aftr. Alexen Piersson, A. M., of Orange, N. J., whose name, in his own state at least, is a sofficient pledge for the faithful discharge of his duties.

N. B.—All letters addressed to the subscriber, before the 10th of Arril next, should be directed to Madison, N. J.—After that d. e. to Pushing, L. L.

EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Frincipal and Propriet of Green Brook Family School.

P.S.—Flushing is a beautiful town, seven miles from the

ARTHUR TAPPAN has been nominated by "the Liberty P.S.-Flushing is a beautiful flown, seven miles from the city of New York by stage and twelve mites by steamboat party" of the City of New York, as their cardidate for Stage effice at 21 Peck slip; steamboat at the foot of Fulton Mayor.

A FAMILY PERIODICAL—Devoted to Literature, Domestic and Foreign News, Agriculture, Education, Finance, Amusements, &c.—INDEPENDENT ON ALL SUBJECTS.

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VOL. III.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 19, 1845.

NO. 9.

THE SLEEPING BOY.

BY ISABEL ATHELWOOD. It was the twilight time:

The silver moon shone from her starry home, And like a jewel gleam'd upon the brow Of the fair sleeping child. The soft South wind Stole warmly through the lime trees' shade, and fann' A wreath of snowy blossoms o'er the couch Of the young dreamer.

A soft blush had crept Up to each lily cheek, like the warm light Bursting from out the rose's crimson heart, When the young bee drinks from its dewy urn. A smile lay 'mid the parted ruby lins. Such smile it may be as the angels give, When from the earth some cherish'd one they win Unto the holy, hallow'd light of Heaven. And he was beautiful with that deep sleep Scaling his eyelids; aye, so beautiful I could have gazed forever, and ne'er tired To read the sweet expression ling'ring there. But as I watch'd I dreamed of future years. When he, now nestling bird-like round my heart, Must leave me for the strange wild paths of life. With none to guard or love as I had done. Were it not better now to yield him up Unto the Father in his purity, And know that he were bless'd forever there? He was our first-torn one, the first fair bud That e'er had cast its beauty round our hearth, And now 't were doubly hard from him to part In his young purity and loveliness. But a sweet sound broke round me, like a strain Of fairy music warbling in my ear, Breathing across my merry soul these words:

Unto the gentle messenger. The morn Was breathing through the purple East, and now Faintly it rested on that upturn'd brow, So pure and pale it seemed like a snow wreath. Tae Southern birds with brightest plumage came From their far distant homes, and warbled near The open casement, and the white jasmine Clustering thickly round, came with the breath Of early dawn into the lone chamber; But still he slept and heeded not their sound. His was the sleep of death-he was in Heaven Frankford, Penno., 1-15.

"Suffer him to come, for of such is Heaven." The wild grief was hush'd, the ord al pass'd,

And I had strength granted to yield him up

[Westen for the Philadelphia Dollar Newspaper.] LAUREL HILL.

BY JAMES COORINS.

Home of the dead! how many a form, In thy dark vanits we find, That passed through life's unceasing storm, Wisse eyes were bright, whose smiles were warm Whise hearts were true and kind; But though they lie beneath the sod, Their souls have flown to meet their God

The youth, within the silent tomb, Now forms of earth a part Upon whose cheek the rose's bloom Was changed to death's untimely gloon By Fate's unerring dart -That bears beneath its ponderous weight The rich and poor, the small and great.

The maiden, that on earth had seemed Too fair a flower to last, When prospects bright around her gleamed, And radiance from her blue eye beamed, Re Death's destroying blast Was torn from earth, its joys and gloom, To find a home in you dark tomb.

The child, whose guileless heart had known Within whose soul vice ne'er had sown he seeds of sin-has gently flown, To join its Saviour there. Where seraphs wait to meet the blest

Unconscious all, they sleep at ease, Regardless of the flowers, Whose odors, borne on every breeze, Are waited through the verdant trees, And through the beauteous bowers That deck the lovely green hillside, Where Schuylkill's ripples calmly glide

ORIGINAL STORIES

[Written for the Philadelphia Dollar Newspaper.] THE OPAL BRACELET; OR, IS IT SUPERSTITIOUS FANCY!

BY ENNA.

"Come, my dear Milly, have you not yet commenced dressing?" was the exclamation of my friend Gertrude Wilson, as she entered my room one winter evening in full ball costume.

I had been for an hour collecting all the courage I possessed to bear the raillery I knew Gertrude would bestow upon me when I should announce to her my resolve of spending the evening in my own room: but I must confess, I felt my courage, like Bob Acres, "oozing out my finger ends" when I met her bright, roguish eye and mis-

We were Southerners-she an orphan and I motherless. Our fathers had been intimate and our mothers as sisters. Our childhood and girlshood had been passed together, and we were at the time I speak of on a visit to the city of New York, in the midst of a gay circle of friends. We had lovers plenty; for we were rich, young and pretty: Gertrude was gloriously beautiful; and our hours floated by in the rich, sunny atmosphere of prosperity. Then why should I, Mellicent Lee-young, gay and admired, resolve to absent myse'f from a brilliant party! A lover was indeed in the question.

I loved Sidney Fielding with all the intensity of a first love; only a few days before had I confessed to him my love, and he had just bidden the farewell that afternoon, to go to my father in Washington and obtain his consent to our marriage. We had no fear of refusal; for Sidney was my equal in wealth and position, and I was simost cortain even my father would deem him an able as a husband for his darling Mellicent. Our tra'e love, therefore, bade fair to thrive, unchecked b," obstacles. No sad forebodings or unhappy present iments made me covet the luxury of my easy chair and quiet room; but my lover's fervent words of adieu were ringing in my ears -my frame still trembed from his gentle caress, and the impress of his lips was yet warm on my torshead. I could not spend that evening, which I felt was sacred to our love and should be devoted to meditation, in dancing, thoughtless gayety, and the sprightly badinage of a ball-room. To my young heart it seemed mockery, and even sacrilege. Folding myself in my dressing-gown, closing the curtains, and rolling a comfortable lounge near the fire, I threw myself on it, and, dismissing my maid, gave myself up to the luxury

of my sweet thoughts. I had ever and anon heard Gertrude's little feet tripping around her adjoining chamber, and her ringing, merry voice giving directions every now and then as to the adjustment of certain ornaments, flowers, laces or other gear appertaining to a lady's evening costume, and had been momentarily expecting her interruption of my dolce far niente, for I was too deeply happy to think of

"But you must, and shall go," said she with playful authority. "Fie on you!-has the girl never had a lover before, that she should thus make much of him? Can you not enjoy yourself at a ball without Sidney Fielding at your elbow, to whisper gentle flatteries in your ear? Come, rouse yourself-don your gay clothing and out-

That would be impossible," said I, laughingly, "sweet Gertrude, for you are looking so bril- me during that evening from her, but I wrote to

[Written for the Philadelphia Dollar Newspaper.] | liantly lovely. No, I will not risk my reputation | her that I would come the following evening. 1 evening. I feel too languid to exert myself, and I plead guilty to vanity. But stand nearer the light, ma belle, and let me have the first glance of our adorned loveliness. There; I am sure Ed-

gar Vernon could not have said better." A rich blush mantled the fair brow of my friend as she obeyed my request, which was deepened when the door opened, and a servant handed her a lovely bouquet, with Mr. Vernon's compliments. I assisted in taking from the bouquet-holder the one already fastened there, and in a few moments the favored flowers were near the rosy lips of Gertrude, under pretence of inhaling their fragrance. She looked in truth charmingly. I never could, although a-woman, enter into the minutiae in describing one's dress; still I could judge of the effect, which in the present instance was perfect. As she held up the bouquet, I saw on her snowy arm a beautiful bracelet glittering in the light.

"What bracelet is that, Gertrude, so peculiarly brilliant?" inquired I; "it looks like an opal." "And so it is," said she, unclasping it and handing it to me. "Is it not beautiful? I saw it at Marquand's to-day, and it charmed me so that I could not resist the temptation of purchasing it. I have not a single opal amongst all my jewelry, and to your little superstitious notions do I owe it; but to-day I bought this, notwith-

standing your objection.' "It is, indeed, beautiful," said I, after examining the pretty jewel. The bracelet was a rich Venetian chain, and the clasp was as magnificent an opal as I had ever seen. "But do not wear it, Gertrude-it is your natal stone, and betokens to the wearer disappointment."

I am, I confess, superstitious. It may have arisen from a natural timidity, which had been increased, undoubtedly, by my constant intercourse from babyhood with my dear old black nurse. Nannie had stored my little mind with all sorts of fairy tales and legends. She had rocked me to sleep with them in childhood. No was the opal one. "See," said she, smiling wonder, having this weakness, did I feel unwilling to see my friend wear the natal stone, that predicted for her future dread disappointment and unsatisfactory hope, and vainly did I entreat of her to lay it aside unworn.

"Nonsense, dear Milly," said she, clasping it on her lovely arm. "If it reads disappointment, it also whispers hope, with its bright sunny rays. Nay! I am a very child with my toy, and I must and will wear it-darling disappointment."

"Miss Wilson," said the servant at the door,

'my mistress is ready, the carriage is waiting,

and Mr. Vernon is in the drawing-room." She stopped the mischievous speech I was meditating with a kiss, and with a merry laugh bounded cut of the room. I heard her sweet voice, mingled with Edgar Vernon's manly tones, in the drawing-room beneath me a few moments; then I heard the carriage door close, and the wheels rolling away, bearing the lovely creature to the ball. I thought of her a long while after she left, and also of Sidney's friend, Edgar Vernon. Edgar was in every way worthy of her-not very wealthy, to be sure-but Gertrude was sufficiently wealthy for both, and, moreover, being an orphan, was in some measure her own mistress, He was a young lawyer, remarkable for his genius and acquirements, and from his first acquaintance with Gertrude, which had been only a few months before, had shown himself deeply inated with her charms. The gay world h heretofore possessed few attractions for our student-friend; but from the time he first met Gertrude, every ball or opera where she was there was he to be seen, basking in her sunny smiles and apparently drinking in deep draughts of love. But the atlair was as yet undecided. Gertrude with all her loveliness, was a little spoiled; even I, her friend, made by my true love and enthusiastic admiration of her beauty almost blind to her faults, could at times see them. She wasto her lovers especially-most regally haughty. and a wee bit-just the slightest in the worldcapricious and coquettish. She loved Edgar Vernon, I felt confident, although she denied it even to me, her own friend Mellicent. She delighted in showing the power she possessed over thos she loved, to bring them to her feet, but in Edgar Vernon she had no common lover to deal with. He would love her as an equal—he could idolize her beauty-prize her rich qualities of mind and heart-and cherish her in his bosom as his own wife-but he would not stoop to gain even her love. Although I felt a warm friendship for him and earnestly favored his suit. I could not help at times admitting that he was at best but an awkward wooer, when I would be witness to his haughty, independent bearing towards her, after any evidence of coquetric on her part. I knew he would, even at the risk of wrecking his own happiness, leave any woman, however idolized, if he saw a disposition in her to test her power over him. With this consciousness, I could not

perstitious fancy a tempting of fate. "I will dare disappointment!" rang in my ears. "Yes," I said to myself, "you may, sweet Gertrude, dare disappointment and be overcome by it at last. Heaven grant not!" And a sad future, contrasted with a happy one, floated before

help trembling, even at slight omens, and the

wearing of that opal bracelet seemed to my su

me as I thought of my friend. She returned that night less bright than usualit might have been my imagination. The next day she left the friend with whom we were both staving, to join some relatives at the Astor House who had just arrived in the city from the South and who were to remain for a month or six weeks in New York. After that time she was to return home, in the Spring officiate as my bridesmaid, with Edgar Vernon as groomsman, and accompany us on our wedding jaunt to the Upper Lakes, Canada and the Springs. Such was my arrangement, at least, and she did not say nay to it. We met daily in the same circles and gay places of resort; but as we did not occupy the same house and adjoining rooms as before, and, moreover, as Sidney was with me almost constantly, I knew but little of her private feelings. She seemed when we met as gay and bright as ever: but now I can remember that, at times, her merriment seemed forced. Edgar Vernon was not so often to be seen with her. Some said she had discarded him; others, that he had wearied of her fascinations, and his the Hon. Paul Poulteney, to Gentrude, only ambition and studies had resumed their former sway over him. Whatever reason it was owing to, I knew not then. When rallied about him she playfully evaded the raillery, and truly she was so surrounded by beaux that one delinquent

was soon forgotten by her acquaintances. One morning I was surprised, and a little hurt at receiving a note from her, announcing her sudden determination of leaving the city for Washington with her friends. "Do not blame me, dearest Mellicent," she wrote, " or think me wayward. Aunt Melton is not well, and writes for me most earnestly. I fear I shall not be present at your wedding, sweet one, unless Aunt Cora is better. She is my mother's only remaining sister, you know, and I must be with her, if she is indeed in ill health. Sidney's sister, Ag. They died in perfume. On my head no toy nes, will supply my place at the bridal, and a happy one I know it will be. You will never miss me. Sidney will now be to you what Gertrude has been; but I am not jealous, dearest. Come to me this evening, if you can; if not, tomorrow evening, for I am hurried with engagements during the day and cannot come to you.'

for good looks by placing myself beside you this scolded her for imagining that any one could be to me what she was, and insisted that she should would indeed appear fade near you. So you see | be present at my wedding, reminding her of our girlish promises in years gone by. Then I playfully alluded to the supposed misunderstanding between her and Edgar, and my prophecies of their future reconciliation and union.

The next morning, a note breathing affection and friendship came to me from her, but showing her still firm in her determination of leaving New York. It closed with-" I shall expect you to-night; come very early. What nonsense did you write me about Mr. Vernon! There's no misunderstanding between us; and as to a future union-Heaven forbid! Believe me there never was any truth in that report. Come to me, and I will tell you on your lips that I have never loved other than the sweet traitor, Mellicent."

I went to her, and we spent some treasured moments alone in her apartment. She held me in her arms, soothed my repinings, and with her fascinating tongue made me think her all right in leaving me. She avoided Vernon's name, would not take notice of any allusion to him, and gradually led me to talk of my own happy future. "I will nicet you, dearest," said she, "at Saratoga, if Aunt Cora recovers, and certainly will spend some time with you next winter in your

new ménage.
"We will be so happy together!" I exclaimed. A slight shudder passed over her, and I drew her cachemire over her shoulders, fearing she was cold. When we bade adieu, she clasped me in her arms, and shed bitter, bitter tears. "Ah, my own Mellicent," said she, "when I see you again you will belong to another, and I shall be quite alone." I assured her to the contrary, reminding her that she but gained another friend in my marriage with Sidney; but she conlinued to weep bitterly on my shoulder. At last she said-"What a child am I to make you so nervous, sweet one!" and she raised her head to wipe away my tears. As she lifted her arm, the clasp of a bracelet caught in my curls. It through her tears, and holding up the tangled curls, "my poor bracelet quarrels with you, knowing your enmity!" I shook my head sorrowfully, but she only laughed, and smoothed my injured tresses. We parted, and many a tear I shed on Sidney's shoulder as we drove home. I received letters constantly from Gertrude Her Aunt still continued ill as the period of my marriage approached, and I at last gave up all hope of having her with me at that event, and Sidney's sister Agnes, a young girl just about leaving school, supplied the place of my own dear Gertrude. I reproached her a little to my-

heart she was undergoing. I wrote to her after my wedding, describing, at her request, every particular. When I spoke of Agnes, I said-"She looked very lovely, and was much admired; but I could not help shedding tears when I saw another in your place. She looked well with Edgar Vernon. Take care, Lady Gertrude, she may supplant you there!" These were idle words, but I never dreamed that she cared a thought for him; her love was so different from mine.

self, but I knew not the rigid schooling of the

We were married two or three months before the travelling season; for Sidney's family circle, which was large, insisted upon honoring my bridal with a succession of gay parties. Gertrude's letters were not so frequent as formerlyalthough I wrote constantly. Her Aunt was much better, and she anticipated meeting me at Saratoga, was generally what they contained, and congratulations upon my happiness. The day before we sat out on our Northern journey, Sidney handed me a letter, bearing her wel known direction. As I had not heard from her for two or three weeks, I hastily opened it, and read, to my astonishment, the announcement of her approaching marriage with a Col. Poulteney You will think me, dear Mellicent, a naughty friend not to have told you before, but I can as sure you I have only just brought myself to believe it. Ere this reaches you I shall be married. We visit the Virginia Springs first, then in August meet you at Saratoga, and in the Fall we go to Europe. Col. Paul Poultenev is my senior y fifteen years-a fine looking, gentlemanly nan-agreeable in manner and sufficiently inteligent. You have heard of him, undoubtedly, efore. My relatives are delighted with my decision, particularly Aunt Cora, who confesses that she has desired our marriage for a long while. So you see, darling Milley, I am successful, notwithstanding the opal bracelet! By the way, Col. Poulteney particularly admires that bracelet, and has presented me with a magnificent set of opals. Pray for my happiness, Mellicent-your gentle intercessions will

My surprise was mingled with dissatisfaction, not that I thought of Edgar Vernon, for that union had given up long ago. Her apparent indifforence had completely deceived me, and I only thought of their intimacy as a passing flirtation but I was young, romantic, and moreover deeply in love. I could not feel satisfied with Gertrude's choice. The world that looks only upon the surface of events would consider it an excellant match for both. Col. Poulteney was a man of immense wealth and high standing, well known and much respected. I remembered having met with him once in Washington. My recollection of him was that in truth he was fine looking, but appearing very much more than fifteen years the senior of Gertrude-indeed, old enough to be taken for her father-ceremonious, but gentlemanly; and it appeared to me, for a distinguished man, that he was exceedingly uninteresting and heavy in conversation. In fact, it was his wealth, fine personal appearance, and ramily, that gave him the consequence he possessed. I had every confidence in his honor. Gertrude would never have cause for unhappiness from his neglect. The fact that she belonged to him-was his wife, Mrs. Poulteney-would cause him to respect and highly honor her. In a word, he was narrow-minded. And this was the husband of Gertrude Wilson, a high-spirited, noble-minded, enthusiastic creature; but remonstrance was in vain-even as I read her letter she was his bride, for it was written on the eve of her marriage, and the next day the Southern papers announced that, three days previous-At Bellefonte, the residence of Mrs. Melton,

daughter of the late Hon. Ralph Wilson." I had always hoped that Gertrude would marry and live near me. We had been so much toge ther from our birth, and I had loved her so dearly that I dreaded a marriage which would so com pletely separate us as this one. Our love for

each other was indeed enthusiastic. Like Emilia, I could say with truth-"Lov'd for we did, and like the elements That know not what nor why, yet do effect Rare issues by the operance our souls Did so to one another. What she liked Was then of me approved; what not, condemned; No more arraignments; the flower that I would pluc Till she had such another, and commit it To the like innocent cradle, where, phonix-like, But was her pattern; her affections (pretty, Though happily her careless wear,) I follow'd For my most serious decking; had mine ear Stolla some new air, or at adventure humm'd on From musical coinage, why it was a note Whereon her spirit would sojourn, (rather dwell or And sing it in her slumbers.) This rehearsal Has this end: That true love 'tween maid and maid An engagement with my Sidney's family kept May be as in the sex dividual." Beaumont & Fletcher.

received a letter from Gertrude, dated from Saratoga. "Do come, dear Mellicent," she wrote. You and Sidney cut short your lover-like lingerings, and join me here. I pine to see you. August has commenced, and in September we sail for Europe. Who knows what may happen, sweet one? I may die and never return to my own sister Mellicent. But these are sad thoughts Come, and your gentle presence will charm them

away.' There was no resisting this appeal, and we tore ourselves from the calm beauty of Lake George, promising to each other a long, quiet visit to its peacefully romantic shores the follow-

We reached Saratoga late in the afternoon. sent instantly for Gertrude, but the servant brought answer that Mrs. Poulteney, with a party of ladies and gentlemen, had gone on horseback to the Lake, where they were to dine, and not re-turn until evening. I bore my disappointment as well as I could, regretting I had not written to apprise her of my coming. As I was resting on he sofa in our parlor after dinner, my husband entered with Edgar Vernon. He had just come rom New York. I had not seen Edgar for some veeks, and was struck with the alteration visible in him. His high forehead seemed pale, his eye unnaturally bright, and his beautiful lips

nore tightly compressed. "I am not very well, Mrs. Fielding," said he n answer to my inquiries respecting his health. 'My physician prescribed a visit to the Virginia Springs, but I always preferred Saratoga. I little thought, however, to meet you and Sidney

"We did not expect to be here so soon our selves," I replied, " but I wished to see my friend, Miss Wilson that was-Mrs. Poulteney. She sails for Europe next month, and I have little time to be with her as it is."

"Gertrude-Mrs. Poulteney!" he exclaimed with surprise. " Lthought she was at the Virginia Springs; it was but a week ago I heard she was there;" and I funcied his lip trembled with emotion. We changed the subject, and shortly after proposed a walk. During our walk I could not help remarking a vein of sadness which ran through Edgar Vernon's cenversation, that bespoke a mind ill at ease. As we approached the Inited States Hotel, on our return from walking, nd ascended the steps, a rich burst of melody illed the air. I knew it was Gertrude's voice. We came near the window, and saw her standing beside the piano, some gentleman accompanying her as she executed in her finished manner favorite scéna from a well known opera. I heard Edgar utter a stiffed exclamation, and felt his whole frame tremble as he stood near me. I turned towards him, but he was gone. My suspicions were verified—he loved Gertrude. By a strange fatality he had avoided visiting the Virginia Springs to shun her, and had come to Saratoga to but deepen his misery. How my woman's heart grieved for him! I cast my eyes over the crowded drawing-room. The window we were standing near was a side window, and gave us a view of the centre of the group. Col. Poulteney I soon distinguished; he stood opposite his wife, and seemed listening to her exquisite music with the car of a connoiseur and a critic, but not as a lover. I said to myself, "Edgar Vernon would worship that voice with one half its perfection, because it is Gertrude's. Col. Poulteney values it for its cuttivation, high finish,

"How a few months have altered our Gerrude," said Sidney to me as she finished singing. I looked at her more attentively, and in truth she was sadly changed. She looked as ever most beautiful; but her gracefully turned head and arched neck were more proudly elevated-an air of indifferent hauteur was expressed in her countenance—the girlish abandon of manner, so fascinating in her, was gone-the dark wave of some deep feeling had passed over her spirit and ransformed the warm-hearted, impetuous gir into the haughty, but melancholy looking woman that stood near us. Her whole dress even seemed affected by the change; there was more of nagnificence and an air of study in it. Altogether I felt sad, very sad, as I turned from the window. On returning to our room-for I was too fatigued to enter the public drawing-room—l ound Gertrude's servant awaiting my arrival, in order to apprise her mistress of it instantly. In few moments her arms were thrown around ne, and her warm expressions and joyful tears proved that, if she were altered in every thing else, her love for me still remained unchanged. I could scarcely believe she was the same cold sad looking beauty I had just seen in the drawing-room; her joyous laugh rang out its merry tones, and her musical voice bewitched me as in past days.

"Dismiss that husband of yours," said she in reply to some gay badinage of Sidney's, "and et us enjoy a long girlish talk together." He laughingly obeyed her request, left us, and the noments passed rapidly. I remember that an indescribable something prevented me from mentioning Edgar. I grieved for him, but loved

Gertrude too dearly to wish to blame her. They could not avoid meeting at times, although Edgar shunned us, and only by chance did they encounter each other; but when they did, a close observer, like myself, could detect a struggle in both. The more I saw of Col. Poultency confirmed my first impression of him. He appeared to advantage in society, for trifles were to him the great events of life; he felt a high respect and admiration for Gertrude's beauty, distinguished air and manner; and he was never so happy as when he saw her leading a gay, fashonable circle. The higher qualities of her naure, that made her so lovely as a companion, ne was not able to appreciate. He regarded her as a brilliant, beautiful gem, that was to be seen to the greatest advantage in the gaudy synshine of society; and this was the husband, the chosen companion of the warm-hearted, enthusiastic Gertrude.

One evening I retired to my room quite early was not well and required rest. I had left Ger rude the centre of a gay, admiring circle, charmng every one; but a little while after I had thrown myself upon my couch, the door gently pened, and she entered.

" Why did you not tell me you were not well Mellicent?" said she, reproachfully. "In a few weeks I shall be far from you, and many months will clapse ere I shall have the happiness of siting beside you and soothing you to sleep."

I had been from childhood delicate, and during our school days Gertrude always insisted upon performing the office of nurse to me. She was o gentle and loving that her presence instantly soothed me. I never shall forget how she looked on that night, as she sat beside me, caressing me and singing wild snatches of meledy. She had on a white robe, clasped at the throat with an opal-for these gems she persisted in wearing, she always said to please Col. Poulteneyher rich dark curls floated gracefully over her fair brow, and an onal ferroniere glittered on her forehead. As her tiny hand was raised to her head, with its delicate fingers wrapped carelessly in the curls, the loose sleeve of her dress hung down and disclosed to me on her beautiful arm mine old enemy," the bracelet. She was in ruth a lovely picture, and I sank to sleep conemplating her.

When I awakened in the morning, Sidney told ne with hesitation that Gertrude was ill, very ill ; during the night she had, from some unknown is imminent dialectic into subjutiority."

As we returned from Canada into the States, I | cause, ruptured a blood vessel. I went to her, and found her, indeed, at the brink of the grave. Day after day I hung over her pillow. One morning Sidney handed me a letter, directed to Gertrude. "It is from Vernon," said he, sadly; "I received it enclosed in one to me from him the morning after Gertrude's illness. He sailed for Europe three days afterwards, and will not return to this country for years. All his brilliant prospects of future distinction he throws aside inheeded. Ah! Mellicent-but those two loved ones did so blindly work their own ruin."

Gertrude rallied and seemed better, so much so that it was thought safe to remove her to New York. In my own house I nursed her, but her physicians gave us little hope of her recovery I gave her Edgar's letter-she said nothing, bu read it in silence and alone. Hourly she sank and death was written on every feature of her lovely countenance. She died!-all our prayers and tears were in vain. A few hours before her death, she desired to be left alone with me. "Do not weep, dear Mellicent," said she; "I do not wish to live; life hath lost all its beauty for me." Then followed her sad tale of disappointment and wretchedness. She had loved Edgar Vernon wildly and too deeply; but caprice and coquetrie on her part—pride on his—had separated them. "Ah, Mellicent!" said she, pointing to the opal bracelet, "the very obstinate, unbending spirit that made me persist in wearing this was the cause of my misery. I offended Edgar, and we were both too proud to make the first concession. We met in society, but I still maintained the same careless indifference. "I left New York before your wedding, and

much as I loved you, sweetest Mellicent, I was not sorry that Aunt Cora's illness kept me from you. I was too wretched to witness your happiness-too proud to he willing to meet Edgar Vernon, as I would have to do at the wedding. Col. Poulteney paid his addresses to me soon after I reached Bellefonte. I saw that it was an union my friends desired; but when he offered himself, I refused him. He insisted on my considering his offer, and continued his attentions. received your letter telling me of your wedding, and your playful threat that Agnes Fielding would supplant me in Edgar's love. Those were idle, nmeaning words. I know; but I was wildle calous. I had nursed a hope that, when absent from him, he would forget my caprice, and re member only his love for me-that he himself would seek me, and all would be well; but he did not-he no longer loved me. Some gossipping letters I received from New York confirmed my jealousy. Mr. Vernon was devotedly attentive to the lovely young Miss Fielding, and they were, report said, engaged, her extreme youth alone preventing the marriage. Maddened by disappointments, my pride wounded, I resolved to be revenged-upon myself, and accept ed Col. Poulteney, to the great joy of my family was wrong, Mellicent, I know; but truly I have experienced bitter atonement for my sin. Nay, do not stop me, dearest!" said she, as I vainly essayed to prevent her over-exertion. "My sand is well nigh run, and I shall die happy i you know all. If I had not met Edgar Vernor at Saratoga, my fate would have been different Years and constant schooling of the heart would have thrown the icy mantle of indifference ove my young affection; but from the first moment met him there I loved him more deeply than The evening I sat beside you, nursing you to sleep, dearest, I felt more sad thought of our long friendship and our approaching separation. My future path seemed surrounded as with a pall. You slept the calm sleep of happy innocence. I left your bedside, and wandered out alone in the grounds of the Hotel t was a lovely starry night, and, as I looked or the beautiful heavens, I longed to leave this sad earth and escape from the bitter loneliness of spirit that awaited me. I saw not the dark angel of death hovering near me; I wept such bitter tears. 'Gertrude!' said a voice near me. I turned, and Edgar was beside me. 'Gertrude, and have you indeed loved me-my own adored one!' I will not, cannot tell you the wild con fessions of love that followed from both: for moment-only a moment-I forgot that an eternal barrier was between us. We separated, and that night my death warrant was signed. You gave me Edgar's note; in it he bade me farewel forever. I had driven him from his country and darkened his future, I knew, but he reproached me not; to his pride he attributed all. 'I was on the eve of joining you in Virginia, dearest he wrote, 'when I took up a Southern paper and read the announcement of your marriage. Wha wretchedness I felt your heart will tell you; you were lost to me. I avoided you at the Southern Springs, and came to Saratoga to see you only more lovely than ever. But I am happier, Ger trude, than before. I am no longer in doubt You love me as wildly and deeply as I love you but your honor and happiness are dearer to me than any thing else. I go to strange lands, where I may enjoy the delightful consciousness of your

love long after the world-the schooling of society and duty-has changed that love into indiffer ence. Farewell!" I received my Gertrude's last sigh, and, as hung wildly weeping over her pale, inanimate form, I recalled our school-girl days-and my grief was more poignant when I remembered that I had never received other than love's gentlest, sweetest words from her; and now she was gone-that glorious spirit had left its beauti

ful form. I unclasped from her cold arm the bracelet; i was no longer mine enemy. I loved it, for had been the mute, unconscious companion of my friend; it had been a witness of her hours o solitary wretchedness-of those moments when with hands clasped over her aching heart, she had struggled with the conflicting emotions of love and pride. Pride had gained the masterywhen does it not over the heart of a high-spirited woman?—and vanquished love had revenged itself in her death and a life-time of misery to

He continued abroad for years; but although absent from his country and removed from the objects of his early ambition, such a spirit could not remain idle or unknown. He won "golden opinions." Thousands read and admired his works-sunny eyes brightened and fair cheeks flushed in his presence—but his heart was with the lost Gertrude; and though Fame gilded his path with her radiant light, his wearied spirit turned from her triumphs with restlessness and indifference. The loved being no longer existed who would have gloried in his distinction-and the sweet words and gentle tones from bright lips, and adulation from the wise, were, without Gertrude, valueless and as nothing. The sunshine and beauty of life had in truth vanished, and the spirit of the scholar was alone.

When rallied on my little superstitious fancies, which still hang round me, my eyes fall on my constant ornament—the opal. Truly it had fulfilled its signification-the heart-aching, bitter hope that had been vainly nourished of a future to be lighted with the cold moonlight of indifference had been denied, and the spirit had been crushed by disappointed love. Philadelphia, February, 1845.

TRANSCENDENTALISM-The definition of on idea .- "The idea is the event, that the conception, as the universality, which is unity, determines itself towards the same as objectiveity and antithesis, and this exterminality, which has conception for its substance, leads itself back through THE FADED FLOWER.

BY ROBERT JOSSELYN.

"I keep it still, the faded flower, Through long and cheerless years, In memory of that happy hour, Which time the more endears, When from thy hand the gift I took, And saw the tear-drops start, And clasped with fond and gentle look,

The giver to my heart. "That flower, like her who gave it, then Was loveliest of its kind;

And vainly might I seek again So fair a flower to find: But brief alike the joy and bloom

It withered in a day, And reft of hope and wrapt in gloom, I bore it far away.

"In distant lands, midst care and grief, That flower was yet more dear, And often every cherished leaf Was moistened with a tear;

And still I keep the faded flower, And hold, while life shall last, The memory of that happy hour, Holly Springs, Mississippi

[Written for the Philadelphia Dollar Newspaper.] THE OLD PIGEON HOUSE.

A DESPERATE BATTLE.

BY TIMOTHY HAHAHOT.

"In my father's yard, when I was a boy," said

Tim, "stood a very large and elegant pigeor

house, tenanted by as lively and thriving a colony as ever put grain in crop, or basked on a flat roof in the morning sun. A handsome pillar supported it, at the distance of about twelve feet from the pavement, while the walls of the stabling defended it from the bleak winds, leaving it at the same time open to the rays of the sun during the greater part of a winter's day. It was of circular shape, and capacious enough to accommodate at least forty couples of birds with their nests. Each interior apartment had its par-

ticular pair of inmates, while the vestibules were appropriated to such of the fledged young as had not yet—to borrow a housewife's phraseset up in the world for themselves. Invasions upon the privacy of these little domestic circles were the occasions of incessant squabbling, at roosting time, so long as daylight lasted. A straggler from another settlement, desirous of obtaining hospitality for the night, was certain to meet with a cold reception; and, if so unfortunate as to attract the notice of certain bullying members of the community, of being driven of sans ceremonie. The top of the box was covered with sheets of tin, curling upwards to a spirewhich was curious, with a wooden ball, large enough for a pidgeon to perch upon. This last, well remember, was the chair of state, and grand object of contention among the idle, cropfull gallants of the cote. A dozen duels for its occupancy often came off of a morning, and upon the result of these we speculated, with all of a boy's enthusiasm, being well acquainted with the character and exploits of each individual combatant. But my chief delight, over all, was to visit the courtyard after nightfall, and contrast the deep and even solemn silence, which then brooded over the city of plumes, with the alternate flights and retreats, the incessant rooking and flapping, the thrusting of angry beaks, and parrying of ready wings which marked the piness in the feelings thus awakened, which now, in maturer years, no spot in the round world can afford. For the old box is down, and the days of my youth have passed; the birds are

but time-time scatters them all, to leave him alone at last. I remember being called out of my bed, one delightful morning in May, with the intelligence that a large body of purple martins had alighted on the premises, and commenced a fierce assault upon our domestic favorites. Now the martin know, is a brave and dashing bird, with a spirit n his little breast which would not suffer even he king of the feathered tribe to approach his nest too closely; besides, I had read somewhere that he dined on goldsmiths; and an old sportsman had told me that he could flog even the king-bird, whem I admired above all God's creatures for his audacity. All this recurring to me, at once, was enough to set my young imagina-

dead, and the hand that fed them is dust; and the

now of the home of my childhood. In the fresh-

ness of his days, the boy makes joys to himself;

remembrance of these things is all that is left

tion on fire. "Santiago!" quoth the Spaniard. The city of plumes was in danger. So up I sprang, and s the coachman afterwards said, in his slang itched on my clothes with a hay-fork, and calling upon my younger brother to follow, rushed down to the scene of encounter. By the rood! t was high time. For I found the bravest of the flock sorely beset, yet battling stoutly against desperate odds. The rabble, as is usual in such affairs, had taken to flight before the impetuous attack of the invaders, and were soaring and wheeling in the air, in wild dismay. A few of the aspirants, before noticed, alone maintained a close but unequal contest in the holes and outer divisions of the cote. As might be expected, there was an universal feeling among the spectators in favor of the rightful occupants. The coachman had loaded a rusty old horse-pistol. with which he kept dodging about and taking repeated long aims, with both eyes on a squint; and, but for certain serious considerations, would doubtless have fired with deadly effect to all

"Why don't you blaze away, Giles?" said he waiter, a profane fellow, "don't you see four of them black pirates all at the old baldpate at nce? Are you goin' to shoot, or not?"

"I'm afeard for the horses," answered other, picking his flint with a hub-wrench. "D-n the horses! Gib me the piskill! I'l

gib 'em what l'aul Jones gib the Baltee fleet!" "Oh! do n't shoot, by no manner of means," eried the servant girls, with uplifted hands you'll set tire to the stables, and wake up the

"Botheration!" exclaimed a warm-hearted rish chambermaid, as something dropped beween her eyes, "shoot! if there be a mor

mong ve!" "Fair play! fair play!" shouted your humble servant, rushing out of the garden with his oockets full of grave!-stones. Kill! knock down! Up Fiskill street! and round Saint Magnus' corner. Bang! bang! take that! you

"Hurrah!" echoed the waiter, "there come one. Look at the top-knotted coaxer, with his mouth full of feathers! The Bishop keeps the ball in spite of the devil! But the fun's un now continued he, with a fallen chop; "for here comes old Aunt Sylvy with the long-handled I you out of bed, it would be no matter. Set a brush. The cock's game that fights when she says, 'Pax!""

Here I must mention, for the benefit of my hearers, that Aunt Sylvy, who, in the opinion of the last speaker, was to give the coup de grace to the contest, was an old colored cook, formerly a slave of my grandfather, and for more than half a century a faithful servant in the family. Like Meg Dods, she was absolute in her department, and both superstitious and whimsical in regard to the pigeons; averring, on the one hand, that misfortune would never come among us so long as the birds thrived, and christening, on the other, in allusion to her young days, her out. Now it can't be done. Three teeth that

favorites after certain distinguished characters— such as General Washington, Master Lafayette, Bishop White, Doctor Abercrombie, and others. It is almost needless to say that the Bishop was a beautiful pure white bird; General Washington no other than the old bald-pate before mentioned, the gallant Marquis the top-knotted coaxer, and the Doctor a chocolate-colored fantail, who was fighting furiously for Church and State, when the old lady, somewhat scandalized at the scene, came up, brush in hand. It was in vain that I endeavored to enter a caveat to her proceedings by talking of fair play, honor and glory, and the battle of Red Bank. She was deaf to the voice of the charmer, and although she held the schoolbook account of the battle of Germantown in sovereign contempt, compared with the accuracy of her early impressions, was determined, her-self, to have the honor of putting an end to this memorable engagement. She had even fortified her assailable points, and refused me a pinch of snuff, though the favor was asked with becoming gravity, after the fashion of the old school. To work she went instanter, and, egad! her weapon seemed as efficacious in restoring the peace as the mace of the present active Superintendent of the Southwark Police, which is as great a terror to juvenile offenders as the red-hot tongs of Saint Dunstan were to the Evil One. The invaders were routed, as the phrase goes, horse, foot and dragoons; the city restored to peace and quietude; the carcass of the slain martin hung up in terrorem; "and so," said Uncle Tim, as Kitchen Dick approached with the bootjack and slippers, ends my story of the Pigeon House!"

THE MARRIAGE.

Bind the white-orange blossoms in her hair; Soft be their shadow—soft, and somewhat pale; For they are omens. Many anxious years

Are on the wreath that binds the bridal veil All that the past has known of happy hours-

Perhaps her happiest ones. Well may there be A faint wan color on those orange flowers, For they are pale as hope, and hope is pale

With earnest watching over future years-With all the promise of their loveliness, The unknown future dims their wreath with tears

PUNCHIANA.

A CURTAIN LECTURE, By Mrs. Caudle to Mr. Caudle, who has Lent Five Pounds to a Friend.

FROM "PUNCH."

"You ought to be very rich, Mr. Caudle. I wonder who'd lend you five pounds! But so it is: a wife may work and may slave! Ha, dear the many things that might have been done with five pounds! As if people picked up money in the street! But you always were a rool, Mr. Candle! I've wanted a black satin gown these three years, and that five pounds would have pretty well bought it. But it's no matter how I go-not at all. Everybody says I don't dress as becomes your wife-and I don't; but what 's that to you, Mr. Caudle? Nothing. Oh, no! you can have fine feelings for every body but those belonging to you. I wish people knew you, as I do-that's all. You like to be called liberaland your poor family pays for it.

"All the girls want bonnets, and when they 're to get 'em I can't tell. Half of five pounds would have bought 'em-but now they must go with out. Of course, they belong to you; and anybody but your own flesh and blood, Mr. Caudle! "The man called for the water-rate to-day: but I should like to know how people are to pay taxes who throw away five pounds to every fel-

low that asks them. "Perhaps you don't know that Jack, this morning, knocked his shuttle-cock through his bedoom window. I was going to send for the glazier to mend it; but after you lent that five ounds. I was sure we could n't afford it. Oh. no! the window must go as it is, and pretty weather for a dear child to sleep with a broken window. He's got a cold already on his lungs, and I should n't at all wonder if that broken window settled him-if the dear boy dies, his death will be upon his father's head, for I am sure we can't now pay to mend the windows. We might though, and do a good many more things, if peo-

"Next Tuesday the fire insurance is due. I should like to know how it is to be paid! Why t can't be paid at all. The five pounds would ust have done it-and now, insurance is out of he question. And there never were so many fires as there are now. I shall never close my eyes all night-but what 's that to you, so people can call you liberal, Mr. Caudle! Your wife and children may all be burned alive in their beds-as all of us to a certainty shall be, for the nsurance must drop. And after we've been insured for so many years! But how, I should like o know, are people to insure who make ducks and drakes of their five pounds?

ple didn't throw away their five pounds.

"I did think we might go to Margate this summer. There's poor little Caroline, I'm sure she wants the sea. But no, dear creature! she must stop at home-all of us must stop at home-she'll go into a consumption—there 's no doubt of that: es-sweet little creature! I've made up my mind to lose her now. The child might have been saved; but people can't save their children and throw away their five pounds, too.

"I wonder where poor little Cherub is! While you were lending that five pounds, the dog ran out of the shop. You know I never let it go into the street, for fear it should be bit by some mad dog, and come home and bite all the children. It wouldn't now at all astonish me if the animal was to come back with the hydrophobia, and give it to all the family. However, what 's your family to you, so you can play the liberal creaure with five nounds!

"Do you hear that shutter, how it's banging to and fro? Yes; I know what it wants as well as you-it wants a new fastening. I was going to send for the blacksmith to-day. But now it out of the question: now it must bang of nights, since you've thrown away five pounds.

"Well, things have come to a pretty pass!-This is the first night I ever made my supper off roast beef without pickles. But who is to afford pickles, when folks are always lending five pounds?

"Ha! there's the soot falling down the chimney. If I hate the smell of anything, it's the smell of soot; and you know it. But what are my feelings to you? Sweep the chimney! Yes, it's all very fine to say sweep the chimney; but how are chimneys to be swept-how are they to be paid for by people who don't take care of

their five pounds? "Do you hear the mice running about the room? I hear them. If they were only to drag trap for them! Yes, it's easy to say set a trap for 'em; but how are people to afford the cheese. when every day they lose five pounds?

"Hark! I'm sure there's a noise down stairs. It wouldn't at all surprise me if there were thieves in the house. Well, it may be the cat; but thieves are pretty sure to come in some night. There's a wretched fastening to the back door; but these are no times to afford bolts and bars, when fools won't take care of their five

"Mary Anne ought to have gone to the dentist's to-morrow. She wants three teeth taken quite disfigure the child's mouth. But there they | shall be extended to them. Although their greatest | now to talk of any further rights over Texas is must stay and spoil the sweetest face that was ever made. Otherwise she'd have been a wife for a lord. Now, when she grows up, who'll have her? Nobody. We shall die and leave her alone and unprotected in the world. But what do you care for that? Nothing; so you can squander away five pounds.

"And now see, Mr. Caudle, what a miser you've brought on your wretched family! can't have a satin gown-the girls can't have new bonnets-the water-rate must stand over-Jack must get his death through a broken window-our fire insurance can't be paid, so we shall all fall victims to the devouring elementwe can't go to Margate, and Caroline will go to an early grave-the dog will come home an bite us all mad-the shutter will go banging for ever-the soot will always fall-the mice wil never let us have a wink of sleep-thieves will be always breaking in the house-and our dear Mary Anne will be forever left an unprotected maid-and all, all, Mr. Caudle, because you wil go on lending five pounds!"

DOLLAR NEWSPAPER.

PHILADELPHIA:

Wednesday Morning, March 19, 1845.

APPOINTMENT TO OFFICE. The Throng that Besieged the Capital -The Probable Course of the Prestdent in the matter of Appointments The city of Washington has for the week or fortnight succeeding the Inauguration presented the same spectacle which is seen there upon every change of the Federal Administration. It is crowded with office-seekers. The hotels of Coleman and Brown and Fuller resemble barracks, and Pennsylvania Avenue is exactly like a parade ground before roll call, or after dismission. They stand in the way of each other in the streets, and we doubt not that they do so still more at the White House and the Departments. Well! Success to all of them! May they all be appointed! May every incumbent he kicked out of doors or thrown out of the win dow for their sakes, and may every one of the hundred competitors for each office receive it "To the victors belong the spoils," and the reo ple have a right to be well served. And how can the victors get the spoils, unless all the present incumbents are swept out like rubbish And how can the people be well served, unless each office is filled with a hundred incumbents We Philadelphians can estimate the wants of other communities by our own. We want a hundred collectors for the port, a hundred naval officers, a hundred surveyors, five hundred weighers and guagers, five thousand inspectors, a hundred district judges, a hundred district attorneys a hundred clerks of the Federal courts, a hundred marshals, a hundred deputy marshals, hundred postmasters, a thousand post-office clerks. In short, we want "rotation in office," and each office filled a hundred times over. And taking for granted that each community of the Union where a Federal office is located wants the same things, we are happy in being able to tell the whole country that Washington now contains timber enough to supply all these wants, and more too. This must be a glorious country, to contain so many men qualified for public

Seriously, the spectacle presented at Washmgton City must be painful to a careful and philosophical observer. How many bad passions are now active and in conflict upon that great theatre of intrigue! How many base expedients are adopted by competitors to circumvent each other! How much falsehood and slander are there daily and hourly uttered! How often is the word of promise held by one intriguant to the ear of another, when nothing better than mutual treachery is meditated! How much servility to power is there exhibited! How often are the hinges of the knee crooked in fawning for thrift! The high officers of government, the dispensers of patronage, have abundant opportunities for seeing human character in some of its most discreditable phases, in the applications for office by which they are so pertinaciously hunted, and they cannot pass through an official life of four years, without seeing much o despise. Happily for them their intercourse ith homonity is not confined to office-seekers it were, they would emerge from an official life of four years only, with scarcely any other sentiment for humanity than contempt.

We would advise these crowds to go home and mind some other business; for we may ven ture to predict for them a scanty harvest of spoils under the present administration. Its election was achieved by the people, acting spontaneous ly, and not under the dictation of political aspirants. The President was nominated by no clique, but by a whole convention, because cliques could not agree; and he was elected, not merely without the aid of cliques, but in spite of opposition from several of such combinations. He is therefore pledged to no cliques, and can afford to be independent of them. And he will he so. Hence office-seekers may dismiss all hopes of sharing "spoils" as the reward of services for the party, and must wait patiently till the public service requires their appointment. An opportunity is presented to the President for a new principle of action in the dispensation of patronage, and he will certainly improve it He will dispense loaves and fishes for public good, and not to reward friends and punish

OREGON. The Present Situation of the Country-The Progress of Civilization.

From the way in which many politicians and newspapers speak of the Oregon territory, it is evident that many imperfect notions prevail respecting it, and that little is known of what progress has actually taken place there. In the Missouri Reporter of a recent date we find the substance of a letter from Multnomah city, in Oregon, dated last June, which gives some information which is interesting. The Legislature had convened in that city. This Legislature is formed by the citizens of the Territory, and rests for its authority on a voluntary compact among the people, as in all primitive governments. Since the General Government of the Union has failed hitherto to extend its laws over that region. the emigrants have resorted to their natural rights and formed a voluntary political association for themselves, as was the case in the early American colonies.

The crops were very good in June last-es pecially the wheat crop: surpassing any thing known on this side of the mountains. Laborers commanded \$1.50 per day, with board included. The improvements about the falls of Walamette were progressing rapidly. The emigrants were easer for the passage of the Oregon bill, and insist upon the retention by our Government of every inch of that Territory. There is sufficient pasturage for cattle during the whole year, and abundance of timber for building and other purposes. Produce commands a good price, being shipped to the Russian dominions, and other points of the Pacific. Groceries, &c. can be purchased at different places in the Terri tory, though at rather high prices at present; the Hudson Bay Company commanding the market for such articles. In short, the first difficul ties of an early settlement in a remote region have been removed, and without the aid or encouragement which our Government ought long ago to have afforded.

The Reporter makes the following pertinent comments upon this intelligence:

"It must be humiliating to every American that our country deserves, to a considerable ex-tent, the reproach east upon it by Great Britain, with regard to the American colonies, and ut-tered by Col. Barre, in the House of Commons, in 1775, when, in reply to the charge that these colonies had grown up under the protection of England, he declared that, instead of being nurtured and protected, they had increased in w prosperity and numbers, in spite of the neglect of those who were bound to aid and encourage

hem. So has it been with Oregon. Emigrants have gone thither, encountered difficulties, opened improvements, made prosper-ous settlements, introduced the arts and comforts of sivilized life, established schools, built churches, founded cities, engaged in commerce, established a colonial legislature, defended themselves agains all encroachments-in a word, laid the f tions of a prosperous empire, in advance of any action by our Government. They now demand as they have been demanding for years, that the protecting and sustaining arm of the Republic and best advocate, the lamented Linn, has passed from the stage of action, yet their cause still remains, strengthening yearly, and demanding with increased force the encouragement which the

country should always give to its pioneers. It is surprising that so many men, occupying prominent stations, are ignorant of the rapid progress made in the settlement of the Oregon. They talk as if it were a wilderness which had hardly been traversed by civilized man. Our pioneers, however, are still, as always, in advance of Government action, and deserve immediate protection. Our rights there must be enforced."

POLICY OF PENNSYLVANIA Its Capacity for Natural as well as Artificial Productions-Philadelphia is Destined to be the Greatest Manu-

facturing City in the World. The policy of our State is the developme of its resources; and these are agricultural, mineral and manufacturing. Already one of productive among the agricultural States, the sources of its soil are scarcely even imagined by the majority of its citizens; for though its poulation already exceeds a million and a half, not u eighth of its surface is yet productive. Besides the production of all the cereal grains, it is capable of feeding millions of human beings, and furnish raw material to multitudes of woollen manufactories, from the produce of its pastures. What region of the whole Union is better fitted for the production of beef, butter, cheese and vool, than the mountainous regions of Pennsylrania? The time will come when flocks of sheep will cover the Alleghenies from their bases to their summits, and when Philadelphia will be a great mart for the exportation of wool. And the time will come when numerous cargoes of beef, butter and cheese will sail out of Philadel. phia for British markets. And the time will ome too, when every ship that leaves our port or France, will be ballasted with anthracite coal and Pennsylvania iron for the French market. And the time will come too when the county of Philadelphia will contain more cotton and woollen factories than Lowell, when it will be the Manchester of the United States, and when its cotton fabrics will reach every foreign market in successful competition with those of England. Why should not all this occur? With a climate, soil and geological structure capable of producing in abundance, provisions of all kinds, wool, iron, fuel, and moving power for all machinery, why should not Pennsylvania become one of the richest States in the Union for agriculture, commerce and manufactures, and Philadelphia a greater combination of both Manches ter, Birmingham and Sheffield, than any city of the Union? Such are the capacities of Pennsylvania

What is necessary for their development? Fair play, freedom from restraint. Its best protection is not in prohibitions, but in its climate, soil, mines and population. The whole country knows that the American cotton manufacturers, are steadily and rapidly driving the British from every foreign market. And they do this because they have the advantage over the British in every element of manufacturing. excepting labor, and their advantage in all the first is more than an equivalent for the British advantage in this last. And what are the elements giving this advantage? Cheapness in living, land, power and raw material. And has not Pennsylvania the same advantages? It has them even in a greater degree; for the manufac turing population of New England consume the flour of Pennsylvania, charged with the expense of transportation, while the manufacturing population of Pennsylvania would consume it without such expense. Then steam power is cheape than water power, and Pennsylvania can furnish steam power cheaper than New England. Then the cotton of the South is nearer to Philadelphia than to Lowell, and consequently must be cheapest in the mills of the former. Then why cannot Pennsylvanians manufacture cotton as cheaply as New Englanders? They can; and if the last can overpower the British without artificial protection, much more can the first. And if Pennsylvania can manufacture cotton cheaper than England, so can it manufacture iron: for in all the materials for making iron, found in the same region, on the same spot, Pennsylvania excels any part of the world.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON. he Going Out of the Old and Coming in of the New Cabinet-The War Ru-

On Saturday, the officers of the general staff, and others connected with the army, waited upon the Hon. Wm. Wilkins, late Secretary of War, to take their farewell. General Scott introduced them, and to his brief and pertinent remarks Mr Wilkins replied. The clerks of the Department, in the same day, were introduced to Secretary Marcy by General Parker. In the afternoon, the clerks of the Post-office Department waited upon the Hon, C. A. Wickliffe, late the Postmaster General, and, through Selah R. Hobbie, Esq., hade him an affectionate farewell, and expressed their hope that peace and happinesss would follow him to his western home. The Madisonian has the following article upon the apprehensions of war, which some of the newspapers seem to

"Wars and Rumors of Wars."-We do no apprehend that any serious rupture will ensu with Mexico, in consequence of the annexation of Texas to the United States. On the contrary we should not be surprised if overtures were made to our Government by the new authoritie of Mexico, to participate in an arrangement de signed to resist the exactions and encroachment of European powers. The intrigues of Santa Anna with the agents of European Governmen are not sanctioned by the Mexican peopleno doubt the corruptions of the tyrant owe the

origin to foreign temptation.

But even if the new Government of Mexico should take umbrage at the annexation of Texas there is not the slightest probability that actual hostilities would ensue. Mexico has not the ability to annoy us, since she could not fright Texas, even with Santa Anna at the head of armies. As for the co-operation of Great Bri tain, it cannot be relied upon in any hostile en-terprise against the United States. England gained nothing by her two wars with us. The third trial, whenever it shall come, we venture to say, will be the last. But we are satisfied that she has no desire to try any such experiment.

The Oregon question will be settled, (if warmay be allowed the prediction.) without war and the triumph and glory will belong to this Ad

ninistration.

So far from there being a war with England
we shall not be surprised if our relations with
that power shall be placed on a still more amicable footing."

The same paper, noticing the report in the In elligencer, that the Mexican Minister had pro ested against the annexation of Texas, and signi ed the termination of his mission, says that paper has omitted to state whether Almonte has cted under the instructions of his Government or under those of Santa Anna.

"The Intelligencer does not even intimat that the present Government of Mexico, under any circumstances, designed to retain the ser-vices of Santa Anna's minister. These are imortant omissions, which may be speedily suplied by the arrival of a new ministe

THE THREATENED WAR.

Amid all the flourishing, we have yet to see whether there will be war declared by Mexico. I would be a special farce for her to do so; and our oninion continues to be that she will consi der the matter of peace well. As for the terrible misgivings about the destruction of our comnerce by privateers, in case of war, it is all imaginatory. Before the war had hardly commenced t would be ended by the prompt and energetic neasures of this government. Vera Cruz would e taken; Mexico, the city, captured, and France and England would not interfere. All these would be quiet.

Texas has now been free from Mexico ful even years, during which time the latter has reeatedly and unsuccessfully attempted to subingate her. The chances of conquest are now less han ever; for the reason that the Mexicans are is much enfeebled and dispirited by the capture which was effected of their chief and greatest general and his army, as the Texans are fortified and exhilarated by their success.

There must be an end to litigation-is a law naxim, equally applicable to individuals and naions. A necessity of carrying out this maxim was never more fully exemplified than in the case of Mexico. An absolute imbecility, torpor, prosration on the part of Mexico; herself beaten utterly in the person of her chief commander and hero par excellence, and in his capture outright;

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utterly preposterous, and an assumption totally indefensible by any parity in the history of nations.

THE ERRORS OF THE CENSUS. In consequence of alloged errors in the census of 1810, the House of Rep. on the 28th of January, lirected the Secretary of State to institute inquiies into the matter, to ascertain to what extent hese errors existed. A report was made on the 12th of February last, accompanied by a letter from the Secretary, Mr. Calhoun. From the report, it appears that great and unusual care was aken in order to secure accuracy in the late ensus, and that many of the items charged as errors, under the head "education," involved nere questions of classification. The point which was presented the strongest against the census, was that it exhibited the condition of the free negroes of the non-slaveholding States to be o much worse than that of the slaves of the other States, in reference to the far greater prevalence of insanity, blindness, deafness and dumbness This matter has been given a thorough investiga tion, and tables are presented, the result of which would seem to fully sustain the correctness of the census on this highly important point, and still further go to show that the prevalence of crime among the free negroes, compared with slaves, s not less striking than the greater prevalence of disease. The number of colored convicts North and East of the Maryland line, where the negro opulation is proportionably much smaller than in the South, is 678, of whom 69 are females while South of the line the number is 207, of whom 13 are women. In 1840, Virginia had but four more male colored convicts, with a co lored population of 498,829, than had Massa

chusetts, with a negro population of only 8,689. Maine equals Tennessee in the number of colored convicts, and Connecticut surpasses Louisiana. Maryland, with the largest free negro population of any State in the Union, nearly three times that of all New England, has a relative proportion of colored convicts of 1 to 1059, while Massachusetts and Pennsylvania have respectively 1 to 262, and 1 to 260 of the same class. In the comparisons of insanity, &c., the returns of the census of 1830 are brough to confirm those of 1840. In 1840 the per centum of colored population, deaf, dumb, insane, &c. is, in the thirteen non-slaveholding States, 348, or in the proportion of 1 to 287. In the thirteen slaveholding States the per centum is 0.81, or 1 to 1180. In 1830 in the former the per centum was 228, or 1 to 437. In the slave States, per centum 0.87, or 1 to 1147. The report concludes that nothing has been discovered to invalidate the general correctness of the last census.

Another Polar Expedition is talked of in the London newspapers. Sir James Ross, the gallant commander of the last expedition, has been invited to undertake this renewed exploration cf region where he so eminently distinguished

CONVICTION OF MCCURRY. The Baltimore Sun, of last week, speaking of McCurry, convicted of the murder of Roux, says He recovered his composure very soon after ie was removed from the bar, on Wednesday and passed a good night, having slept well. He was on Thursday visited by the Rev. Mr. Coskery, and yielded himself to the spiritual counse of that gentleman with apparent sincerity. He is calm, and professes to be perfectly resigned to his fate. A statement will be made by him, before his death, which will relieve every one else from whatever unpleasantness may have been experienced by them in consequence of their involuntary association in any way with the lamentable event for which he is to suffer. Me-Curry was a residedt of Cincinnati, in 1843 and 1814, and while there it is supposed twice conracted matrimony. The first marriage was solemnized by a person authorized to do so, but afterwards refused to be confirmed by the Bishop of Cincinnati, on the ground that McCurry had a wife and children in Liverpool. The second was duly solemnized, and McCurry lived some time with this wife, but finally deserted her, and soon afterwards formed an illicit alliance with a widow in the above city, by whom he had two children. With this woman McCurry departed n company from Cincinnati, leaving the chilthren to the care of strangers, and they are now in an institution under the eye of the Bishop of Cincinnati. The woman has never been heard of since, and whether, deserted by McCurry, she has been unable to return to Cincinnati, or is dead, is not known. This much of the life of McCurry we have from what we deem a reliable source, and therefore give it publicity."

THE U. S. SENATE.—The Senate on Friday spent some three hours in Executive session; nost of which time, it is understood, was occur pied in the discussion of a Treaty (said to be the Zoll-Verein.) The Madisonian says that the Senate has decided not to go into an election of printer at this session.

Before the Senate went into executive business on Friday, a resolution, moved by Woodridge, was adopted, calling upon the Secretary of War "to report to the Senate at the commencement of the next session of Congress whether any, and if any, what further works are necessary or expedient for the enlargement and strengthezing of the fortifications at the outlet of Lake Huron, called Fort Gratiot; together with an estimate of the expense of such additional works as may be recommended."

A TERRIBLE OPERATION.—The Lowell Advertiser speaks of a terrible surgical operation at the Massachusetts General Hospital, performed by Dr. Warren: "No less than the complete removal from the head of nearly one half the upper jaw, that is from the mouth to the ear. The skin and flesh of the check were first turned up over the eye, and then the separation was effected by saws, and the use even of the chisel and mallet The whole occupied an hour and a half, and the unfortunate patient bore it with firmness. He is an elderly man, (not robust) from the eastern part of Maine, and a brother of one of our wealthiest and worthiest merchants. The disease is cancer. Dr. Warren is of opinion that though it may remain in the head, the sufferer will live several years longer than he otherwise

Women in Office.—The new constitution of New Jersey gives to the people in the several townships the right to elect their Justices of the Peace. The right of election heretofore rested with the Legislature in joint meeting, and as that body was revolutionized nearly every other year, about every other man had been rewarded by a Squire's" commission. In Woodwich township, Gloucester county, the people, in town meeting, last week, it seems, came out unitedly against the "Old Hunkers," and, to form a full ticket of candidates fresh from the people, took up two very respectable maiden ladies, Sally Brown and Betsy French, and voted them Jus tices of the Peace by a triumphant majority.

Not Passen.—The Smithsonian bequest bill was not acted on by the House of Representatives. The Globe lays the blame of its failure upon Mr. Adams, who, when the Committee ere proceeding to consider it, arose and protested, in the strongest terms, against further proceedings in the matter. He was opposed, he said, to the Senate bill, and especially opposed to the substitute offered by Mr. Owen. He gave notice that he had himself an amendment to offer, embodying a plan which he had formerly brought before Congress. This opposition pre vented the passage of the bill.

Texas.—It is stated in the Civilian that the ex ports from Galveston for the quarter ending January 31st, were \$129,586; for the corresponding period last year \$48,159. Increase \$81,427. The imports for the same quarter this year, are 231,470. For the corresponding quarter last year, not stated.

The same paper says that the best information leads them to the belief that President Jones has not approved the act passed by the recent Congress for the repeal of the five per cent. discriminating duty on goods imported in foreign bottom

ARREST OF AN ANTI-RENTER .- The Sheriff of Ulster county has captured a man, named Cooper, said to be one of those who committed the Delaware continue their opposition to the law. The March term of the Circuit Court has comthe political tables completely turned; and for her I menced, and is about to try "Big Thunder."

MILLERISM. Its Crimes and Dupileity Developed in

the Trial of Israel Dammon. We have seen a report of the trial of nan who is termed Elder Dammon, at Dover, in this State, commenced the 17th ult., before Moses Sweat and Seth Lee, Esqs. The trial developes most shocking particulars, and convinces us more fully than before, that town and city authorities should interfere and arrest these sensual and demoralizing proceedings. They are as bad as the worst days of that arch scoundrel and fanatic, Cochran, who "led silly women captive,' and despoiled the domestic peace of many a peaceful and respectable family. A part of the evidence we have omitted, it being too gross for publication.

Dammon was charged with being a vagabond common railer and brawler, neglecting to sup port his family, &c. He plead not guilty, and numerous witnesses were examined during the time of the trial, which lasted two days. Some of the witnesses testified that they saw nothing at the meetings improper, and others detailed what they saw-showing that the conduct of prisoner and his associates was abominable. To this point Mr. J. W. E. Harvey testified that he had attended their meetings two days and four evenings. First meeting lasted eight days; have mown Dammon six weeks; Dammon, White and Hall were leaders. Dammon said the sinners were going to hell in two days. They were hugging and kissing each other; Dammon would lay on the floor, then jump up; they would frequently go into another room.

Dammon has no means to support himself that I know of. The inceting appeared very irreligious; have seen him sit on the floor with a woman, his arms around her. The room they went into was a back room; don't know what was in it; I was in two rooms where there was a fire. In the In two rooms where there was a lire. In the back room they said the world's people must not go. Dammon said the meeting was to be a private meeting, and they wanted no one to come in unless they believed as he did in the advent doctrine. I did go to them; I went to satisfy myself what was done. I had no hostile feelings registed them. Private was did on his followers. myself what was done. I had no nosine reenings against them. Prisoner lived on his followers. Wm. C. Crosby, Esq., testified. He was at the meeting on Saturday night, from about 7 to 9 o'clock. There was a woman on the floor who lay on her back with a pillow under her head; would occasionally arouse up and tell a

the top of their voices; some of them said there was too much sin there. After the cessation of the noise, Dammon got up and was more co-herent; he complained of those that came there who did not believe in the advent doctrine. At one time Dammon said there were logs there, not belonging to the band, and pointed at him and said, I mean you sir. Subsequently he addressed him again; said you can't drive us out of the town; he stared him in the face and said, I am an honest man, or I could not look you in the face, and you have hell's brass or you could not look me in the face. Daminon said if he was owner of the house, he would compel all unbelievers to leave it; they were sitting and laying on the floor promiseuously, and were exceedingly noisy. By spells it was the noisiest I ever attended. He had seen them in groupes hugging and kissing each other. Once saw elder Hall with his boots off, and the women would go and kiss his feet. One girl made a smack but did not kiss his foot with her lips. Hall said, "He that is ashamed of me before him will I be ashamed of before my father

vision which she said was revealed to her. They would at times all be talking at once, hallooing at

and the holy angels." She then gave his feet a number of kisses. number of Risses.

Loton Lambert testified that he attended a
meeting one evening lately, and that Dammon
was very abusive; called all other denominations liars, murderers, &c. A woman was present who pretended to have visions, and who was blasphemously called the Imitation of Christ-She was said to be from Portland. Her name was Ellen Harmon. She told Mrs. Woodbury was Enten Hamilon. See told miss. We conduct when the baptized or go to hell. Mr. W. concluded to be baptized. A Miss Dorinda Baker, of Orrington figured largely. She told Lambert he was the devil and would go to hell. She subsequently went into the bed-room with m they called Elder White, and when they came out they were hugging each other. Miss Baker then went to one Doore, and they kissed each other. This night they went to the water and baptized. The visionist, Miss Harwater and capitzed. The Visionist, Miss Tar-mon, lying on the floor several hours—from 7 to 1 o'clock that night. Part of the time Dammon lay on the floor on his back. Elder White said if the Almighty had any thing to reveal, he revealed it to Miss H. He acted as mediator.

Dencon James Rowe testified that prisoner stood and said, while I stand here, men nor devils cannot hurt you. He had known him for twenty or thirty years, and his character good till recently. Jere B. Green testified, that in the meeting he

attended he saw men wash women's feet, &c.
Edder D. was the presiding Elder. He saw Dammon kiss Mrs. Osborne.
Eben Trundy testified that prisoner told him he must live on them that had property-and if God did not come, then they must all go to work

ogother.
The first witness offered by the defence was Jas. Ayer, Jr. He denied that a man went into the bedroom with Miss Baker. He is an adventist, and said it was a part of their faith to kiss each other, and that they had bible authority for it. He admitted that prisoner had no other busi ness than to attend meetings. Dammon admit ted he had a spiritual wife, and was glad of it He understood Miss Harmon had a vision at Portland, and was travelling through the country

Job Moody, one of the brethren, affirmed tha prisoner had repeatedly urged upon them the ne essity of quitting all labor. He attirmed tha cessity of quitting all labor. He allirined that D.'s character was good. As for himself, he had been serving the Lord and hammering against the devil of late.

George Woodbury affirmed he believed in

Miss Harmon's visions, because she told his wife's feelings correctly. It was his impression that prisoner kissed his wife; believed the world will come to an end within two months; prisoner preached so. This is the faith of the band. The vitness said he believed the sisters Harmon and Baker's revelations as much as though they came from God - Sister Harmon said to his wife and the girls, if they did not do as she said they would go to hell. His wife and Danninon passed across the floor on their hands and knees. Some man did go into the bedroom. Heard brother Dammon say the gift of healing the sick lay in the church. Dammon advised us not to work because there is enough to live on until the end

Others of the band testified to prisoner's good character; and one, Morrison, that they sat on the floor in order to convene more people.

Thomas Proctor testified that prisoner confes sed to him that Miss Baker had an exercise in he bed-room, and he went in and helped her out

Elder Flavel Bartlett testified that prisoner did ot belong to the Free-Will Baptist Church, and vas not in fellowship with them. Joseph Knights, of Garland, testified that he attended one of Dammond's meetings at Garland. He behaved well till the meeting was over, and

then he fell to kissing and hugging a girl. In Gar-land it is common report that he is a disturber of the peace.

Much other testimony was received, pro and Much other testimony was received, pro and con, of a similar character, and the prisoner opened his defence. He cited Luke 7, 36; John 13; last chapter in Romans; Phillipians 4th; 1st Thes., 5th chap. J. S. Holmes assisted him in his defence. C. L. Chandler and H. O. Morrison argued the cause for the State.

Prisoner again arose, and read the 50th and 120th Psalm. He argued that the day of grace had gone by: that the believers were reduced.

and gone by: that the believers were reduced but that there were too many yet, and that the end of the world would come within a week. The prisoner was sentenced to ten days in the of Correction, from which sentence h

appealed.
On Tuesday, after the trial was concluded. to come in, prisoner and his witnesses asked permission, and sung that hymn, by John Craig,

beginning—

"While I was down in Egypt's land,
I heard my Saviour was at hand;
The midnight cry was sounding,
And I wanted to be free,
So I left my former brethren
To sound the jubilee."

These scenes are not enacted at Atkinson only. In this city, we are informed, "gross deeds" are illone by one section of these fanatics, for there are two. One worshipping with propriety of conduct, (so far as we know.) at Beethoven Hall, -the other at private houses. The latter hold to he "kissing," "washing each other's feet," abandoning work, &c.: many of these were once respectable, happy, and comfortably situ-ated. Now, by this delusion of the devil, they are wallowing on the floor, their character lost their families broken up, their daughters de based, their minds wild with insanity. It is in leed a melancholy reflection, and well deserving may be stopped, our youth prevented from pollu-tion, those saved who are not yet utterly ruined, —and those ruined recovered it it can be so. We commend to the attention of all, public authoricommend to the attention of air, public authori-ties and private citizens, this evil in our midst; and pray success may attend their efforts to abate it, and prevent its spread and desolating conse-quences.—Portland Argus, March 13.

The Culprits in the Warren Tragedy. THE NEW JERSEY SUPREME COURT has deferred the sentence of Joseph Carter and Peter W. Parke, convicted of the murder of John B. outrage upon Mr. Lasher. The anti-renters of Parke and John Castner, until the next term of the Supreme Court. The Chief Justice added that this respite was not to be considered by the prisoners or their counsel as the slightest evi-

dence that the Court thought there was any ground mon which the convicts might hope for successful application either to Executive clemency or to the Court of Appeals in the last re-The Court of Appeals, the last resort unler the new Constitution, consists of the Chancellor, the Chief Justice, the associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and six Judges specially appointed by the Governor and Senate. The Court of Pardons consists of the Governor, the Chancellor, and the six last mentioned Judges.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

Santa Anna-Important Trials-Notic Foreigners-The Public Debt, etc. Vera Cruz dates to the 1st inst., have been re ceived at New Orleans. Santa Anna was still in prison at Perote, nothing is said of his trial The late President ad interim, Don Conalizo

was about to be brought to trial by discretion of the Grand Jury of the Congress, for dictating, on the 20th November last, the assault upon the Constitutional Government. Don Ignatio Bassadra was likewise to be tried, under the same order, for having signed the decree. President Harrara has issued a proclamation, extending the period allowed to foreigners to renew their pro tection bonds (cartas do securi dad) to the 28th February. The new Government, it is stated, has taken into consideration the necessity of taking measures for the regulation of the finance of the country, and to classify and arrange the public debt. In the sitting of the Chamber of the 13th ult., propositions were made for a reform of the constitutional law, and the organization of the Government upon a new basis. The juntas of the different Departments were also engaged in suggesting modifications of the existing basis of the Government. A proposition has been sub mitted by the Commissioners of public credit in conjunction with the committees of the Chambers to provide for the current debts of the Government. It is proposed that debts contracted subsequent to the 8th of August, 1841, and previous to the 5th August, 1844, shall be funded at six per cent. All the decrees of the former Government levying forced loans and unusual taxes for the prosecution of a war against Texas, have been repealed. Every thing was quiet in Mexico, the papers discussing little else then purely local subjects of trifling interest to our readers. The leading editors appear to be anxious for the interests of the cotton manufacturers, and warmly ecommend that the heavy duties on the raw material may be lessened to a degree that will advance that branch of the national industry.

The only internal disturbance feared in New Mexico, is an attack of the Yute Indians, in revenge for the massacre of their head men in Santa Fe in August last. The whole province is kept in constant alarm by their depredations, and they hreaten an attack on Santa Fe itself.

PIRACY. Attack on the Brig Hannah.

It has been mentioned that the Hannah, of Saem, had been attacked in the China seas by pi rates. A letter appears in one of our exchanges, giving the particulars of this affair. The brig sailed from Macao on the morning of November 28, and that same night was attacked by a Chi nese boat, which succeeded in taking her and obbing the captain of all his clothing, two vatches, chronometer, sextant, &c., then anshored the vessel, cut all her running rigging and left her. After the pirates had gone, the captain and second mate, who had been concealed in fear of their lives, came out and got the vesse under weigh, and ran her back into the Typathe boat, mate and seven men were among the missing. Three men, one an European and the other two Manilla men, afterwards arrived at Macao, having been picked up by a fishing boat. It was feared that the mate, cook, and three men (one an European) were drowned in attempting o swim back from the boat to the vessel, as they had not been heard from up to the 2d of December. Commodore Parker being at Macao at the time, very promptly fitted out an expedition to cruise after the pirates. The Boxer, with one lieutenant, one midshipman, ten marines and some volunteers, armed with two four pounders, two six-pounders and plenty of muskets, procceded in search of the rascals, and returned after an unsuccessful cruise.

ACCIDENT IN A COAL TUNNEL. -An explosion occurred a few days ago in the coal tunnel now head of the Bear Mountain Railroad, in Schuylkill county. A heavy blast had been prepared at the extreme end of the tunnel, some 500 feet into the mountain, when a workman, by the name of Deibler, incautiously approached with a lighted lamp to look into the tube containing the fire, a spark from the lamp falling upon the train, caused in instant explosion. Deibler was thrown nearly lifeless against the opposite side of the tunnel, and upon being brought out was found to be so severely injured as to endanger his life; there was found to be about two hundred wounds nostly cuts, on different parts of his body. Medical aid was instantly called, and the sufferer s now considered out of danger. Several other workmen were more or less injured by the accident, but none of them dangerously.

DESPERATE AFFRAY.-A desperate affray occurred in Baltimore on Thursday evening, beween Mr. John McWilliams and a man named James Patton, who sells fruit, oranges, lemons No., in the streets. Soon after the quarrel ori ginated, it having taken place in a bar-room Patton drew from his pocket a razor, and in a most desperate rage made a pass at his antagonist. The deadly weapon struck McWilliams immediately below the left ear, near the main artery of the neck, and, sinking into the bone of the jaw, was drawn around to the opposite ear. cutting as it went through the cheek into the tongue, then passing diegonally across the mouth, severing both lips and lacerating the gums. The other cheek was also cut through and the tongue on that side much wounded. A more horridly gashed and terrible looking face could not be magined than is that of the wounded man. The

mpression is that the man cannot survive. FROM BUENOS AYRES .- The bark Sirena, at his port, brings Buenos Ayres dates to the 11th of January. A decree from the Buenos Ayı can Government, under date of the 11th of January, announcing the determination of an immediate and strict blockade of Montevideo is published. The British packet says the Government of Suenos Ayres has issued a decree interdicting all ntercourse with Corrientes and Paraguay. Martinez has resided the command of the garrison at Montevideo, and has been succeeded by Old Bauza, an old Captain in Lavalle's revolution.

Sudden Death .- Thomas Chapman, Esq., of Camden, N. J., well and widely known as a member of the bar of that State, we regret to learn, yesterday, while in conversation, fell from his chair and immediately expired. Mr. Chapman was about tifty years of age -has occupied a seat in the State Legislature, and was for number of years prosecutor of the Pleas for the county of Gloucester. He was a member of the Episcopal Church, a most benevolent man and exemplary citizen. Verily in the midst of life we are in death.

THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CONFERENCE. At the Methodist Protestant Conference, now in session at Baltimore, all the members present, with very few exceptions, declared their attachment to and their determination to support the system of itinerant ministers and preachers There is a distinction between these; the former are ordained and the latter licensed.

GEN. JACKSON.-Saturday last was the anni versary of Gen. Jackson's birth. He entered on his 79th year. The Globe says :-" The President had a letter from him last night, fraugh with more true eloquence than any he ever before received. This argues that his health is not worse." CONJUGAL AFFECTION .- William Blair, mem

ber of the Illinois Legislature, died at the capital on the 18th ultimo, and his wife, on hearing of his severe illness, was so much affected that sh sank and died about the same time A HINT TO PAPER MAKERS.-Letters are to be weighed under the new postage law, and paper

makers will accommodate the public by making their letter paper light. Snow fell to the depth of a foot at Albany, on Monday night.

Confirmations by the Senate.—The U.S. among storming intoxicated, was unconscious pany and becoming intoxicated, was unconscious of all that followed till he recovered his sense previous, and during its sitting confirmed a number of nominations, which had been sent in by the President of the United States on the day. previous. Among them, those of Alexander H. Everett, as Commissioner to China; William H. Polk, as Charge to Naples; and Mr. Jewett, of Maine, as Charge to Peru, in the place of Mr. Bryan. A new nomination was also made in the place of Vespasian Ellis, now Charge at Venezuela. Among the other appointments confirmed, we also learn was that of Elijah F. Purdy, as Surveyor of the port of New York and of Benjamin F. Butler, as United States District Attorney for the southern district of the State of New York.

TARING TIME BY THE FORELOCK .- Some of the nembers of Congress, at Washington, have already marked their seats for the next December

A QUADRUPLE ALLIANCE.-The English papers call the Siamese twins and their helpmates

the "quadruple alliance." Mr. CLAY has returned to the bar, and is

again practising the profession of the law in exington.

THE AGRICULTURAL INTEREST.-It is matter of gratulation to see every where the interest awaking in behalf of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts. The American Institute of New York comprises the mechanical, horticultural and agricultural within its sphere. The Agricultural, or Farmers' Club, have their conversational meetings weekly, where strangers are invited to hear and bear a part. Any thing useful or beneficial to the community is thrown before the public in a weekly paper, called the "New York Farmer and Mechanic." The Fair of this Institute is held in October. In 1829, the number of articles then exhibited at the Fair of this Institute was 1000. In 1843, they amounted to 20,000. The number of premiums in 1843 was near 1000. Of these, there were 17 gold medals, 27 silver cups and 91 silver medals, which were awarded to the contributors to the Fair. These annual exhibi-tions draw for several hundred miles around. We perceive from the printed report and award of premiums for October, 1844, that Samuel Reeve, of Salem, New Jersey, the proprietor of the most extensive Apple-Tree Nursery in the U. States, had awarded to him the highest premium on Apples. We also perceive that R. L. Pell, of Ulster county, N. Y., had awarded to him, in 1843, a gold medal, for the greatest fruit farm in the State of New York. One of the items, in noticing State of New York. One of the items, in noticing Mr. Pell's farm, is the having growing 20,000 Newton Pippin Trees, eight years old. These Pippin Apples he sends to London, where he gets \$9 per barrel. The method adopted by Mr. Pell in shipping his apples to Europe, and the system he pursues in bringing his trees to bear the non-bearing years, together with thousands of agricultural and mechanical items, can all be seen in the last annual report of the Institute. seen in the last annual report of the Institute. The Committees of this Association have an honest pride in the discharge of their duties. Their good management, their patriotic spirit, with the indetatigable Talmadge for their President, all combine to stimulate to greater industry and skill in the culture of the soil. We some Philadelphia County Agricultural Society to open a similar institute, and to hold weekly conversa-tional meetings in this city, and we hope yet to

A HORRIBLE STORY. Young Wife Poisoned by her Hus

see the matter carried out

band. We noticed, a few days ago, that one Henry Greene had been arrested in New York State, on suspicion of having caused the death of his wife. The Trenton Gazette gives the following account of the case. Mrs. G., it seems, was well known

Case of Green .- A private letter has been handed us, giving us a very interesting account of the death of Mary Ann Wyatts, who married Henry Greene, and came to her death about a week after by poison administered by her hus-band. On the fourth day after their marriage, band. On the fourth day after their marriage Greene visited Hoosack, in Rensselaer county in company with his wife, her brother, a Mr. Niles and several ladies. Among the ladies was one to whom he had formerly paid his addresses, and who had rejected his overtures for marriage On this occasion she made herself very agreeable to him, and it is supposed that from this cir-cumstance he came to the conclusion that if his wife was out of the way he might yet succeed

On the following day his wife complained of having taken cold, and he gave her some pills which are now believed to have contained poison. In less than two hours she began to con plain of being deadly sick and vomited violently. plain of being deadly sick and vomited violently. A physician was called, who left her two white powders, but instead of giving her the medicine thus left, Greene gave her something white from a spoon mixed with water, and which has since been ascertained to be arsenic by the dregs left peen ascertained to be arsente by the dregs left in the spoon. The powder which he should have given he neglected to destroy, and the circum-stance of the two powders being left after the medicine was known to have been administered was the first circumstance which awakened sus Still, however, Mary Ann lingered, and t is believed that he continued to administer poisonous drugs in her nourishment up to the time of her death.

It seems that on the second day of her illnes It seems that on the second day of her liness she began to suspect her husband of foul play, and upbraided him in mild and melting terms. She died on the third day, and her brother then openly declared his belief in Greene's guilt, and accused him of the deed. Great excitement was manifested at his examination, and the let ter says that at least 1000 persons were present. He was committed for trial and lodged in the Troy jail. The trial comes on in April. The people of Rennsselaer are much excited against

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Mysterious .- An accidental examination of a yellow frame house, standing back from the Gray's Ferry Road, a short distance from the Arsenal, a day or two since, by a few young men, who had heard it bore the name of being men, who had heard it bore the name of being haunted, led to the discovery of a large stain o blood on the floor of the second story room, and blood on the floor of the second story, similar traces on the walls; hair, apparently was also found. The glass in shindar daees on the wans, hair, apparently that of a woman, was also found. The glass in the back window was broken, and the sash sprinkled with blood as if the person wounded that the same was the person wounded the same was ad attempted to escape through it, or rushed there to give the alarm. The house has been untenanted for nearly a year, and yet one of the rooms is carpeted and furnished, and another has matting on the floor, and also contains articles o furniture. In the cellar there is a very deep dr well, at the bottom of which can be seen broken champagne bottles and other rubbish. A rusty hatchet was found in the cellar, and in one corner the ground is very loose, as if it had recently dug up there. The appearances indi-cate that some bloody deed has been perpe-trated upon the premises, and should lead to fur-ther investigation by the authorities. The Gloucester Cotton Factory.-This immense

establishment will soon be ready to go into operation, and thus afford employment to six or even hundred operatives. The three boilers which are to be used in running the machinery are already in their places, and the two engines of sixty horse power each will be completed in the course of the month of May. The castings are nearly all made and a great portion have received their finishing polish, exhibiting the great perfection at which Philadelphia machinists have arrived. The boilers were built at the branch of Isaac P. Norris & Co.'s foundry, on the Delaware, near Richmond, and the hands employed by the same proprietors in their establishment; the corner of Schuylkill Seventh and Marke streets, are now employed on the engines. The cotton composing the cargo of the ship Denmark, recently arrived at this port from Mobile, was intended for the Gloucester factory, and has since been conveyed thither by means of lighters. A factory, similar in size to the one just erect

ed, is, we learn, about to be commenced in it vicinity by the sare enterprising company, and a quantity of land in the neighborhood of Gloucester has recently been purchased by a number of gentlemen, who propose to sell it in small parcels for building lots. Present appearances indicate the rapid rise of Gloucester into a manufacturing town of considerable note.

Suicide.-- A girl, named Ann Somers, aged 20 years, a servant in a family in Front street, above Arch, died on Saturday morning, about 5 o'clock, from the effects of laudanum, taken-the day pre-The only cause that could be as was that a young man, who was paying her at tentions, had deserted her for some other fai one. The Coroner held an inquest on Saturday and the verdict was in accordance with the above facts.

A Pitiable Object .- During Saturday night, poor miserable specimen of humanity, degraded to the level of a beast from the effects of liquor, begged a watchman at the corner of Fourth and ppen streets to take him to the watch-house, as he was almost perishing with the cold. In accordance with this wish he was lodged in a cell until morning, but when daylight arrived his appearance and condition were so disgusting that the police magistrate was forced to comm him, for if he had been set at liberty he would nim, for it me man been see at moons, in money and had police, and have fallen into the hands of the day police, only have faired into the lands of the day poince, as he was far distant from his home and had no friends in the city. He represented himself as having come from Manayunk, (where he had been employed,) on Saturday morning, with

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.-The U. S. | about \$15 in his pocket, but had got in bad com of all that followed the ne recovered his sense, and found himself beaten almost to a minimy, his hat gone, and his clothes in tatters, and entirely penneless. He gave his name as Montgomery, and said he was a bleacher by trade. If he has any friends at Manayunk, it is to be hoped to his assistance. The level of the that they will come to his assistance. The lesson he has received of the evil effects of bad company and liquor is a most severe one, and we trust it will have a beneficial result.

Distressing.—A melancholy accident occurred on Friday evening, at the steam mill of Wn. B. Himes, corner of Thirteenth and William streets. Wm. Ewing, a lad of about 8 years of age, the nephew of Mr. Humphrey, a victually of that neighborhood, it appears, had been in the habit of absenting himself from his home, for the purpose of affording his comrades an opportunity of extorting money from his uncle for recovering him, after which the reward would be divided between them. On the evening name divided between them. On the evening name divided between them. On the evening name window into the mill, he was put through a window into the mill, posite the fly wheel of the engine, as he says. sleep, when the wheel caught him and care him down below, where he was found on Saig day morning, dreadfully mangled. He was the to the Hospital, where he still survived last en ning, though his recovery is almost hopeless.

Business.—The great number of vessels front of our city, the immense quantity of kinds of merchandise and produce encount he wharves, and the huge piles of boxes ales in front of the mercantile establishme n Market street and elsewhere, give sulk evidence that an enormous business is now! carried on. This is gratifying to all, and excially to those to whom it affords employing We have heard it stated that in three days of a week about 5500 hogsheads of sugar were is in this city by the merchants engaged in the of that article. Sentenced for Mutiny .- Thomas Forbes,

oung man who was convicted in the U.S.

rict Court last week, of a mutiny on hoard; ship Farwell, while leaving this port in Octob ast, was sentenced on Saturday to an impris last, was sentenced on Saturday to an imprisal ment of six years in the Eastern Penitentiary. This sentence was given in consideration of the circumstances attending the mutiny, the mate of the vessel having been mortally wounded in the melce which occurred at the time. The prisone and his companions were drunk at the time, are the affair arose from that circumstance. The Material General of the Suta has gentled. Attorney General of the State has concluded no to try the charge of murder, as it was clear that this was not the first degree of homicide, and the conviction and punishment for mutiny being a ticient to satisfy public justice.

Spurious Coin.—Quarter dollars, made offermetal, and silvered by the galvanic process, and circulation, and well calculated to deceive. Bucks county, owned by Mrs. Taylor, widow Anthony Taylor, and occupied by O. C. Osbor was entirely destroyed by fire on Tuesday even ing last, about nine o'clock. The propention of the propention of the control of menced in the garret, and is supposed to be been the result of accident. About one hund persons are thrown out of employment by ccurrence. Board of Health.—At a meeting of the me

ers of the Board of Health, on Wednesday. following officers were elected for the ensure year:—President, Nathan L. Hattield, M. I Secretary, Benjamin E. Carpenter; Treas Richard L. Lloyd.

The Weather.—As usual, on St. Patrick's dewe were furnished on Monday with a snow store t was however, of but short duration, and me In the afternoon we enjoye oright sunshine. Gen . Jackson's Birth-day .- Salutes were fi

and flags displayed on Saturday, in honor of the birth-day of Gen. Jackson. The Jackson An lery Corps, Capt. Hubeli, will parade to-day honor of the old hero. Salute.-A salute was fired at Bush Hill or urday morning, and also at 12 o'clock, in hos of the anniversary of the birth of Ex-Presid

Jackson. Twenty-nine guns, equal to the na her of States, were discharged each time.

Inquests.-On Thursday the Coroner held of on the body of Thomas Taylor, a pensioner the Naval Asylum. His death was caused he use of narcotics, obtained and used by without the knowledge of the officers. On f day an inquest was held on the body of Ma Stewart, who died in a court near Prime perance.

Convicted.-Thomas Forbes, the seaman was charged with a revolt and mutiny on been the ship Farwell, in the Delaware, some time ago, during which revolt the mate of the ves-was killed, was on Wednesday convicted of the fence charged in the United States District Co He was remanded for sentence. Attempted Suicide.-On Tuesday night, a ma

confined in the watch-house of the Northern L-berties, attempted suicide by hanging himsel with his handkerchief to some part of the co-He was discovered by the Captain of the Wate and cut down before the vital spark had fled. Pocket Picked.—A Mr. D. D. Yearsley, me chant, from Nauvoo, was robbed of his pocket ook, containing \$4,280, on Tuesday night, eithe

while in the cars of the Western train, or uponts arrival at the depot. Nathaniel Seymour Benton, alias Col. Digitalian who was convicted, on three bills, of larced was sent to the Eastern Penitentiary for There are a number of other hills again vears. nim. which will be laid before the jury with

widence.

George Rush pleaded guilty of the larcem seven chickens, the property of John Mar and was sent to the County Prison for two ye

and was sent to the County Prison for two yes and six months.

Two persons, Bernard Gillon and Ambre McFarlane, were convicted of selling liquor less measure than a quart, and were fined 5 James Cromley, who was convicted of rec

ing the same, knowing it to have been stoll was sent to prison for six months. POLITICAL.

CAMDEN ELECTION.—On the 10th, an elect was held in the city of Camden for Mayor township officers. The whole of vesterday w occupied in counting the votes, and at So'c' last evening the task was not completed. general impression is that Richard W. How Esq., the Whig candidate for Mayor, had s ceeded by a small majority over Richard Fetter Esq., the Native American candidate. Whig candidate was also supported by the Pe nocrats. The remainder of the Native Ame can ticket is without doubt elected by a la majority.

VIRGINIA.-Judge Duncan having decline Col. Gideon Draper Camden, of Clarksburg, been nominated by the Whigs of Braxton 2 Nicholas, as their candidate for Congress in Harrison District. It is supposed that Robert Whitfield, Esq. will be the Whig candidate the Norfolk District. In the Rockingham I trict the Whigs will make no opposition to Tal lor, of Rockbridge, Democrat.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—From appea inces the whole Democratic regular ticket Congress is elected, as Woodbury, nominated place of J. P. Hale, in sixty towns, is only ab-00 behind his ticket, and more than 2000 also of the highest Whig candidate. Steele, the P mocratic candidate for Governor, is probable elected. There will be a Democratic major in both branches of the Legislature. APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.—The Globe

Wednesday says all the appointments heretolic made to the Sonate were confirmed that & Among which were General Armstrong, as @ sul to Liverpool, and Gen. John Davis, as 50 veyor for the port of Philadelphia. THE ROCHESTER ELECTION.—We learn has

the Rochoster Democrat that Mr. Keeler, which the Inspectors of Election declared duly elected Mayor of that city, has refused to accept the office, and consequently the old Mayor he'd over. THE TOWN ELECTIONS IN NEW YORK STATE

appear to be going in favor of the Whis wenty-five counties elect 223 Whigs and 12 Democrats-Whig majority 10; last year # Democratic majority, THE IMPORTANCE OF A SINGLE VOTE-TO Democratic candidate for Mayor of Rochest

was elected by a majority of one, out of shed three thousand votes. Rochester used to be ! strong Whig city. John Tyler, Jr., has withdrawn as a cand late for Congress in the first district of Virginia He does not wish to be in opposition to Mr. At

tinson, the Democra t. ELECTION IN BURLINGTON, N. J.-An election for City Council was held in Burlington on Tue lay. The Temperance ticket was elected by

16 majority.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE for Mayor New York spoken of, is Saul Alley. Said to an excellent man.

TENNESSEE. - The Democrats of Tennessee lare nominated Aaron V. Brown as their candidate for Governor.

TERMS OF THE "AMERICAN." H. B. MASSER. PUBLISHERS & PROPRIETORS. PUBLISHERS AND JOSEPH EISELY.

H. B. MASSER, Editor. Office in Centre Alley, in the rear of H. B. Mas ser's Store.]

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Manufacturers of UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, and SUN SHADES,

No. 143 Market Street; Philadelphia, NVITE the attention of Merchants, Manuface mrers, &c., &c., to their very extensive, ele-

gant, new stock, prepared with great care, and of-

fered at the lowest possible prices for cash. The principle on which this concern is established, is to consult the mutual interest of their customers and themselves, by manufacturing a good ar-tic'e, selling it at the lowest price for cash, and realizing their own remuneration, in the amount of

sales and quick returns. Possissing inexhaustible facilities for manufacture, they are prepared to supply orders to any extent, and respectfully solicit the patronage of Merchants, Manufacturers and Dealers.

Q A large assortment of the New Style Cur-Philadelphia, Jone 1, 1844 - 1y

HERR'S HOTEL. FORMERLY TREMONT HOUSE, No. 116 Chesnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

THE SUBSCRIBER, recently of A Reading, Pa., would inform the publie that he has fitted up the above capcious and convenient establishment, and will always be ready to entert in vi-itors. His catablished reputation to the line, it is hoped, will afford full assurance, that his guests will be supplied with every comfort and accommodation; whilst his house will be conducted under such arrangements as will secure a character for the first responsibility, and satisfactory entertainment for in dividuals and families.

Charge for boarding \$1 perd y Philadelphia, May 25, 1844 -1v

To Country Merchants.

Boots, Shoes, Bonnets, Leghorn and Palm Leaf Hats.

G. W. & L. B. TAYLOR, at the S. E. corner of Market and Fifth Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA, OFFER for sale an extensive associment of the above articles, all of which they sell at unusually low prices, and particularly invite the attention of buyers visiting the city, to an examination of their stock.

G. W. & L. B. TAYLOR. Philadelphia, May 25, 1844.-1v

JR.W FOR SALE,- The small form, containing about 100 acres, about 2 miles we Northum erland, adjoining lands of Jose C. Herton, John Leghou and others, will be sold chesp, if application is made soon to the subscriber. H. B. MASSER. Soulury, Aug 31,

TLAX SEED.—The highest price will be given for Flax Seed, by H. B. MASSER. Aug. 31, 1844.

COTTAGE Bible, the cheapest book ever published. MOTTAGE BIBLES .- Five comes of the Cot containing the commentary on the Old and New Testament, just received and for sale, for six doll as, H. B. MASSER,

REMOVAL.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Sunbury and its vicinity, that he has removed his office to the white building in Market Square, east of Ira T. Clement's store, and immed arely opposite the or about £1,640,000 sterling. The reading of in the line of his protession Sunbury, May 4th, 1844.

DAVID EVANS' Chests, Slate lined Refrigerators, with Filters attached when

required. EVANS & WATSON, No. 76 South third St., opposite the Exchange PHILADELPHIA,



out of every one hundred now in use and for sale are made.) with first rate Locks and David Evens Patent Keyhole Covers, similar to the one Chibit. ed at the Philadelphia Exchange, for three months to the summer of 1842, when all the Keys were at liberty to be used, and the Chest not opened, although the experiment was tried by at least 1500 persons. One of the same Locks was tried by street, above Thad, but did not succeed.

THoisting Machines, Iron Doors, superior Locks, and all kinds of tron Radings, Scal and Co. pying Presses, and Smithwork generally, on hand or manufactured at the shortest notice.

or CAUTION -I do hereby caution all persons against troking, using, selling, or causing to be sold, any Keyhole Covers for Fire Proof Chests, or Doors, of any kind similar in principle to my Patent, of 10th July, 1841, and also against Liming Refrigerators with Slate, for which my Patent is be dealt with according to law.

DAVID EVANS. Philadelphia, April 13, 1844 .- ly

FORESTVILLE

BRASS EIGHT DAY CLOCKS. THE subscriber has just received, for sale, a few of the above celebrated Eight Day Clocks, which will be sold at very reduced prices, for cash. Also, superior 30 hour Clocks, of the best make and quality, which will be sold for cash, at \$4 50. Also, superior Brass 30 hour Clocks, at \$8 00. Dec. 2, 1843. H. B. MASSER.

STONE WARE for sale.

See Stone Jugs, from I quart to 3 gallons, 50 Stone Jars, from 2 to 6 gallons. For sale, H. B. MASSER. Oct. 14

SUNBURY AMERICAN.

AND SHAMOKIN JOURNAL:

Absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of Republics, from which there is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism .- JEFFERSON.

sunbury, Northumberland Co. Pa. Saturday, March 22, 1845.

Subterranean Scenes in New York.

"Ireneus," in the last New York Observer,

quotes from the notes of a friend the following

and account of a recent exploration of one of the

living bells in that city, which corroborates the

It was midnight. We had made an appoint-

ment with an officer of the city police, one of

the oldest and truest of that department, to meet

us at the ---- House, and we were all ready.

The neighborhood we proposed to visit, was un-

safe for any man to enter in the night, unless

well protected, and we had therefore taken

such precautions as the first law of nature dic-

tates in such cases. Turning down L-- to

O-- street, we came to a large white-wash-

ed door, at which the officer tapped as if giving

a signal to be understood within. The door

was cautiously opened, and we stood enveloped

in darkness, but the sound of distant music

broke upon our ears. We groped our way to a

flight of stairs, down which we marched, the

officer being at the head, till we came to ano-

ther door guarded by a porter, who proved to be

the presiding genius of the establishment. He

knew the officer at a glance, and was as com-

plaisant as it a new customer had come; and

on being informed that we were on a pleasure

excursion through his dominions, he threw open

his infernal ball-room door, and there, as sure

as life, was a sight such as the disordered brain

of a madman might conjecture, but which we

had never ventured to believe was one of

nightly similar scenes in this christian city. A

motley multitude of men and women, vellow

and white, black and dingy, old and young, ugly

and --- no not handsome; God forbid that

this-but there they were, a set of male and

female Bacchanals dancing to the tambourine

and fiddle, giggling and laughing in a style pe-

culiar to the remote descendants of Ham, and

making "night hideous" with their lascivious

orgies. Talk of the degradation of the heathen,

of savage pow-wows, and pagan carnivals; and

Wandering through this horrid group was a

young man whom we recognised as of a respec-

table family, but his bloated face and blood-shot

eyes, and the loose familiarity with which he

addressed the company, showed that he was

at home among them, and was already near the

nadir point of his downward career. We

thought of the mother that gave him hirth, and

whose heart would be wrong with agony at

the ruin of her son, were she not one of the

many mothers in the ranks of fashion and pride,

perhaps at this moment flaunting at a more

splendid ball, yielding to the voluptuous bland-

ishments of elegant vice, and listening to the

flattering tongue that will lure her to meet her

That gaudy girl, (said the officer,) decked

with so much finery, makes it her profession to

decoy men into houses kept for the purpose, and

there she robs them. Many men from the

country, prempted by curiosity, follow such per-

ons as you see her to be, and before they are

aware of their danger, they are in a snare from

which escape is impossible. Resistance is use-

less, and to complain to the police is attended

with an exposure worse than the loss of the

money. In fact, the robbery of their victims is

the chief pursuit of this class of women of whom

But we were glad to emerge from this den,

and breathe again the pure air of heaven. A

oright pure moon poured on us a flood of light

is we gained the upper regions, and what a

contrast to the murky atmosphere from which

we had just escaped! It was a beautiful night!

The mild moon saited in glory over us, and

the stars "whose PURITY and DISTANCE make

them FAIR," danced like celestial virgins "in

the blue ethereal sky," and we could scarcely

tions. Four hostile newspapers are more to be

An Irish paper says; 'At present the Scotch

tion of what they ate in former years."

be such scenes as we had just left.

port and dread its opposition.

that girl is one of the queens.

lost boy at the door of a lower hell.

reports heretofore made by Dickens :

By Masser & Elsely.



Robert Josselyn, of Holly Springs, Mississippi, is the author of the following simple exquisite verses

THE FADED FLOWER.

"I keep it still, the faded flower, Through long and cheerless years, In memory of that happy hour, Which time the more endears. When from thy hand the gift I took. And saw the tear-drops start. And clasped with fond and gentle look,

The giver to my heart. "That flower, like her who gave it, then Was loveliest of its kind ; And vainly might I seek again So fair a flower to find ;

But brief alike the joy and bloom, It withered in a day, And reft of hope and wrapt in gloom, I bore it far away.

"In distant lands, midst care and grif, That flower was yet more dear, And often every cherished leaf Was moistened with a tear ;

And still I keep the faded flower, And hold, while life shall last, The memory of that happy honr, Which consecrates the past,"

Mr. Solomon Heine, the rich banker, who died lately at Hamburg, expressed a wish to be buried at the break of day, without noise or cor- beauty should ever bloom in such a hot-bed as tege, and that no discourse should be pronounced over his tomb. His executors conformed to these instructions as far as possible; but, during the procession of the mourners to the cemetery of the Jews in that city, more than a thousand persons on foot, and ninety-two carriages, joined the modest convoy. On the day of the funeral very few persons attended on Change, stir up sympathy for the slaves of sin in the and little or no business was transacted. He depths of Africa and Asia. Here we were was remarkable for his sentiments of justice and within a stone's throw of the City Hall, in the firmness. It was owing to him that the horri- centre of the first city in the most christian ble fire of 1842 did not ruin the credit of Ham- country on the earth, and here was a sight to burg. By his aid and representations the Bank make the heart sicken and bleed. On one side of Hamburg was induced to continue its cash of the room was a bar, tended by a rascally lookand specie payments during all the period of ing wretch, who dealt out the liquors to the frethat great disaster, and he placed at the dispo- quat calls of his customers, and as the drinking money to enable it to meet all demands. He waxed fiercer, until the scene was as pureal prevented the exchange brokers also from rai- and bewildering as if we had been suddenly sing the rate of discount higher than four per ushered into the reveiling halls of the Prince cent. In the preamble of his will, which was certified on the 2d instant, the deceased had reckoned-that it was with the modest dowry DOCTOR J. B. MASSER, of his wife, which scarcely amounted to 10,000 marks, or about £760, he began business, which prospered with him so much as to render him the possessor of a fortune of 22,000,000 of marks. post office, where he will be happy to receive calls the legacies occupid more than an hour and a quarter. Not a single establishment of charity or public utility was forgotten by the testator. He bequeathed over 10,000 marks, say about Patent Fire and Thief Proof Iron £760, to the reconstruction of the churches of St. Peter and St. Nicholas of Hamburg, which were destroyed by the great conflagration of

LENGTH OF LIFE IN ANIMALS .- A neurological table of statistics relative to the length of life of the animals at the Jardin des Plantes. contains the following :- The average length of life of the panther, tiger, and lion, in a menagerie at Paris, is six or seven years. A lion, however, has fived twenty-nine, and a lioness seventeen. Lions which are carried about and exhibited to the public, are found to live much longer, generally seventeen or twenty years. (Very encouraging to young lions in society.) The white bear of Siberia lives only three or four years; but the black bear, being of a more robust constitution, survives to the age of seven Robbers, at the Delaware Coal Office, in Walnut or eight. As to family of bears, known by the name of Martia-monte a l'arbre they live from seventeen to twenty years, and behold a long series of generations. The hyena lives only four or five years; dromedaries and camels thirty or forty; the elephant when free reaches the age of one hundred, here it reaches only the age of a quarter of that space of time; the giraffe, which is now in Jardin des Plantes, has been there'seventeen years, and still enjoys excellent dated 26th March. 1844, as any infringement will health; monkeys only survive four or five years, and it is mentioned as a great phenomenoni that one lived at Gibraltar for seventeen years."

1842. All the debts below 400 marks, say £30,

owing to him, were annulled by his will.

ANEODOTE OF JOHN RANDOLPH.-The celebrated John Randolph oace took up a Socinian pamphlet, in a book store in Baltimore. With an indescribable look, and that penetrated shrillness which none whoever heard it can forget, he exclaimed, "What a Christless religion is this! Christianity without a divine Saviour! It is like a famous play-bill in England, in which some strolling players announced the play of Hamlet with the part of Hamlet left out."

WASHINGTON.

"The end of the same year (1796) witnessed the resignation of the Presidency of the United States of America by General Washington and ty years of age, freshly come amongst the peohis voluntary retirement into private life. Mo. ple of the "Sucker State," with an air about dern history has not so spotless a character to him suspiciously redolent of Yankeeland. A commemorate. Invincible in resolution, firm in mere youthful adventurer amongst the "quare" conduct, incorruptible in integrity, he brought Suckers-one would deem the position emto the helm of a victorious republic the simpli- barrassing. Not so with the Judge; he had city and innocence of rural life; he was forced come on business. A political fortune was to into greatness by circumstances, rather than be made, and no time lost. He was about led into it by inclination, and prevailed over his launching on the sea of popular favor and he enemies rather by the wisdom of his designs commenced a general coast survey the day he and the perseverance of his character, than any arrived. He soon made himself District Atextraordinary genius for the art of war. A torney, member of the Legislature, Register of soldier from necessity and patriotism rather than the U. S. Land Office, Secretary of State, and disposition, he was the first to recommend a re- Judge of the Supreme Court, turn to pacific councils when the independence of his country was secured, and bequeathed to to the people! How did you naturalize yourhis countrymen an address, on leaving their self as it were !" government, to which there is no composition of uninspired wisdom which can bear a comparison. He was modest without diffidence, sen. You know I am, or father was, bashful to rasible to the voice of fame without vanity; in. ther a painful degree. Well, now nine-tenths dependent and dignified without either asperity of my constituents despise luxuries, and have or pride. He was a friend to liberty, but not no such a thing as a second room in their houlicentiousness, not to dreams of enthusiasts but ses. In beating up for votes, I live with my to those practical ideas which America had in- constituents, eat with my constituents, drink herited from her English descent; and which with them, pray with them, laugh hunt, dance were opposed to nothing so much as the extra- and work with them; I eat their corn dodgers vagant love of power in the French Democracy. Accordingly, after having signalized his life by them. Among my first acquaintances were successful resistance to English oppression, he the L-s, down under the Bluffs. Fine felclosed it by the warmest advice to cultivate the lows the L .- s,-by the way, I am sure of friendship of Great Britain, and by his casting five votes there, Well, you perceive, I had vote, shortly before his resignation ratified a to live there. But, sir, I was frightened the treaty of friendly and commercial intercourse first night I slept there. I own it ; yes, sir, I between the mother country and its emanci- acknowledge the corn. An ice bath in August pated offspring. He was a Cromwell without is something; but I was done to an icicle; had his ambition; a Sylla without his crimes; and, periodical chills for ten days. Did you ever after having raised his country, by his exertions to the rank of an independent state, closed his career by a voluntary relinquishment of the call her the 'White Plover;' seventeen-plump power which a grateful people had bestowed, as a pigeon and smooth as a persimmon. How It is the highest glory of England to have giv- the devil, said I to myself, soliloquizing, the en birth, even amid transatlantic wilds to such first night I slept there, am I to go to bed bea man; and if she cannot number him among these who have extended her provinces or augmented her dominions, she may at least feel a legitimate pride in the victories which he a. doffing my other fixtures, I would sooner have chieved, and the great qualities which he ex. my leg taken off with a wood saw. The crisis bilited, in the contest with herself, and indulge with satisfaction in the reflection that the vast the family had been hours in bed. Miss Serena empire, which neither the ambition of Louis alone remained. Bright as the sun the merry offspring; and that, amid the convolsions and revolutions of other states, real liberty has adom .- Allison's History of Europe.

SINGULAR CURE FOR HEADACHE -- I had a violent headache, which the captain undertook to cure, and he certainly succeeded. He made me sit down, seized hold of my caput, and, placing a thumb on each of my temporal arteries, the whole circulation of my blood; He then di-I have seen ladies in this country, whilst suf- brighter as the blaze of the wood fire died afering under such malady, appear with a wafer only a milder way than my friend the captain Adventures, by Colonel Maxwell, K. H.

SPEAK KINDLY .- Speak kindly to the brother man, for he has many cares thou dost not know; many sorrows thine eye hast not seen; and grief may be knawing at his heart-strings, which ere long will snap them in sunder. O. speak kindly to him! Perhaps a word from thee. will kindle the light of joy in his overshadowed heart, and make his pathway to the tomb a pleasant one. Speak kindly to thy brother man, even though sin has marred the spirit's beauty and turned into discord the once perfect harmony of his being .- Harshness can never reclaim him. Kindness will. For far down, beneath all his depravity, there still lingers a spark of the spirit's loveliness, that one word from thee may kindle to a flame which will eventually purify the whole man, and make him what he was destined to be, the true spiritual image of his God. Speak kindly, act kindly to all, without asking who he may be. It is enough for thee to know that he belongs to the common brotherbelieve that, under such a canopy, there could hood of man, and needs thy sympathy. Then give it to him freely-ah, freely as thy Father, who is in heaven, giveth to thee .- Lowell Of-THE PRESS - "A journalist," said the great Napoleon, "is a grumbler, a censurer, a giver fering.

of advice, a regent of sovereigns, a tutor of na-PROFOUND REPLY .- A stranger asked a countryman, whom he saw mending a road hear feared than an hundred thousand bayonetts." In Ross, twhere the road went to !' The countryour own country there is not a man in office, man replied, 'I don't know, zur ; I finds it here from the President down to the ambitions keepwhen I comes to work in the morning, and I er of a floating light, who does not need its sup- leaves it here at night, but where it goes to in the mean time I don't know,"

Here, boys, I have four apples to divide bepoor are not fed; they exist on the recollec- tween three of us, so there are two for you two, told, of fish, blood and bones, cannot individualand two for me too,'

Vol. 5--No. 26--Whole No. 234.

Going to bed before a Young Lady. As I was saying, ten years ago, Judge Douglass, of Illinois, was a beardless youth of twen-"How do you adapt yourself," said I, "Judge, democratic. But it did come awkward at first.

"Oh, nothing easier; you see I like it. It's and fried bacon, and sleep too in a bed with see a Venus in linsey woolsey ?" 'No." "Then you shall see Serena L --- s. They

fore this young lady ! I do believe my heart was topsyturvied, for the idea of pulling off my dles in a box." boots before the girl, was death. And as to was tremendous. It was nearly midnight, and people to see strangers in bed before retiring themselves! May I not have kept those beaupressed them in such a way as to almost stop titul eyes open, from ignorance of what these people deem good breeding ? Neither the larected me to heave as long a sigh as I could, dy's eyes or toogue had indeed betrayed fatigue. and I walked in to dinner completely cured. Those large jet eyes seemed to dilate and grow way; but doubtless this was from kind consistuck on each temple, which, I presume, was deration for the strange wakefulness of her guest. The thing was clear. I determined employed of driving off this tormentor. - My to retire, and without delay. I arose with firmness, unloosed-my suspenders, and in a voice not

altogether steady , said : "Miss Serena, I think I will retire."

"Certainly, sir," she quietly observed, "you will lodge there, sir;" inclining her beautiful head towards a bed standing a few yards from where she was sitting. I proceeded to uncase; entrenching myself behind a chair the while fondly imagining the position offered some secarries. It is simply plain to a man in his senses, that a chair of the fashion of one I had thrown between myself and "the enemy," as a military man would say, offered almost no security at all. No more in fact than standing up behind a ladder-nothing in the way of the artillery of bright eyes, as a poet would say sweeping one down by platoons. Then I had a dead open space of ten feet between me and the bed; a sort of Bridge of Lodi passage which I was forced to make, exposed to a cruel raking fire fore and aft. Although I say it, who should not say it, an emergency never arose for which I had not a resource. I had one for this. The plan was the work of a moment, I de-" "Ah! I see you stormed the battery and

"Bah ! don't interrupt me. No. I determined by a bold ruse de guerre, to throwher attention out of the window, clear the perilous passage, and fortify myself under the counterpane before she recovered her surprise. The

sically speaking. Body, limbs and head, setting up busine 8 on Quite extravagant. one hundred and seven and a half pounds, all

PRICES OF ADVERTISING.

do 2 do 3 do -Every subsequent insertion, . Yearly Advertisements: one column, \$25; half column, \$18, three squares, \$12; two squares, \$9; one square, \$5. Half-yearly : one column, \$18 ; half column, \$12 ; three squares, \$8 ; two squares, \$5; one square, \$3 50.

Advertisements left without directions as to the length of time they are to be published, will to continued until ordered out, and charged accord-

Sixteen lines make a square.

pretensions I believe the young lady must have been settling in her mind some philosophical point on that head. Perhaps her sense of justice wished to assure itself of a perfectly fair distribution of the respective motives. Perhaps she did not feel easy until she knew that a kind Providence had not added to general poverty individual wrong. Certain it was, she seemed rather pleased with her speculations; for when I arose from a stooping posture finally, wholly disencumbered of cloth, I noticed mischieveus shadows playing about the corners of her mouth. It was the moment I had determined to direct her eye to some astonishing circumstance out of the window .- But the young lady spoke at the critical moment.

"Mr. Douglass," she observed, "you have got a mighty small chance of legs there."

Men seldom have any notice of their own powers, I never made any pretensions to skill in ground and lofty tumbling; but it is strictly true, I cleared, at one bound, the open space, planted myself on the centre of the bed, and was buried in the blankets in a twinkling.

"I congratulate you, my boy," said I, poising a cube of the crimson core of the melon on the point of my kuife; "a lucky escape truly! But was the young lady modest !"

"Modest, sir !- there is not in Illinois a more modest, or more sensible girl. It's habit-all habit. I think nothing of it now. Why, it's only last week I was at a fine wedding party, and a large and fine assembly of both sexes lodged in the same room, with only three feet or so of neutral territory between them. "You astonish me, Mr. Douglass,"

"Fact, sir, upon my honor. You see these people are the soul of hospitality, and never allow a fine social party to turn out at twelve o'clock at night to go long distances home. All that is more cleverly managed here. An Illinois bed has a power of elongation or expansion perfectly enigmatical to strangers. One four feet wide, will on occasion, flank one whole side of the house, and is called a field-bed, and large parties will range themselves on the opposite side of the house as economically as can-

"But, my dear fellow, this is drouthy prose, introduce yourself to that little fellow in the corner, and pass him over; and now tell me about old Canandaigua."

A Sound MIND A RARE THING .- I once saw,' sal of the Government balf a million in bard and fiddling went on, the fury of the company XIV nor the power of Napoleon could dismem- minx talked on. It was now portentiously ob- says Mr. Cecil, this subject forcibly illustrated. ber, received its first rude shock from the cou- vious to me at last, that she had determined to A watchmaker told me that a gentleman had put out-sit me. By repeated spasmodic efforts, my an exquisite watch into his hands that went ircost, waircost, cravat, boots and socks were regularly. It was as perfect a piece of work brought off. During the process my beautiful as was ever made. He took it to pieces and put risen in that country alone, which inherited in neighbor talked to me with unaverted eyes, it together again twenty times. No manner of its veins the genuine armeiples of British tree. with that peculiar kind of placidity employed defect was to be discovered, and yet the watch by painters to embody their idea of the virgin. Went intelerably. At fast it struck him that I dumped myself down in a chair, in a cold possibly the balance-wheel might have been near prespiration. A distressing thought occurred to a magnet. On applying a needle to it be found me. Does not the damsel stand on a point of his suspicion true. The steel work in the local etiquette. It may be the fashion of these other parts of the watch went as well as possible with a new wheel. If the soundest mind be magnetized by any predilection, it must

A MACKEREL STORY .- An exchange paper

tells the following hard story :- A brother of

'Capt. Ucelens,' so much noted in the Bob

Snipes letters, sent by a merchant of the village of F--, in Arkansas for a barrel of mackerel, Calling one day at the merchant's store, he inquired if his barrel of mackerel had come. He was told that it had, and the merchant went down with him into his cellar to show it to him. While there, some other person called off the merchant's attention from the markerel; meanwhile some men rolled out a barrel, which the merchant supposed to be the right one. *Capt. Ucelens,' brother had never seen any mackerel, and being curious, he opened his barrel as soon as it was out of the cellar. No mackerel was seen. Gathering up a pail be dipped off some six or seven pailsful and threw away, remarking at the time that it was very thick brine." Finding no mackerel after this operation, the gallant captain's brother threw off his coat and swore he would find the fish ; so planging into the barrel his stripped arms, he felt all about in the brine for them. 'By ---!' exclaimed he, there's no mackerel here, but,-displaying his dripping armsetit's powerful strong brine, and it has caten up all the fish?" Going into the store he told his tale, saving there was no fish in the barrel, nothing that the best kind of thick bring. The merchant maintained that he had brought him a barrel of mackerel, and descend-

ERRORS OF THE PRESS .-- A country editor. plan failed. You see I am a small man, phy- fixing his rates of advertising announces that to charges "one dollar for every sixteen lies."

ing to the cellar, behold there by the barrel a-

foresaid. The issue of it all was, that the cap-

tain's brother had opened a barrel of train oil;

and wasted about a ven parisful of it, in his vain

search after the fish in the 'mighty strong

The best friends are those who stimulate ly or collectively, set up any very estentatious each other to do good,

The Horrors of Milleriam.

TRIAL OF ISRAEL DAMMON.-We have seen a report of the trial of a man who is termed El-Lee, Esqrs. The trial developes most shocking particulars, and convinces us more fully than before, that town and city authorities should interfere and arrest these sensual and demoralizing proceedings. They are as bad as the worst days of that arch scoundrel and fanatic, Cochran, who "led silly women captive," and despoiled the domestic peace of many a praceful and respectable family. A part of the evipublication.

Dammon was charged with being a vagabond, support his family, &c. He plead not guilty, the time of the trial, which lested two days, Some of the witnesses testified that they saw detailed what they saw-showing that the con- ther violence. duct of prisoner and his associates was abominable. To this point Mr. J. W. E. Harvey testified that he had attended their meetings two days and four evenings. First meeting lasted eight days; have known Dammon six weeks; Dammon, White and Hall were leaders. Dammon said the sinners were going to hell in two ther; Dammon would lay on the floor, then ther room. Dammon has no means to support ed very irreligious; have seen him sit on the the meeting was to be a private meeting, and lieved as he did in the advent doctrine. I did done. I had no hostile feelings against them, Prisoner lived on his followers. Wm. C. Crosby, Esq., testified. He was at

the meeting on Saturday night, from about 7 to 9 o'clock. There was a women on the floor who lay on her back with a pillow under her head; she would occasionally arouse up and tell lowing at the top of their voices; some of them shots had been fired into it. said there was too much sin there. After the cessasion of the noise, Dammon got up and was more coherent; he complained of those that came there who did not believe in the advent doctrine. At one time Dammon said there were hogs there, not belonging to the band, and pointed at him and said, I mean you sir. Subsequently he addressed him again; said you can't down the Ohio river, and a very long strerm it drive us out of the town; he stared him in the face and said, I am an honest man, or I could not look you in the face, and you have hell's pure waters into the muddy Mississippi. How brass or you could not look me in the face. Dammon said if he was owner of the house, he would compel all unbelievers to leave it; they were sitting and laying on the floor promiscuously, and were exceedingly noisy. By spells it was the noisiest I ever attended. He had seen them in groups hugging and kissing each other. Once saw elder Hall with his boots off, and the women would go and kiss his feet. One girl made a smack but did not kies his foot with her lips. Hall said, "He that is ashamed of me before men, him will I be ashamed of before my father and the holy angels." She then gave his feet a number of kisses.

Loton Lambert testified that he attended a meeting one evening lately, and that Dammon requested, they all kneeled down and seemed was very abusive; called all other denominations liars, murderers, &c. A woman was present who pretended to have visions, and who was blasphemously called the Imitation of Christ. She was said to be from Portland. Her name was Ellen Harmon. She told Mr. Woodbury she must be baptized or go to hell. Mrs. W. concluded to be baptized. A Miss Dorinda Baker, of Orrington figured largely. She told Lambert he was the devil and would go to hell. She subsequently went into the bedroom with a man whom they called Elder White, and when they came out were hugging each other. Miss Baker then went to one Doore, and they kissed each other. This night they went to the water and baptized. The vicionist, Miss Harmon, lying on the floor several hours-from 7 to 1 o'clock that night. Part of the time Dammon lay on the floor on his back. Elder White said if the Almighty had any thing to reveal, he revealed it to Miss H. He acted as mediator.

Deacon James Rowe testified that prisoner stood and said, while I stand here, men nor devils cannot hurt you. He had known him for twenty or thirty years, and his character was good till recently.

Much other testimony was received, pro and con, of a similar character, and the prisoner opened his defence. He cited Luke 7, 36; John 13; last chapter in Romans; Phillipians 4th; Lat Thes., 5th chap. J. S. Holmes assisted him in his defence. C. L. Chandler and H. O. Morrison argued the cause for the State.

Prisoner again arose, and read the 50 and 126th Psalm: He argued that the day of grace the children of the light." had gone by; that the believers were reduced, but that there were too many yet, and that the end of the world would come within a week.

The prisoner was sentenced to ten days in the House of Correction, from which sentence he appealed .- Portland Argus, March 13.

Poudre de Veuvage is the name now given by the French to arsenic, (widow's powder.)

A Man Killed by an Elephant.

The large male elephant belonging to Hopkins & Co.'s managerie at Baton Rouge, La., der Dammon, at Dover in this State, commen- on the 8th inst , killed the person who had been cing the 17th ult., before Moses Sweat and Seth | employed for a long time to take charge of him. It appears that the two elephants and a camel had been sent in advance of the other animals, en route for Clinton, the female elephant and the camel chained together. When about four miles from Baton Rouge, the male elephant re fused to cross a small bridge, and the keeper, who was on foot, procured a horse, (one which the elephat was not accustomed to) for the purpose of driving it over, and in attempting to dence we have omitted, it being too gross for mount, the horse shyed, and threw the man in the road. The elephant immediately rushed upon him, caught him upon its tasks, and threw a common railer and brawler, neglecting to him forty or fifty teet in the air, which was repeated a great number of times, the tusks freand numerous witnesses were examined during quently passing through his body. It then cartossing it in the air at intervals, until it fell be- Messrs, Buchannan, Bidlack, Pollock and others, nothing at the meetings improper, and others tween two fallen trees, which saved it from fur- of Congress, for documents.

The infuriated animal then returned to the road, where the female elephant and camel had been chained to a tree by another keeper, and rushed upon them, his tusks passing through the camel, knocking down the female and breaking the chain in two. The enraged animal then made off toward the woods, carrying the camel air with its tasks. The other portion of the ca- bud. jump up; they would frequently go into ano- ravan now coming to the bridge, the elephant returned and made demonstations of an attack himself that I know of. The meeting appear- upon it, when fire-arms were brought into requisition. A number of shots were fired upon floor with a woman, his arms around her. The it, but without any effect. Word was then sent room they went into was a back room; don't to the U. S. carrison, and some thirty or forty know what was in it; I was in two rooms where of the soldiers were sent to despatch it with there was a fire. In the back room they said their muskets. The neighbors also turned out the world's people must not go. Dammon said with their rifles and shot guns, and some fifty or sixty shots were fired into or rather upon him. they wanted no one to come in unless they be- for the balls were frequently flattened upon striking, and fell to the ground. At length it was go to them; I went to satisfy myself what was determined upon to send to the garrison for a field piece to despatch him, when one of the keepers procuring a spear, mounted a horse and succeeded in wounding the elephant until he caused it to scream with pain and finally to yield to subjection, when it was driven off with the balance of the animals. This is the same animal which killed one of its keepers, some

formed by him whilst sailing recently on the

On Tuesday, says the Bishup, I proceeded preves to be, navigation more than a thousand miles from Pittsburg to its mouth, pouring its he weather mild and the company good,

Below Shawnectown, a license was shown me by some one who had been on shore, from the Court at Elizabethtown, (Iilinois) to marry a couple who were on board. Finding, after due examination, all things lawful and correct. I performed this holy rite. It would have done your hearts good to witness the solemnity pervading the whole assembly of cabin passengers while they beheld the heart searching matrimonial service of the Church .- Scarcely a person on board had ever seen it performed before heing accustomed to marriages performed by Justices of the Peace .- In this instance, being so to join in the prayers, and with the minister implored a blessing on the newly married couple.

the Buffalo Pilot we find the following :-

navigation and navigation. The voice of spring dress to the Senate. birds and raps of the caulker resound in our ears. The fragrance of the teeming earth and kindling shrub mingle with the odoriferous scent of the pitch kettle. The lawn are receiving fresh coats of greenery, and the standing rigging licks of tar. Nature and art are singing jocund songs to welcome the advent of spring and navigation. Everything is poetic, and why should not

that on Wednesday last, while some boys were flying a kite on Federal Hill, a flock of wild geese came along, the leader of which by some means became entangled in the string of the kite. The boys drew the kite down, and with it the goose, which they secured and have now in possession. We venture to say that never was wild goose caught in such a manner before .- Balt. Sun.

REVIVAL OF RELIGION IN TURKEY .-- Rev. Mr. Goodell, in a very recent letter from Constantinople, says:

"Some sixteen villages have been recently reported to us, in each of which the Holy Spirit is breathing upon a few individuals, and making them living men. They are waking up to a life and happiness which belong exclusively to tice, and therefore never ask whether the candi-

WAR WITH ENGLAND .- Some one in Illinois prays that the war party in this country may be moderate 'till after the English have advanced "them \$1,600,000" for her canals.

A QUADRUPLE ALLIANCE -The English papers call the Siamese twins and their helpmates the "quadupler alliance.



Saturday, March 22, 1845.

scription or advertising.

Also, at his Office No. 160 Nussau S'rect-

We are indebted to Messrs. Horton, Eyer, ried the body from the road towards the woods. Eright and Lauman, of the Legislature, and

> (1) Subscribers changing their places of residence, on the 1st of April, should notify us ac-

The weather during the past week has been of the most unpleasant character. Cold and boisterous-rain and snow with an occasional streak of sunshine. We are somewhat fear-

were constructed, if we recollect rightly.

RAILEDAD .- We have received the report of Mr. Cleaver, the Engineer, who made the survey of this important improvement, and will lay it be-Railroad, without inclined planes, can be made between the Schuvlkill and Shamokin, where it will connect with the Railroad from this place.

DF Moving -The first of April will be a great day for moving. We understand, however, that it will come in the wrong time of the moon, and those who believe in lunar influence will move, as some have done, before the close of a vision which she said was revealed to her. two or three years ago, at Algiers, La., and was the present quarter, -others, we presume, will They would at times all be talking at once, hal- only stayed from further mischief after fourteen | wait for the next new moon on the 6th of April. These are great times for "signs."-in the Almanack-if not in the Heavens. The only MARRIAGE ON BOARD A STEAMBOAT .- Bish- wonder is, that people should make any misop Choste in a lately published letter gives the takes at all, or have any run of bad luck, when it tollowing account of a marriage service per- might all be avoided by consulting the Almanack.

> Poor Horse.-Petitions are in circula- Geo. W. Woodward. tion in the upper end of the county, in favor of John Banks, the erection of a Poor House. Application is to Alex. Thompson, be made for a law providing for a vote upon the E. C. Reigart, subject, at the next general election.

The Legislature for the last week has not sweetly did we glide down its placid current, been doing much business of any importance.

> TAXES .- The Board of Revenue Comissieners, at Harrisburg, have adopted the Joseph R. Ing reall, valuations for this county as they were made by Peter A. Browne. the Assessors, without alteration. An attempt was made to raise it 10 per ct. on the three mill tax, which was, however, properly defeated. Real Estate is now valued, in this county, higher than any of the neighboring counties.

BF Gen. Cameron, our new U. S. Senator, ap. | Daniel Stannard, peared in the Senate Chamber on Monday last,- John C. Kunkle, was duly qualified and took his seat. The Sen. C. J. Ingersoll, ate probably adjourned on Wednesday last.

DEATH OF A U. S. SENATOR .- Hon. I. David R. Porter. C. Pates, one of the Senators from Massachu- Thomas S. Bell, POETICAL.—Under the commercial head of setts, died at Washington on the 16th inst. Mr. Webster, his colleague, next morning announced | Charles Gibbons, "We are standing on the confines between no , his death in a beautiful and most eloquent ad- John M. Scott,

> Jas. Clark, the President of the Board of Theodore D. Cochran, Canal Commissioners, in a letter to the Collector at Easten, says that the Canal Commissioners lows have never given any orders to the Collectors to it his desire that they should any longer do so

The "Miltonian." for the last few weeks. to the ticket in their borough election, for Just Brewster (Phila co.) Bright, Brown, Cochran, A SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.-We are told tice of the Peace. &c ; just as if justice could Cooper, Cunningham, Dickey, Dunlap, Gilder. not be properly administered by any other than Hall, Harper, Hazlehurst, Herr, Hilands, Hoffsince that the same paper called on the voters of Larkin, Magehan, Meloy, Metzger, Morely, the 13th Congressional district to support the Muse, M'Farland, M'Kinley, Nicholson, Parke, whig candidate for Congress, because, as they Paxson, Power, Price, Riddle, Sanderson, Sannent, and would make a better representative.

> gift of the people which should be left untrummeled by party fetters, it would be the offices where justice is, or ought to be administered with impartiality and without any prejudice or party predilections. But the principles of our whig cotemporaries are perfectly enigmatical. They never get out of one act of inconsistency without slipping into another. In this Borough we think that party predilections and principles have nothing to dowith the administration of jusdate is a whig or democrat.

> The following is a translation of an epigram, in Latin, on Morse's Telegraph, which lateby appeared in a southern paper :

What daring men, cries Nature, will ye spare ? See Franklin force the clouds their bolts to

The Sun resigns his pencil to Daguerre, While Morse the lightning makes his secreta-

U. S. SENATOR.-We announced in our ast paper the election of Gen. SIMON CAMER-ON, to this important and honorable station. The news of his election was received with the most lively satisfaction by his numerous friends in this county, but especially by his friends in this Borough, where the General has been long known. and not only known, but esteemed, by all who knew him, from his boyhood to the present time. The elevation of Gen. Cameron to this distinguished post, affords another happy illustration of the principles of our Republican form of Go-1: B. PALMER, Esq. at his Real Es. vernment, where merit alone confers distinction, ate and Coal Office, No. 59 Pine Street, Phi- and where the poor boy, aided only by his talents. ladelphia, is authorized to act as Agent, and his industry and integrity, can aspire to the highreceipt for all montes due this office, for sub- est office in the gift of the people, with equal confidence and hopes of success, with the child who has been reared in the lap of luxury and aided by wealthy and influential friends. The General spent the early part of his life in this Porough, a poor, but not a "friendless boy," so far as a sympathetic regard and generous feeling are concerned, for he had a frend in almost all who knew him; and although we are not old enough to have any but an indistinct recollection of him ourself, we have often heard others speak of him. and have never heard a citizen of this place, 'name him but to praise him."

There are some, we are aware, who would have preferred the election of a caucus candidate, in order to unite the whole democratic vote. But this cannot always be effected. In the present days. They were hogging and kissing each or by its trunk, and throwing it at intervals in the full that the fruit crop has been injured in the case it was impossible. For Judge Woodward, who was nominated in a cancus of forty-eight democratic members, we have personally the EXELY NAVIGATION .- The first Packet highest regard. He is a gentleman of talent and Boat of the season arrived at Northumberland, unexceptionable character; but there were confrom Harrisburg, on Friday, the 14th inst. This siderations which prevented many of the demo- gainst it. is the earliest opening of the Canals since they cratic members from yielding to him their support. They refused to go into caucus, and we do not think that a convention of members less SHAMORIN, MAHONOY AND SCHEYLEILL than is necessary to effect their object can proventy-three democratic members in the Legisla- cations about incidental protection !" ture

Twenty-five refused to go into cancus, fore our readers next week. The report is an If the action of the remaining 48 would be deeminteresting one, and shows conclusively that a ed binding, then, upon the same principle, twenty, or less, might claim for themselves the same right. We heard it stated that Mr. Woodward's views of the tariff, among other reasons, rendered him objectionable to some. What his views are we cannot say, but it would have been inconsistent to elect any but a decided tariff man to the U. S. Senate.

> The following are the ballottings for U. S. Senator, the election of which took place in the Representative Chamber at Harrisburg, on Thursday the 13th inst. Gen. Cameron, it will be seen, was elected on the fifth ballot, having received 67 votes, a majority of the whole con-

BALLOTS. 1st 2d, 3d, 4th 5th SIMON CAMERON 11 24 43 55 67 55 Clearfield 1 do 56 54 53 55 - 6 Harmar Denny. Walter Forward. John K. Kane, James Cooper. James Irwin. S. D. Ingham. William Hiester. John Sergeant. Townsend Haines Horrace Binney. M. D. Mageban, George Sharswood Richard Rush. Henry W. Smith Wm. L. Banning. George Chambers

On the 5th and last ballot the vote stood as fol-

Wm. Hollingshead,

For SIMON CAMERON - Messrs. Fabbitt keen their offices open on the Sabbath. Nor is Carson, Cornman, Darrah, Darsie, Dimmick, Ebaugh, Eyer, Gibbons, Horton, Kline, Morrison, Rahn, Ross, and Wilcox, of the Senate. Messrs, Adams, Amer, Banning, Bayard, Bighas been urging the whigs of that place to stick ham Bishop, Boyer, Brady, Brewster (Hunt'don.) a whig Justice. It is not more than a few months man (Phia.) Hollingshead, Kennedy, Kunkel, contended, he was a better man than his oppo- key, Shuman, Smith (Berks.) Smith (Lan...) Snively, Steuart, Struthers, Trego, Walton, and Now, we think, if there are any offices in the Zimmerman, of the House of Representatives.

For GEORGE W. WOODWARD - Messrs. Anderson, Saily, Bigler, Black, Champneys, Chapman, Enne. Fegely, Foulkrod, Heckman, Hill, Hoover, and Sherwood of the Senate. Messrs. Armstrong, Bailey, Barber, Brush, Burns, Burnside, Burrell, Campbell, Cross, Cummings, Dotts, Dowling, Eldred, Elliott, Funston, Gray, Hallowell, Heck, Hill, Hoffman (Berks.) Jacoby, James, Keller, Knox, Merrifield, Morgan, M'Bride, M'Caslin, O'Bryan, Painter, Rider, Samuels, Smith (Clearfield,) Smythe (Clinton.) Wilson, Worman, and Patterson of the House of Representatives .- 35

For JOSEPH R. INGERSOLL -Mr. Crabb. of Senate. Mr. Connor of the House .- 2. For THOMAS S. BELL .- Mr. Sterigere -1 For T. D. COCHRAN .- Mr. Sullivan .- 1. For PETER A. BROWNE .- Mr. Sheets .- 1

For JOHN BANKS - M'Mutrie -1.

The Lancaster Intelligencer and Pennsylvanian have each launched forth a brutum ful men against Gen. Cameron and the Democratic members who voted for him as U. S. Senator. The Harrisburg correspondent of the Intelligencer modestly says, "he does not know how to treat them with that severity they seem to deserve," and stigmatises them as traitors, who have disgraced themselves and the party. We presume these members, who are among the most independent demorats in the legislature, will not feel themselves entirely annihilated under the effects of this thunder. Messrs. Bright, Horton and Eyer have acted in accordance with the wishes of a large majority of their democratic constituents. The caucus nomination of January last, was well calculated to create distrust in fur ture caucus nominations. In regard to the fulminations of the Pennsylvanian, we presume they will injure no one out of Philadelphia county, and even there, we believe, none suffer so much from their fire, as themselves.

TF Mr. POLK AND JNO. C. CALHOUN,-It will be recollected that, previous to the election Court, to wit : for the salary of the Chief Justica and shortly after, some of our whig friends pre. \$3,066.66; for the salaries of three Associates, dieted that Pennsylvania would be crushed under 57,200; one Associate, \$1,600; for the per diem Mr. Calhoun's influence, who, they said would pay of the said Judges, \$5,981; for the payment be the presiding genius in Mr. Polk's Cabinet of the Judges of the several District Courts and But Mr. Polk has seen proper, as we always Courts of Common Pleas, to wit : and fourteen thought he would, to act for himself, and does not Associate Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas. even consult Mr. Calhonn. The Charleston Quarter Sessions, &c., \$13,600; for the pay-Mercury, Mr. Calhoun's organ, is very much ment of the mileage of the said Associate Judges dissatisfied with Mr. Polk's views of the tariff. \$2 250; for per diem allowance of President and expresses itself as follows:

"Putting green spectacles on a horse and feeding him with shavings may do for once, \$17,000. but in the long run even an ass would rebel a-

With what purpose then, on this evershadowing subject, has he clothed himself in words of ambiguous import, phrases that have been appropriation, and Mr. Cooper had just secured made the mask of every degree of unjust taxa- the floor when the hour of adjournment arrived. tion and unconstitutional protection! perly be called a regular caucus. There are se- has he defiled his speech with cunning equivo-

at Increased valuation of property, as fixed

by the Pos	rd of l	Revenue	Com	mission	ers D
Allegh'y.					5120
Bedford,		er ct.,	do	do	3945
Cumberl'd		do	do	do	5102
Dauphin	123	do	do	do	5100
Lancaster	10	do	do	do	21810
Lebanon	8	do	do	do	5330
Bucks.	5	do	do	do	6040
Bradford	8	do	do	do	2261
Luzerne	8	do	do	do	3565
Columbia	8	do	do	do	3130
Montgom's	y 10	do	do	do	12910
Philadelph	18.	do	6	do	30000
Lehigh	15	do	do	do	10831
Do to	the 21	per cent	item		30
Do '	1	do			150
M'Kean	2	do			- 2

Somerset "

1 Jefferson " 2 do 0 Potter " 2 do 500 \$11758790

Whole amount of increase tax about \$35,000

(17) Samuel D. Patterson has been appointed Navy Agent, at Philadelphia. Gen Davis of Bucks, Surveyer of the Port, and J. W. Forney, Esq., of the Lancaster Intelligencer and Journal. Deputy Surveyor. Mr. Forney retires from the proprietorship of the Intelligencer, having so'd have nominated Aaron V. Brown as their candiout to Mr. Holbrook, his partner,

FOR THE AMERICAN.

"American" of last week, my attention was di- tonrected to the following editorial article :-

"The bell of the new Presbyterian Church, in Northumberland, can be heard in this place, on a calm evening, almost as distinctly as one of been in the State Prison at Auburn for several our own. Our neighbors have reason to be proud of one great bel'e, at all events."

Of the former part of the article I shall say nothing as the bell is invested with power to "speak" for itself. But the unjust reflection that is contained in the close of the paragraph cannot be looked over without a correction, which the truth so loudly calls for. It was hoped that since you have come out and taken a decided stand in favor of "annexation," you had abandoned your envious bachelor notions, and was candid enough to give us that credit which our merits justly require. The established character of the females of Old Northumberland needs not the pen of praise in their behalf. They stand beyond reproach, notwithstanding our envious

neighbors across the water. Distinguished for their beauty, intelligence and industry,-affable in their manners, kind and pleasant-ignorant of the art of flirting-strangers to coquetry-and free from being "bustleboun f"-never assail persons behind their backs find better employment.

By giving this due notice you will much o KATE.

Northumberland, March 18.

Our fair correspondent does us great injustice in supposing that we had intended to cast any reflection upon the ladies of Northumberland. We can assure her that our "envious bachelor notions," if we ever had any, have been entirely | \$260,000. dissipated, since we left the ranks of that unfortunate class of our fellow-citizens, whose fate we are always more inclined to commisserate than to censure. The subject of belles, we know, is rather a delicate one for an editor who has been for several years a benedict, to handle. Af- ed to be the greatest musical wonder the world ter we penned the paragraph in question, we has seen. Smith (Monroe,) Stettler, Taggart, Tice, Vliet, half suspected, from its equivocal nature, that it would probably uring out from our neighbors ter," in the shape of a missile, to the editor. We a sentinel walking by, hardly attempted to get cheerfully concur in all that our fair correspon- him out by reaching him the butt of his musket. dent has said in behalf of the ladies of Northum. The drowing man grasped the weapon, and in his berland, and hope they may never be deprived struggles it was discharged,-the contents of of that inestimable privilege of woman,-the which entered the head of the Sentinel, and killright to speak for herself.

TEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS

From the Phil. Ledger.

HARRISBURG, March 12th. The General Appropriation bill occupied the remainder of the morning session of the House, and was progressed in as far as the fourth division The items passed upon are as follows :

For expenses of executive department, viz :salary of the Governor, \$3,000; the salary of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, \$1,200, and the further sum of \$500 as superintendent of Common Schools; the salary of the deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth, \$1,000; the salary of the Auditor General, \$1,400; the salary of the Surveyor General, \$1,200; the salary of the Attorney General, \$300; the salary of the State Treasury, \$1,400; Clerk hire in the State Department, \$3.000; Clerk hire in the Auditor General's office, \$1,500; Clerk hire in the State Treasurer's office, \$3,900; Clerk hire in the Surveyor General's office. \$3,500; salary of the State Librarian \$500.

For the payment of the Judges of the Supreme Judges in holding special Courts, \$990.

For the payment of gratuities and pensions,

The 4th division, appropriating \$200,000 for the Common Schools, was pending at the adjournment. Mr. Brady made a sally against this

It is stated as a singular fact that since the formation of our government, no Speaker of the House of Representatives has been absent a whole day from his post.

Rights of Presservania .- In Alsace township, Berks county, about five miles from Reading, a large body of magnetic iron ore has been discovered. It is found in great abundance.

THE METHODIST PROPERTIEST CONFERENCE .-At the Methodist Protestant Conference, now in session at Baltimore, all the members present, with very few exceptions; declared their attachment to and their determination to support the system of itinerant ministers and preachers. There is a distinction between these; the former are ordained and the latter licensed.

Mr. John C. Rives, of the Globe, office, Wash. ington, which so narrowly escaped destruction 5000 by the late fire, has tendered the Franklin Fire 500 Company one thousand dollars for their services on that occasion.

> Gev. Jacobox -- Saturday last was the anniversary of Gen. Jackson's birth. He entered on his 79th year. The Globe says :- "The President had a letter from him last night, fraught with more true chamence than any he ever be. This argues that his health is

TENNESSEE .- The Democrats of Tennessee date for Governor.

Mr. Clay has returned to the bar, and is again Mr. Massen,-Sin :- In looking over the practising the profession of the law in Lexing-

> Parpox of Left.-Governor Wright, of New York, has pardoned Renaismin Lett, who has years, under a conviction for arson in burning the steamer Great Britain.

> THE WEATHER -A Philadelphia paper says one or two of our friends who went into the country a week ago "to pass the summer." came back yesterday "to pass the winter."

> THE LEWIGH COAL COMPANY have contracted to deliver 128,000 tons of coal the coming season, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the payment of the interest due in London.

THE BULL providing for a State Lunatic Asy-

lum has passed the New Jersey Senate by a great majority.

DONATION .- Samuel Appleton, of Boston, has presented fifty thousand dollars to the Boston Athenæum for the purchase of a library.

THE ALABAMA CONFERENCE of the Methodist Episcopal Church commenced its annual -they are blest with too much good sense, and session at Wetnupka on the 27th ult. Bishop Andrews presiding.

> The Ohio Legislature has passed a new militia bill, which requires every man to turn out, pay a fine of fifty cents, or work one day upon the public roads

Property in Boston. called the Union Wharf ; has been sold to a company of gentlemen for

It is said by the New Bedford Bulletin, that Mr. Coleman, who has realized such a fortune from his Æolian attachment, has, we learn, a new instrument in progress, which is represent-

A British soldier accidentally fell into the a peal, that would come becoming "across the wa- water at Quebec, Canada, a few days since, when ed him instantly.

etween the present and the late heads of most of the ittees in point of talent and statesman-like qual-

Webster is a member? It is true the Democracy has not any very eminent lawyer in the Senate to head

had to make a chairman from were meagre enough.

The committee on commerce is not only the strong

The finance committee has gained nothing certain-

he Treasury were longwinded, muddy, and uns

and nothing better need be expected from him as

chairman of the finance committee.

So great is the dissatisfaction felt by the Democracy

at the selection of Mr. Allen as chairman of the com-

some pretext or contrive some plan to reorganize th

An exhibition was made this evening at the pa-

tent office, by Mr. Lewis, of the French lenticular system of lights for lighthouses, adopted in France

and Great Britain. The lenses are truly magnificent;

the rays of an immense lamp stationed in the centre,

as great an improvement upon existing methods, ad-

old tin reflectors and lamps, fit only to manufacture

amphlack, with a tenacity worthy of the dark ages.
The whole bureau system here must be changed,

the country expects modern inprovements to be in-troduced into the public service. Some of the bureau

ong that they talk and act as if the world was jus

nittee on foreign relations, that they will seize upon

ittee, and the materials the Vice President

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 22, 1845.

FRANCIS HALL & CO. EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, At the corner of Pine and William s

AGENTS FOR THE NEW YORK SPECTATOR. OR THE NEW YORK STEATS
IN Upper Canadia.

ALEXANDER DAVIDSOZ, ESQ.

R. DEACON, ESQ. P. M.

II. & S. JONZS, ESQIS.

JANES CIEP. ESQ.

HON. G. J. GOUDHER, P. M.

In LORCE CANADA.

CHARLES HERSEY, ESQ. P. M.

JASON G. PERCE, ESQ.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM, BOOKSTOPE.

To those who pay at the Office, in advance, or trans

From the Postmaster General.

money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay

CT THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTI SLR is published daily, at the office of the Spectator, at \$10 per annum

NEW YORK SPECTATOR.

Wednesday Afternoon, March 19. FARTHER PARTICULARS.

PER STEAMER CAMBRIA. Since the publication of the Spectator of Wednosday we have received our regular files of Lon-The above bank accounts would, if made form, present the following results.—

The Cambria arrived at Boston at half past ten of the control o

February, after a passage of 12 days. Sir Robert Peel announced, in the House of Commissioners to arrange a new plan for the suppression part of France and Dr. Lushington on the part of Eng and Sir Robert said that no method could be effectuar unless supported by public opinion, and as public opithen in France was against the right of search, it must

The House of Commons agreed to a committee of acquiry into the operation of the game laws. Miniss opposed it but with little carnestness, and in fact with reporal admissions that inquiry might do good and lead to beneficial alterations of the law.

Sir Robert Peel, in the debate on the sugar duties.

very emphatically declared his opinion that Parliament and the Government should not wait for reciprocity treaties, before proceeding to consider the practicrossity and advantage of reducing duties on imports. The Times "thunders" considerably against the bill which passed the House of Representatives for the occupation of Oregon, and insists that it is equalimpudent and unjust; but rightly conjectures that through in the Senate. The Times is strongly in fasures to promote the cause of temperance; and the

sign reverend prelate supported the prayer.

Sir Robert Peel gave notice, in the House of Com-ions, that the abolition of the duty on sperm oil would not take effect immediately, but after the 5th of Janu-The duty on train oil would cease at an

A Government notice has been posted at Liverpoel, that bonded goods, in the public warchouses, which have not paid duty, will, if delivered after the consummation of the proposed reductions, pay only the reduced duties.

A new Arctic expedition is to be undertaken, the command of which will devolve upon Sir John Franklin, will. Captain Crozier as second. The Erebus and Terror have been towed up to Woolwich, and are fitting with a propellor, to force their way through the largest war steamer in the world, was recently launched at Deptions of Afric broke out in the Chatham dock-yard, on the 11th ult. which destroyed property to the amount of 1 the largest war steamer in the world, was recently launched at Deptions of Falstafi, Rip Van Winkle, &c., and after playing eight nights to very thin audiences, he left London for the provinces.

emancipation. He was also the projector of the Niger expedition. The Earl of Mornington, better known as Lord Maryborough, or as William Wellesley Pole, died in London Feb. 22, in the 82d year of

ry will occasion an increase in the estimates contented with the naval service.

In the observed with sincere satisfaction that the amorevenent which is manifest in other parts of the earntry has extended to Ireland.

The political agitation and excitement which I have ind heretofore occasion to lament, appear to have gradually abated, and as a natural result, private capital has been more freely applied to useful public enterprises undertaken through the threadly experiation of individuals interested in the welfare of Ireland.

I have carried into effect, in the spirit in which it was conceived, the act for the more effectual application of the introduce of the interest of the consideration the policy of improving and extending the opportunities for academical education in Ireland.

The report of the commission appointed to inquire into the law and practice in respect to the occupation of land, in early prepared, and shall be communicated to you immediately after its presentation.

The state of the law in regard to the privileges of the Bank of Ireland, and to other banking establishments in that country and in Scotland, will no doubt occupy your attention.

The health of the inhabitants of large towns and populous districts in this part of the United Kingdom has been the subject of recent inquiry before a comission, the report of which shall be immediately laid before you.

It will be highly gratifying to me if the information

inission, the report of which shall be information before you. It will be highly gratifying to me if the information and suggestions contained in that report shall enable you to devise the means of promoting the health and comfort of the poorer classes of my subjects. Common of the poorer causes of my success of the measures which, three years since, were adopted by parliament for the purpose of supplying the deficiency in the

public revenue, and arresting the accumulation of debt in the time of peace.

The act which was passed at that time for imposing a tax upon income will shortly expire.

It will be for you in your wisdom to determine whether it may not be expedient to continue its operation for a farther period, and thus to obtain the means of adequately providing for the public service, and at the same time of making a reduction in other taxation.

and at the same time of making a reduction in other taxation.

Whatever may be the result of your deliberations in this respect, I leel assured that it will be your determination to maintain an amount of revenue amply sufficient to meet the necessary expenditure of the country, and runny to uphold that public credit, which is indispensable to the national welfare.

The prospect of continued peace, and the general state of domestic prosperity and tranquility, afford a favorable opportunity for the consideration of the important matters to which I have directed your attention, and I commit them to your deliberation, with the carnest prayer that you may be enabled, under the superintending care and protection of Divine Providence, to strengthen the feelings of mutual confidence and good will between different classes of my subjects, and to improve the condition of my people. Bank of England.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Silver ...

Silver ...

Silver ...

SERVING DEPARTMENT.

S'CADILL. Silver Silverment securities (including dead lepseits, (iii) excit a negative.). £13,524,579 (iii) excit a negative. £13,524,579 (iii) excit qualities. £13,524,579 (iii) excit and silver some securities. £8,624,54 (iii) and silver some ...

Silver ... Propositors capular 3,320,34 Rest. Public deposits, (in-cluding exchequer, (i) savings banks, com-missioners of na-tional debt, and di-vidend accounts). 5,237,979 Other deposits. 9,941,556

vidend accounts). 5,227,99
Other-deposits. 921,526
Seven day and other
231,792,51
Dated the 27th day of February, 1945.

The above bank accounts would, if made out in the old form, pre-ent the following results. —

The above bank accounts would, if made out in the old form, pre-ent the following is filed for the 23,732,731
Equation (1974). — 20,776,300 [billoon. 1974]. States. —

Circulation, inc. lank pret in 15,113,233
Equation (1974). — 20,776,300 [billoon. 1974]. States are pretent in 20,000 bales, but the outgoings cannot be street at more than 22,000 bales, but the outgoings cannot be street at more than 22,000 bales, but the outgoings cannot be street at more than 22,000 bales, but the outgoings cannot be street at more than 22,000 bales, but the outgoings cannot be street at more than 22,000 bales, but the outgoings cannot be street at more than 22,000 bales, but the outgoings cannot be street at more than 22,000 bales, but the outgoings cannot be street at more than 22,000 bales, the demand from the sate when the sale since our last amount to 31,582 bales, while commencement of the nonth amount to 31,582 bales, while commencement of the nonth amount to 31,582 bales, while commencement of the nonth amount to 31,582 bales, while commencement of the nonth amount to 31,582 bales, while commencement of the nonth amount to 31,582 bales, while commencement of the nonth amount to 31,582 bales, while commencement of the nonth amount to 31,582 bales, while commencement of the nonth amount to 31,582 bales, while commencement of the nonth amount to 31,582 bales, while commencement of the nonth amount to 31,582 bales, while commencement of the nonth amount to 31,582 bales, while commencement of the nonth amount to 31,582 bales, while commencement of the nonth amount to 31,582 bales, while commencement of the nonth amount to 31,582 bales, while commencement of the nonth amount to 31,582 bales, while commencement of the nonth in the sales amount to 31,582 bales, while commencement of the nonth amount to 31,582 bales,

Total below the fixed issue ... £775,672

The following is the Scotch and Irish circulation for the month ending February 1:—
Scotland—Chartered private and joint stock banks... £3,070,058
Ireland—Bank of Ireland... 3,953,050
Private and joint stock banks... 3,115,066

Mr. Nassia, of Glasgow, headers

while the certain and the propellor, to force their way through the ice in Baffin's Bay. They will still be able to take two years' provisions. The intended route is through Bartow Straits, between Cape Walker and Bankes's Land, and thence to the continent of America to the Westward of Woollnson Land.

One of the English papers notices the arrival, by packet ship Northumberland, from New York, of four "patent guns of a peculiar construction," purchased here by the British consul in pursuance of instructions from the Lords of the Admiralty. We presente these are Colt's revolving barrels.

The City of London Auxiliary Bible Society, after a slumber of twenty years, is now revived, and a public meeting of its members and friends has recently been held in the metropolis.

The Park of Eligibator did at Brighton, at the contraction, to fill the vacancy caused by the men-

tenum has been resolved to head that acts of mind, but has announced his purpose to reture from political but has announced his purpose to reture from political life and devote himself to literature.

Hevolution at Echaboe.

Prior to the exhaustion of the guano at the island of Ichaboe, strange as such a fact may be, they had, as we learn from our files of English papers, a revolution at the island of Ichaboe.

that the land of Maryborough, or as William Welles ley Pole, died in London Feb. 22, in the 824 year of its age. He was a brother of the Duke of Wellington, and of the late Marquess Wellesley.

The Marquis of Westminister died at his country sar, Eaton Hall, near Chester, on the 16th ult. He was his 79th year.

The Rev. Sydney Smith, canon of St. Paul's, and the well known writer of stundry philippies against the repadring states, died on the 23d ult., atter an illness of several months, in the 72d year of his age.

Mr. Laman Blanchard, the well-known contributer to the London ragazines, committed suicide on the 18th Limit of the London ragazines, committed suicide on the Carlon of the fire of the fire of his death. He has left four dialization, one of whom saw the act of self-destruction.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Queen opened Parlament with the custemary formalities. Her Majesty, upon taking her seat on the Throne, read the following most gracious speech:

THES QUEEN'S SPEEC23.

Mu Lords and Gentlemen, Irripine that I am enabled on again meeting you an Parliament to congratulate you on the improved condition of the country.

Increased activity pervades almost every branch of the Throne, read the following most gracious speech: The same and the population of the Country.

Increased activity pervades almost every branch of the Throne and abroad, and among all classes of the population of the Country.

Increased activity pervades almost every branch of the Throne and abroad, and among all classes of the population of the Country.

Increased activity pervades almost every branch of the Throne and abroad, and among all classes of the population of the Country.

In country of the Emperor of Russia, undertaken it a great sentifice of private convenience, was a Foot of the Irendship of his lmperial Majesty most.

An agreat sentifice of private convenience, was a Foot of the Irendship of his lmperial Majesty most.

An agreat sentific of the presence of the law.

An agreat sentification of the convenience, was a Foot of th

I have had much satisfaction in receiving at my Cant the Sovereigns who, in the course of the last war, visited this country.

The journey of the Emperor of Russia, undertaken at a great sacrifice of private convenience, was a proof of the friendship of his Imperial Majesty most acceptable to my feelings.

The opportunity of personal intercourse thus altoridated to me may, I hope, be the means of still further improving those amicable relations which have long existed between Great Britain and Russia.

The visit of the King of the French was rendered expecially welcome to me, innsmuch as it had been preceded by discussions which mught have impaired the good understanding happily established between in two countries.

I regard the maintenance of this good understanding as essential to the best interests of both, and I reduce to witness that the sentiments so cordially expressed by all classes of my subjects on the occasion of his Majesty's visit were emirely in unison with my own.

The progress of steam navigation and the demands or protection to the extended commerce of the country will occasion an increase in the estimates cornected with the naval service.

I have boserved with sincere satisfaction that the improvement which is manifest in other parts of the enable and the receivable of the country has extended to Ireland.

The political agitation and excitement which I have indicated the country has extended to Ireland.

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The political agitation and excitement which I have indicated the country has extended to Ireland.

The political agitation and excitement which I have indicated the country has extended to Ireland.

The political agitation and excitement which I have indicated the proposed proposed to the state of the country has extended to Ireland.

The political agitation and excitement which is a manifest to

erown, shipley & co.

	DI TIES PROPOSED TO BE REPEALED.	Charle, I Hammer Charles
:	Ashes, penri or pot 64. per cwt.	Loading at Glasgow, March 1, Fellowship 6
:	Bark for dying or tanning 3d. do.	Havre, Feb 28, arr W T Wheaton, Mobile :
ţ	Beeswax 23. do.	Victoria, Ranlett, N Orleans ; 25th, Andrelle,
ł	Cotton 2s.11d do.	St Nicholas, Pell, N York ; 24th, J P Harwood
t	Elephants' teeth ls. do	Orleans ; James Gray, Carter, Charleston ; 23
i	Hides, dry 6d. do.	Pendleton do; Clinton, Hartley, Mobile; Ju
i	do. Wet	Martin. do ; 22d Athens, Unase do ; Argle, Se
i	do. tanned, not otherwise dressed 2s. per lb.	York ; 21st, Franconia, Jones, Mobile ; 19th La
ŧ	Lard 2. per cwt.	Castoff, N York ; 18th, Delphos, Curtis, Sav.
١	Lard Oil 20 per cent.	land, Williams, N Orleans: Tyrone, Spea
1	Rosin 25, per cays,	Francis I, Whedon, N York; 11th, Magnoli
i	Staves, not over 72 inches in length)	Orleans.
ì	7 do breadth 23s. pr 50 cub.ft.	Sailed Feb 27. Albany, Crawford, New Yo
i	31 do in thickness	Gray, New Orleans; 17th, Lorena, Urquart,
1	Tar 2s. 6d. per 12 bbls	chant, Jordan, Savannah; 16th, Utica, Hewit
1	Turpentine, raw Id. per cwt.	11th, Warsaw, Parsons, Charleston; Taglioni,
ı	Turile shell Is. per lb.	Orleans; 9th, Rublcon, Thompson, do; Jane R
1		Savannah; Sylvie de Grasse, Thompson, No
ľ	Liverroot, March 4.—Iron has advanced, and the large contracts which the manufacturers have on hand for the	Warsaw, Hawkins, Charleston; Superior, Mc
į	various which the manufacturers have on hand for the	Entaw, Fort, do.
ı	various new lines of railway promise a farther improve	Vessels up at Havre, Feb. 28, Francis I., V
1	ment. Speculators busy and export trade active. Coa	York, March 1; Louis Phillippe, Castoff, do 8
į	improved in value, the proposed abolition of the export du-	las, Pell, do loih; Ashland, Williams, NOrle
i	ty having given a stimulant to this branch of trade. Freights	rone, Spear, do do ; Dumbarton, Pendleton, d
ı	tolerably good, loss so to New York than to most others of	Hartley, do 15th; Andel:e Gurgnot, do do.
- 1		,

M. Salvandy has been appointed Minister of Public Instruction, to fill the vacancy caused by the mentage of 78. Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton died on the first in the metropolis, age of 78. Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton died on the first in Norfolk, oged fifty nine. His manners known throughout the world as the great manners known throughout the world as the great thread of the negro race, and the advocate for their trend of the negro race and the

ienne. Brown, og. naten 1. occusant, Merryman. (Cannett, Tenar). Tenary. Fritheron. Woodbury, de; 2d. Franconia, Gannett, pulnethedur. Tertar, Lockwood, Charleston; Susquehauna, Merrkit. A. pulnethedur. Tertar, Lockwood, Charleston; Susquehauna, Mierken. Gretar, Lockwood, Charleston; Susquehauna, Mierken. S. iled 3d inst, 81 Lawrence, Chase. NOrl's: Pacific Luddow. Nyork. 1st. Pactolus, Harlin, Mobile: Crown Fletch cr. do; Othello, Tucker, Charleston; Feb. 28, Stephen Whittey, Thompson, Nyork; Tamenend, Child, Mobile. Tith, Victor, Bartlett, Philadelphia; Splendid, Potter, New Orleans; Walpole, Thomms, do; Washington, Benson, do; Johnstone. Harrison, Charleston: Sterlieg, Saunders, Savannah. 26th. Albutros, Milli, Norleans; Charlotto, Mood, Johnstone. Harrison, Charleston: Sterlieg, Saunders, Savannah. 26th. Albutros, Milli, Norleans; Charlotto, Mood, Charleston, Sch. Albutros, Milli, Norleans; Charlotto, Mood, Charleston, Sterlieg, Sterlieg,

Robbins, NOrleans, de; Metoka, Mabec, do, 6th; Portsmeuth Glover, do, 6th. Advertised on the 3d inst. Othello, Tucker, Charleston Portsmouth, Glover, Mobile; Tameriane, Poustle, NOrleans Hope, Soulo. do: Spleneid, Pettes, do; Hannibal. do; John Cumming, Thayer, NYevi; Republic, Luce, do; Tarolinta Smith, do; Queen of the West, Woodhouse, do; Alicia, Sa yannah. Ent ontwards at London 26th, Mediator, Chadwick, I York; 19th, Gladiator, Bunting, do. In port March 1, Ja-Cackle, Pilshalm, for Charleston.

Entaw, Fort. do. Vessels up at Havre, Feb. 28, Francis I., Whedon, New York, March I; Louis Phillippe, Castoff, do 8th, St. Nicho-las, Pell, do 16th; Ashland, Williams, Nolteans, 10th; Ty-rone, Spear, do do; Dimbarton, Pendleton, do do; Clinton, Haytley, do 15th; Andel: Guzznot, do do.

Havre, Feb 4.—The Ville de Lyon, (pkt ship) Stoddard, which salied hence ist inst. for New York, struck on the rocks of Monfarville, near La Hogue, 2d, has bilged, and it is feared cannot be got of the Lyon has become a total wreck.

From Logus First, etc.

Amsterdam, Pob. 20.—The wreck of a three masted vessel, with a quarter deck, and a female figure bead painted white, and a female figure bead painted white, only MAD could be made out, was passed 8th it. In 131 N ion 7 W. by the Phenix, Schaaf, arrived in Monfard Bay. 13th Das.—The product of the latest the structure of the latest figure and the latest fig

Mill in an art of the control of the control of the Texel.
Algaa Bay, 13th Dec—The Pilot (whaler) Blake, from Timor, which put in here 21st ult. leaky, has been condemned, and is discharging her cargo.
Art at Anwerp, 25th, Oceanus, Higgins, Norleans; Potomic, Bearse, Boston; Leader, Ruark, Nyork.
Belfast, Feb 12, sld R A Parke. Kor nedy, Savannah.
At Brouwershaven, Feb 17, Tupperheten, Peterson, N

defined, and a discharging her cargo.

Ar at Antwerp, 26th, Oceanus, Higgins, Norleans; Potomac, Bearge, Dottoni Lender, Ruark, NYork.
Beffast, Peb 12, sid ft. A Parke, Ker nedy, Savannah.
At Brouwershaven, Feb 17, Tupperheten, Peterson, N
Gordeaux, Feb. 25-Ar Leduard, Leguerennes. Norleans;
11th, sid Tuskany, Hoyt, N York, Stn. art Prinz Oscar, Kro
ger, Nyrleans; 4th, sid Jong, Conto, Philadelphia
21. America, Stephone Carl Johan, Comto, Philadelphia
Beaumaris, Feb. 28-Ar Die brig Ann, from Liverpool for
Bangor, to load slates for Now Yorkapset in a squali on the
Ballast Bank, last night, after discharging her ballast
March 2, the Ann has been righted, and towed alongtide
the State Pier, with loss of some spars.
Birlsto 24, loading, Cosmo, Outerbridgo, Now York; Feb
15, art Malabar, Freeman, Norleans.
Sid fm Batavin Nov 7, Leodes, Rogers, Manila.
At Bremen, Feb. 5th, Lucilla, Pescud, Richmond.
At Bremen, Feb. 5th, Mariana, Wieting, Baltimore; Philadolphia, Greve, de; 11th Numa, Danneman, New York;
14th, a Lighter with tobacco ex Knickerbocker, Jessen,
from Richmond, sprung a leak in Bremerhaven Dock and
has damaged her cargo.
Ar at Cephalonia 3d, Hobe, Thompson, Z inte and Malta,
Arat Cape Good Hope, Dec 24, Harmony, Dauglas, Rto
Janeiro, Jan 3, Cynosure, Macloon, Montovideo, and sid
ofth for leibbee.
Ar at Cadeutta Dec 28, Coquette, Eldridge, Singapore.
Ar at Cadeutta Dec 28, Coquette, Eldridge, New York; 7th upon whose action may depend the question of peace hough he tries to supply the latter by obstin The organization of the committees does not appear to give much umbrage to the Democracy, though

rience of Mr. Vice President Dallas, and his ignorance of the peculiar qualifications and characteristics of the

Ar at Cadiz, 11th, Henrika, NVork, under jury masts, and swith damage in her upper wo ks; 14th, Gumilla, Kempton, do.

Ar at Calcutta Dec 28, Coquetto, Eldridge, Singapore.

Ar in the Cyde, 19th, Thracian, Brown, Mobile; 17th, Daluattian, Howes, NOrleans; 16th, sid. Britannia, Dilli, NYo;k; 14th, Dancan, Dugetts, do; Ellen Brooks, Sampson, Norleans; 13th, Mary Ann, Yoang, Boston; art. Dalbauste, Wilkle, Savannah; 12th, Cheshire, King, Charleston; 11th, sid. Hermitage, Bridge, Mobile.

Clyde, 7th, 8th Nancy Ann, Yoang, Boston.

Cuxhaven, Feb 13-A brig, supposed to be a foreign vessel, is on shore on the Schaarhorn.

Arr at Dael 33. Northunberland, Griswold, London and sid for NYork; Feb 24, John Craig, Mead, do and sid for Boston; 20th, Henrietta, Whitey, do and sid for Mose; 21st, 24th, put back British Merchant, Birnle, for Mobe; 21st, 24th, put back British Merchant, Birnle, for Mobe; 21st, 24th, put back British Merchant, Gold, Cholisa, Gatt, do and sid for NYork; 15th sid Clio, Kelly, Savannah; Ellen Bryton, Jones, Norleans, Washington, Mattison, do; Ark, Johnson, Havana; Vespasian, Brewer, Manilla, arr Mayflower, Cenbeam, Boston; 13th, put back British Merchant, do do; At Flushins, Feb 18, Oceanus, Higgins, Mobile.

Off Falmouth, 18th, Washington, New York for Antwerp; 17th Jacob Pennell, Mobile for Havre.

Folkstone, Feb. 24. A Preach barque, with foremast gone by the deck, and an Am ship lying by her, was passed 15th inst, Int 46, lon 8, by the Jacob At British From Clibratian, Feb. 8—The Gand Turk, Mayy, (Am brit) from Clibratian, Feb. 8—The Gand Turk, Mayy, (Am brit) from Clibratian, Feb. 8—The Gand Turk, Mayy, (Am brit) from Clibratian, Feb. 8—The Gand Turk, Mayy, (Am brit) from Clibratian, Feb. 8—The Gand Turk, Mayy, (Am brit) from est in the aggregate, but is the best organized, of any of the new committees, though some think differently, Mr. Haywood, of North Carolina, is the chairman,

opportunity of studying Mr. Haywood's character, and I feel entirely confident that the reverse will be the case. He is a man of untiring industry and great and always informs himself thoroughly on all subjects submitted to his care and attention; and you may rely on it that the great commercial interests of this

gono o, the tacks, and an Am July June go, prer, was passed of 15th Inst. Lat 46, lon 8, by the Jane & Margaret, as off this port.

Gibraiter, Feb8—The Grand Turk, Mays, (Am brig) from Cadiz, Fr Rio Grande, put in here 3d leaky, and Is discharging part of her cargo, to he surveyed 15th. The Grand Turk, dritted from her anchorage on the 11th, and grounded on the Western beach, but has been got off without damage.

Ar at Gibraitar 16th, Gon Bharlon, Shepherd, Leghern, and clid 7th for NY turk; 19th. Clarissa, Lunt, Palermo, and clid Gro Halloub, 19th. Clarissa, Lunt, Palermo, and clid Gro Story, Eduamois, do, and clid for NY turk; 20th, 2ric, Gunby, Messina, and clid for Islatinoer; 10th, art Corstantino, and clid for NY ork; 19th, Norman, Irratt, NY ork; 13th, Majostic, True, og 6th, Carrier, Beckler, Palermo, and slid for NY ork; 3d, slid Teatar, Nicker, Cadiz. Gibraitar, Feb 1, std. Isabelia, Kydi, Challeston. Art at Gena 18th, Sonator, Pepper, Boston; 7th, ad Minerva, Brown, Palermo; dith, ar Maid of Orleans, NOrleans, 18th, Roberto, Cadifica, NY ork.

In Grimsby Roads, Blarch 1, Ockbrook, Hull for New Orleans.

and send them in parellel lines in all directions along the horizon, with a brilliancy that almost eclipses the sun itself. This system of lights for light houses is

Pertsmouth, Feb 20, sld St Jaines, Meyer, New York 1th, Westmisister, Hovey, do. Rochelle, Feb 11, sld Alexandre, Billard, Philadelphia Vave, Howes, Boston; 1st Union, Pavic, New Orleans, At Scarboro' Feb 21, Win Chus, Wilddecomb, NYerk, At Saugor, Dec 27, Caravan, Johnson, Biston, Sld im Singapore Dec 4, Wissahickon, Webby, Bally Ba Out.

Sid im Singapore Dec 4, Wissanickon, Webby, Bally Badong.
At Sil Helena Jan 10, Survey, Keyson, Africa, and sld for Mobile; Hradshaw, Corfie do, and sld for U.S.
At the Texel, Feb 23, Napler, Sanford, Baltimore: 18th, Pomona, Colby, N'York.
At at Fernesse, 28th, Mary Phillips, Pratt, Mobile.
At at Fernesse, 28th, Mary Phillips, Pratt, Mobile.
Schroeler, do: 6th, etc., device, Wicktim, Myork, 24, Savitah, Gibbons, Norleans; 24, Lubeck, Radecker, do; Cabot, Schauder, do; Nancy, Hugsberg, Nyorig, 1st, Althorpe, Snoll, Baltimore; Lisette, Asplin, Norleans.
At Venice, Feb. 6, Medora, Turner, Charleston.
Off the Wight 3d, Pehr Ennis, New York for Hamburg, Feb. 26, Anne Elizabeth, Palermo for Amsterdam.
At Varmonth, Feb. 14, Saml, Bornard of Boston, with loss of foreyard.

FROM CHINA-DIRECT: The fine ship Montauk, Captain McMichael, arrived last evening at this port from Canton, having left Whampoa on the 12th, and Macao on the 14th of December, five days after the Houqua. She made the passage to Cape Hatteras in eighty-seven days; since then she has had nothing but head winds and gales.— The M. has a full cargo of teas. Correspondence Commercial Advertiser.

BALTIMORE, March 18.

As the Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcepal Church is still in session with closed doors, you | cd with the press have seized upon these assurances to will not expect much from me.

The Conference has so far gone on harmoniously and effectually in the regular business of the session, and they are at least one day in advance of former sessions, so far as regards the amount of business done. The Conference required on unqualified answer, in the negative, of all the candidates for the ministry.

Do you purpose to involve yourself voluntary in

It is the general impression that three fourths of the Conference will go against concurrence with the resolutions of the last General Conference, viz: to al-

ter the restrictive rule. ter the restrictive rule.

We have many visiters from a distance; among whom I observe the editor of the Richmond Christian Advocate.
This evening the missionary anniversary of the

Baltimore Annual Conference will be held.
On Tuesday evening we expect an interesting meeting for the Bible cause. It is to be held in the Rev. Dr. Morris's Lutheran Church. Among the speakers will be the justly celebrated Mr. Stockton,

of the Protestant Methodist Church.
On Wednesday evening another Bible meeting will be held among the colored people, in their Church in Sharpe street

tary of the American Bible Society, is with us, and i intimated that he will favor each meeting with an On Thursday another missionary meeting will be

The good people of the monumental city understand the tact of getting up these meetings better than any people with whom 1 am acquainted. When a

correspondence of Livingston & Co.,

They had both been in the Ohio state prison together, and it is supposed had been contrades in crime.

Wyatt is a desperate fellow, and nearly escaped from weeks the truth will be made manifest.

the prison last autumn. He was under the impres-sion that Gordon had given information to frustrate

Great William Holder William Gordon's sentance would have expired next May. The Whit gathering last night, to ratify the nomination of DUDLEY SELDEN, Esq., as Muyor for made soon, if at all.

ed to excess, and hundreds went away unable to obnin admission. Never did we behold a more fervent zeal, a more carnestly expressed devotion to the great greater gathering than we anticipated, and demonstrated that the gallant Whigs, though defeated, are not conquered, but unconquerable.

The feeling was strong and unanimous in favor of naking a resolute and united stand on pure Whig principles, and there is every reason to be confident that if we do not gain a majority in the next Common Council we shall at least have a respectable minority.
We had prepared a full account of the meeting and

the president of the Empire Club.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—Judge Edmonds decided

yesterday, in the case of Andrew Klem, who is in-dicted for murder, that under the provision of the

Revised Statutes, "That no insane person can be tried, sentenced or punished for any offence while he continues in that state," he should, at least in every

ther he was in the enjoyment of his reason.

great accommodation to shippers of goods,

of Mr. Selden's address, but the arrival of the foreign Roux, at Baltimore, was sentenced yesterday to be hung. The day of execution will be appointed by the Governor. The law allows twenty days from the time the sentence is pronounced,

Correspondence Commercial Advertise Washington, March 15, 1845. Among the first steps consequent upon the revolu-The Zoll Verein treaty was laid on the table Senate yesterday; and to day the death of Mr. Bates was announced in a feeling and eloquent manner by Mr. Webster, and the Senate immediately adjourned. control of new standing committees. The chair-ien of all of them are Democrats, equally of course, and in the most important committees there is a malority of Democrats. The placing of Mr. Allen of Verein treaty will expire before another session, it is Ohio at the head of the committee on foreign relations of course permanently lost. It is understood that the does not give satisfaction to any body. The Democrady look upon it as imprudent, and the Whigs regard reduction in our tariff on some articles, and thus intertit as absurd and dangerous. He is ultra in every thing; as much so even in the stentorian thunder of action of Congress and the privileges of the other it as absurd and dangerous. He is ultra in every thing; as much so even in the stentorian thunder of his voice and the fandango violence of his gesticula-House. That some such treaty with the great Germanic Customs Union is desirable does not admit of

Vice President Dallas has decided that Senators ar entitled to mileage for this extra session, although not one of them has left the precincts of Washington.— The travelling is all constructive, and thus without paying out a cent, or moving from their places, the Senators will each pocket for travelling a compensa-tion of about \$700 on an average, amounting in the aggregate to some \$35,000 or \$10,000. The law fixing nsation for services and travelling was passed in 1817, and since that time there have extra sessions called every four years, commencing on the 4th of March, the end of the regular session; politicians of the present day, both small and great; still sithis sufficient apology for making Mr. Ashley chairman of the judiciary commutee, of which Mr. allowed therefor. Many Senators of both parties some condemn it very loudly. It seems that by lav mocracy do such a thing in the green tree, what may be expected in the dry?

Mr. Pearce, of Maryland, who recently lost his wife, and has been absent in consequence, has resumed his seat. It is believed that the election of prin ter to the Senate will take place on Wednesday, and if it does probably Gales & Seaton will be chosen, be cause one or two Calhoun Sonators are so indignant at the new order of things here, and the slight thrown upon their leader, that they will take no part in the contest. If the election should not take place this session, a similar result, for similar reasons, may be anticipated at the next. The new Senator for Pennsylvania, Mr. Cameron

der man with a rather propossessing appearance; and, I understand, was formerly a practical printer in the National Intelligencer office. He was elected by the aid of the Whigs and Natives, under some pledges, which, since he arrived here, he has shown indica ly in exchanging Mr. Evans for Mr. Woodbury; the former, one of the most clear headed statesmen we tions of disregarding, as he has gone to live with Mr. Buchanan, who no doubt will find means to persuade him to become a thorough out-and-out loco foco. have in the country, and the latter, though undenia-Dorrism is at a premium here: John Harris, one of

for very crude, undigested and confused notions on financial subjects. His reports while Secretary of as Collector of the port of Providence, and Mr. Josselyn, another of the Chepachet heroes, has been no-minated as postmaster of Newport. Their confirmation is doubtful, though in the hurry of closing up the Office-seekers keep coming, and though the firs swarm was driven off' by some cavalier hints thrown out by the President, that their absence would be in

their favor, the new swarm, as in the case of the fox

very exigencies of his position, as a mere distributor of the spoils, become proscriptive and make places for the thousands of greedy expectants whose party services cannot go unrewarded! without much murmur The unpopularity of the bureau system, to which l alluded in my last, has been increased by the development of the gross nepotism which prevails in those of the Navy Department. In the bureau of yards and

is brother-in-law of the chief of the bureau of yards and docks, and a nephew of the latter is a clerk in the former bureau. In the bureau of medicine is a clerk who is brother-in-law to the chief clerk of the bureau of yards and docks; and each of the heads of the bu This nepotism is ramified throughout other branches of the naval service, through the influence of these

where it was fifty years ago; others seem to consider themselves as something like a three headed Cerberust chiefs of bureaus, who, because they are naval officers are regarded as entitled, under naval usages, not to be superseded except by death. Abuses that once set to snap at every citizen who enters the doors of creep in are thus perpetuated; prejudices once conprovement, not suggested by one of their own class ceived are permanently established; improvements, unless introduced through certain channels, are unas necessarily a mere humbug. The only remedy for these evils is to place the bureaus under civil rule, and change the heads often enough to guard against their ceremoniously rejected; and the naval marine is con-sequently kept far behind the merchant, and lags in all respects fur behind the age. Could it be expected that our ships of war would be built as cheaply or be any index as to the course which the new President materials of their ships, and when a naval officer whose gallantry and nautical skill no one will dispute, but who, nevertheless, knows nothing of the construc-tion of a ship, is placed at the head of the bureau of It is unquestionably true that Mr. Polk and several casion given office seekers to understand that it was construction? He is there, too, in direct defiance of this fact alone illustrates the undue and overshadowing influence which naval men exercise over the civil business of the pavel constant indicates that a little more time should clapse, before It is safe to say that nothing has hitherto occurred to justify this belief except these general declarations. Whenever Mr. Polk has acted his deeds have

tions. Whenever Mr. Polk has acted in a deeds have contradicted his professions. Look at his late Cabinet, who had labored so hard to secure his election.

Look at his treatment of the nominees of Mr. Tyler-particularly of Mr. Cooper, in Philadelphia, the father-in-law of Robert Tyler. Who had wrought harder than Mr. Tyler to elevate Mr. Polk to the particularly chark 2, the true the matter is not to be a considered in the profession of the May, against the opinion of the late Secretary of the Navy, and the late of the matter is not to be a considered and the cabinet Presidential chair? It is true the matter is one to be and his removal has long been considered a matter of with which the Whigs have nothing to do, and for which it is to be hoped they do not care. ernment, and his performance of this duty will save the pay of an extra officer and assistants, amounting It would be highly honorable to Mr. Polk, to be sure, if he should check at once the spirit of proscription, and damp the ardor of office seeking. But he was chosen by a party whose whole theory of Government of the spirit of growing appointed about a year and a half ago, to examine and criment is that it is made for the sake of offices.—
For example, John Harris was on Saturday nominated an Additional Collector of the port of Providence, R. I. This sectional floating dock; declaring it to be practicable

teu as Collector of the port of Providence, R. 1. This man was an ultra Dorrice, and was engaged in the rebellion in that state. Josselyn, another of the rebellion for the largest ships of the line, and that it would afford more facilities for the repair of vessels than any other plan that had come to his knowledge.

The then Secretary of the Navy accordingly adopted this improved plan for Brooklyn; but his successor, the sectional floating dock; declaring it to be practicable for the largest ships of the line, and that it would afford more facilities for the repair of vessels than any other plan that had come to his knowledge.

The then Secretary of the Navy accordingly adopted this improved plan for Brooklyn; but his successor, who comes all improved plan to the projection of the repair of vessels than any other plan that had come to his knowledge.

The then Secretary of the Navy accordingly adopted this improved plan for Brooklyn; but his successor, who comes all improved plan to the repair of vessels than any other plan that had come to his knowledge.

The then Secretary of the Navy accordingly adopted this improved plan for Brooklyn; but his successor, who was a population of the repair of vessels than any other plan that had come to his knowledge. these and other things illustrate his political tendencies, the public have nothing to expect but Loco-focoism of the worst order. The predictions of those who
believe that Mr. Polk will pursue a non-proscriptive
course will not be verified. It is a mere question of
time with him and his Cabinet. Where is Mr. Marcy and where is Cave Joinson? On any different ground be a mere clerk to register the edicts of the bureaus from that they always have occupied? Can the E-but will examine and judge for himself, particularly in thiopian change his skin or the leopard his spots?

Has the author of the doctrine of spoils ever disavow-by prejudice. The improved system of dry docks a-Your readers may therefore be assured that the declarations before mentioned, in relation to removals and appointments, have been made with a view of driving home the hungry office-seekers who came in such a mob to Washington on the accession of the Besident and not because changes are not extended.

The function of Mr. Bates took place from the Sensitive Besident and not because changes are not explanation. Your readers may therefore be assured that the rience, the preference of our whole merchant marine

The plan was adopted by President Polk to be rid of annoyance, at a time when the business before the Senate was extremely pressing, and of a chart stabbed another named Gordon, killing him almost instantly.

They had both been in the Ohio state prison could be authority of a gentleman bight in the control of the Senate was extremely pressing, and of a chart acter that did not admit of delay. This is here affirmated in the Ohio state prison could be authority of a gentleman bight in the Ohio state prison could be authority of a gentleman bight in the Ohio state prison could be authority of a gentleman bight in the Ohio state prison could be authority of a gentleman bight in the Ohio state prison could be authority of a gentleman bight in the Ohio state prison could be authority of a gentleman bight in the Ohio state prison could be authority of a gentleman bight in the Ohio state prison could be a company the hody to North Could be a company to the could be a company the hody to North Could be a company the hody to North Could be a company to the could be a co was directed to accompany the body to Northampton, and departed with it by the train to day. A function sermon was pronounced by the Rev'd. Mr. Tuston.

The Post office Department estimates that the deficiency in the revenue of the Department, under the

weeks the truth will be made manifest.

It is said that there are seventy applicants for the office of consulat Havana. Of these there is only

The difficulty alluded to in a former letter, The difficulty alluded to in a former letter, in referhis plan to escape, and took this means to avenge one known from New York-not from the city but ence to the mail contracts for New England and New of Hon. W. Bergen, formerly a member of Congress, from Kings county. He has the recommendation of many of your prominent merchants and insurance companies. It is however more than probable that his labors will be lost; as no removal is libely. wyatt confesses to two murders in Ohio. He is

State. This is Mr. Bergen, of Brooklyn, L. I., son York, advertised to be let on the 15th of April next, was the confesses to two murders in Ohio. He is

made soon, if at all.

The candidates for the marshalship, to succeed Mr.

The candidates for the marshalship, to succeed Mr. the city of New York, at the coming charter election, was worthy the palmiest days of Whig prosperity. The large room at the National Hall was crowd

The candidates for the marshalship, to succeed Mr. proper. Some think a general sweep will take place,
tion, was worthy the palmiest days of Whig prosperity. The large room at the National Hall was crowd

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to the candidates for the marshalship, to succeed Mr. proper. Some think a general sweep will take place,
to the candidates for the marshalship, to succeed Mr. proper. der Mr. Tyler will be spared—others think the pro-scription will be confined to those who have received office from Mr. Tyler or are Whigs. Mr. Polk's own personal predilections are undoubtedly for a moderate course; but he is so situated that he can hardly indulge them.

The Hon. Mr. Leonard, late a Representative in

Congress from your city, is spoken of confidently as the successor of Mr. Graham, in your city post office.

capital case, when the person was alleged to be in-sane, when called upon for trial, impannel a jury un-Morse's telegraph is again at work, under direction Morse's telegraph is again at work, under direction of the Post Office Department. Mr. Morse himself the has made an arrangement with a distinguished gender the common law, in the absence of any express has made an arrangement with a distinguished gen-tleman here, a member formerly of both Gen. Jackprovisions therefor in the statute, try first the question of the prisoner's present insanity, independent of his son's and Mr. Van Buren's Cabinets, to bring the atsoils said Mr. van Duren s conners, to bring the ac-tention of business men as well as the Government to this important invention. The recent experiments made with the newly invented machine of Mr. Pege, culpability or connexion with the offence charged That no man should be put upon his trial for his life at a time when there was any reason to doubt whe for providing an electrical current from the action of permanent magnets, at a mere trifling expense compared with the battery current, have satisfied all who have seen and understand it, that it must supersed the galvanic battery, and greatly improve, simplify and chespen the operation of the telegraph, M. The line of steam packets, by sea, from Phil adelphia to New York, has been bought off by the Delaware and Raritan Canal Co. This line was

American Republicane, last cereining, at their methal American Republicane, last cereining, at their methal American Republicane, last cereining, their methal and a sprinted. The building, facing on Grand street and Broadway, was brilliantly followed and in the sprinted and the was filled to overflowing. Adderman Schieffelin presided. The principal cartor of the event in gwest the Hon, W. W. Campbell, who delivered an animated address on the principles and prospect 50 of the party. He was followed by J. W. Green, Esq., who, with great fervor, urged the meeting to vigorest continuous and well sustained effors. It is not improbable that we shall have a warm and active control to the party. He was followed by J. W. Green, Esq., who, with great fervor, urged the meeting to vigorest continuous and well sustained effors. It is not improbable that we shall have a warm and active control to the probable that we shall have a warm and series control to the probable that we shall have a warm and series control to the purpose, and the City Council, and was addressed by Henry Bailey, Esq. offering him, in the mass of the citizens at large, their congratulations, and the public thanks for the successful manner in which he had discharged his official duttes, since his elevation to the post of Secretary of State under Mr. Tyler's administration. Mr. Calhoun replied, but decined, from the pressing nature of his domestic cargements, the horier of a public dinner.

From Now Scort.—We have received from our attentive correspondent at Halifax, colonial popers to the 15th inst. inclusive.

Accordingto, whose death was mentioned in yester day. 24cd and 32cd and 3 THE AMERICAN REPUBLICANS .- The meeting of the American Republicans, last evening, at their new all, was very full and spirited. The building, facing naul, was very full and spirited. The building, racing on Grand street and Broadway, was brilliantly illuminated and it was filled to overflowing. Alderman Schieffelin presided. The principal orator of the evening was the flon. W. W. Compbell, who delivered an animated address on the principles and prospects of the party. He was followed by J. W. Green, Esq., who, with great fervor, used by

ing of the Croton water. We shall copy the article at the earliest practicable day, and in the meantine we give one extract, exhibiting the advantages we

nay be employed in some valuable pursuit."

A Crass.—On Monday the first floor of Ellison's warehouse, in Rochester, gave way, and precipitated four hundred barrels of flour into the cellar, which was

(Canada,) belonging to James B. Ewart, Esqr., gave way under the immense pressure of wheat that lay on it. The weight was so great that the two under floors into the mill race below, all of which were lost.

mitted on the person of Mrs. Mann, was resumed. Manny witnesses were called to prove an aibit; and also a person notorious in New York, as the keeper of a house of infanny, who deposed that the complaintant had visited her house several times, and on one occasion in a state of inchriety. The jury at a late hour acquitted the prisoner.

acquitted the prisoner.

Gyer and Terminer-Wednesday.
The trial of James Eager, for murder, resumed.
The prosecution rested, and the case was opened on the part of the defence by Mr. Derry.

Charles Cory (sworn.) I know the prisoner; he has worked for me—Hie is not very temperate—when sober he was a very quiet, peaceable man, but when drunk he was very quarrelsome and I discharged him on account of his getting drunk—he was not married then.

on account of his getting drunk—he was not married then.

I have seen him drunk a great many times and then he was ugly. Others gave similar testimony. John McBride sworn—I know prisoner—have employed him. This witness testified to prisoner's peaceable disposition when sober.

Mr. Brady stated to the Court that he subpenned a very material witness for the defence, but he was not in attendance, and asked that an attachment might be issued, which was granted. His name is Wm. McCutcheon. He testified that he knew the prisoner and the deceased.

He saw deceased the night before he was killed, together with the prisoner. We were all drinking together. The prisoner and the deceased were sitting talking with each other. The prisoner was then on a spree. It was about 9½ o'clock when I left. I din to thear any talk about prisoner's wife.

After the examination of this winness Mr. Brady said that the winness had detained the Court for some time, and he submitted, that unless he could give a good excues, he was a proper subject for the Court to make an example of. good excuse, he was a proper assigned.

The witness said that he was ill, and did not think that he would be wanted. He was allowed to depart. The case was then closed, and Mr. Brady commenced summing up on the part of the defence, and was still speaking when the reporter left.

summing up on the part of the defence, and was still speaking when the reporter left.

Police-Wedicarday.
Robert Hodge, (colored), was committed for stealing from Thomas Arnay a watch worth \$8, a wallet containing \$25, and a silk handkerchief. Part of the property was found upon him.

William Henley (colored) was committed for violently assaulting his wife, and cutting her with a knife. A man named closter, of Westchester county, went into a house in Anthony street to dispuse of some pickles.—When in the house, two men asked him to treat them; to this he consented, and went to the lart of drink, when a third man insisted on being treated also. This Closter for firsted, whereupon he was knocked down and robbed by the three, who took \$7 from him. Charles Ross and John Bennett were arrested. The drid seaged, stealing a coat worth \$50 from William Robinson. Vecder went into the house, his appearance attracted the attention of Mr. Robinson, who had him arrested, and found his cost upon his back. Committed.

37 The Hon. J. Q. Adams presented three hun-

dred and tour petitions and memorials to the Ho	us
of Representatives during the last session of Congr	
Sales at the Stock Exchange, March 1	9
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100 do Farmers Trs. 3 2013	
At the Stock Exchange this morning Illinois Spec	ia

At the Stock Exenange and morning Illinois Special Bonds improved \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per cent; Pennsylvania Fives \$\frac{1}{2}\$; Far-mer's Trust \$\frac{1}{2}\$; Moris Canal \$\frac{1}{2}\$; Canton Company \$\frac{1}{2}\$; Nor-wich and Worcester \$\frac{1}{2}\$; Erie \$\frac{1}{2}\$; Reading \$\frac{1}{2}\$; Now Jer-

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At the Public Board Farmers' Trust improved \(\frac{1}{2}\); Long island Raliroad \(\frac{1}{2}\); Norwich & Worcester \(\frac{1}{2}\).

Excursive: —Bills on London are held at 109\(\frac{1}{2}\) a 100\(\frac{1}{2}\).—Bills of \(\frac{1}{2}\).

Catharine stlp. Lot 20 Waler street, near as ex cithedra in favor of the 23rd.

WHAT WAS, AND WHAT MAY BE.—In the Evening Post of yesterday was published a long and very interesting narritive, by Myndert Van Schaick, Esq. of the proceedings, legislative, personal and otherwise, which, after a long course of years, resulted in giving to the city of New York its priceless blessing of the Croton water. We shall copy the artist.

Catharine stlp. Lot 20, 30 Waler street, near deep wise, with the building thereon.

The four lot adjoining, with the building thereon.

The four lot adjoining with the building thereon.

The four lot adjoining with the building thereon.

The four lot adjoining with the building thereon.

as market, 350 Bret Cattle, 900 Sheep and 1520 Swinc—300 Sheep unsold.
Pairss—Itef Cattle—Prices advanced, and we advance our quotations—extra \$5.75; first quality \$125a \$5.50; second quality \$5 a 55.35; third \$4.50 a \$1.75.
Shep—Dull; quality not very good. Sales from \$2.80 to \$3.50.

83.50.
Strine—Lots to peddle 4½c for Soave and 3½ for Batrows.
Several hundred were sold on Saturday, and several lots were resold to-day at an advance from our quotations. At retail from 5 to 6½c.
Savannal, Soluthern Freights.
Savannal, Marcii 4.—We have no change to notice in SAVANNAII, MARCI 14.—We have no change to notice in foreign. Engagements for Liverpool have been made during the week in Billish vessels at 5d, per 1b. for square and cound hales cotion. Constwise—The New York packets are loading at \$\frac{1}{2}\$, per 1b. for square and 9 10c, per 1b. for round bales cotion, and \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per 1b. for round and requare bales cotton. To Philadelphia the last engagement \(\prec{1}{2}\) Apr 1b. for round and requare bales cotton. To Philadelphia the last engagement was at 0 10c, per 1b. for sound rather. 9 10c, per 1b. is now offered for cound and square bales cotton.

are way, and carried at least one thousand bushels into the mill race below, all of which were lost.

New Hampshire Electron.—The result is the received not be used to the theory of the content of the

PERUVIAN GUANO. The subscriber will keep constantly on hand, for sale in large or small quantities, the best quality of genuine Peru-PREMIUM SUBSOIL, IMPROVED EAGLE AND

The District of the Control of the C

cket, J. Simmons, Pattison, W. Sanders, Baldwin, Capt. J. Fisher—J. Fisher—Jr. Cochran, Mr. and Miss Allison, Miss Jages, Mr. Mason Sutherland, C. D. Hunter, Anderson, Miss Jages, Mr. Mason Sutherland, C. D. Hunter, Anderson, Cart Languard, Capt Douglass—15, Longard, Capt Douglass—15, Longard, Capt Sellin, from Laguira—J. J. Ramas, and J. W. Voorley by Sellin, from Laguira—J. J. Ramas,

In the brig Moon, from Charleston—Messrs. R. A. Dad-ey.M. Carney, H. J. Osborn, and 8 in the steerage. Married.
On Tuesday evening, 18th Inst., by the Rev. Benj. Evans, M. DANIEL ADEE. to Miss ELIZABETH ANNA MELAN, all of this city.
At Itica, on the left! Inst., by the Rev. Charles Wiley, Mr. WILLIAM HACKETT, to blies JANE WILLY. Died.
On Thursday merning, 20th inst., after a few days ill-ness, HENRIETTA L. ERBEN, daughter of Henry Erben,

On Tuesday merning 18th Inst. MARINGTON WALOn Weinsday morning, 19th Inst., Mrs. MARY GEARY,
Widow of the late Wm. Geary, axed '14 years.
On Tuesday weening, March 18, after a wavere lilness
MAURUE: MARA, aged 52 years.

MAURUE: MARA, aged 52 years.
On the 18th Inst. in this city, WASHINGTON WALKER, late of libratington, L. I. in the 48th year of his hge.
On Tuesday merning, 18th Inst. ELIZABETH CHEESMAN, widow of late Captain Samuel Cheesman, of Boston, aged 77 years. MAN, window of late Caption sander Circumstantin, of Boston, aged 77 years.

On Monday, 17th instant, GEORGE N. MINER, in the Soth year of his age.

On Monday evening, the 17th instant, of congestion of the brain, ELEANOR M. SEELY, daughter of the late Peter Seely, aged 17 years, 5 months and 17 days.

At Letsey City, on Thesday, March 18th, SPENCER CUYLER, son of Edward J. and Caroline R. Danforth, aged CUVILER, son of Leward J. and Caroline R. Danforth, aged 3 years.

At Connecticut Frams, N. J. on the 9th inst. ELIZA-BETH HATT-gac 65 years. Miss Hait was for many years of the Presslyterian Church, at Connecticut Frams of the Presslyterian Church, at Connecticut Frams of the Presslyterian Rev. Replainth Hart, was twater from the Part 1729.

At Hudson, Ohlo, Peb. 30, at the residence of her son, seph Trucy of Hartford, Vt. need 73 years.

At St. Cutharlines, Canada West, on the 6th inst. CATHARIE MERRITY, daughter of Garsham Wright, Eq. aged 15 years. ged 15 years.

At Camarinea, Island of Cuba, March 1st, JAMES D.
WOLF, of Throgs Neck, Westchester Co. N. Y. aged 53

At Newsit, N. 4, W. 1997 At the County of the sec.

At Buffalo, on the 16th inst., in the 76th year of her age, PHEBE, widow of the late Ellas Osborn, Esq. The deceased was a native of Southold, L. I. At the residence of David Poore, Stratford, Ct., on the 16th inst., ANNE BARRONS, late of this city, in the 88th control of the 16th inst. Ight hist., ANNE DARMONS, take to his CTUCKERMAN year of her ago.
At Chicago, Ill., 7th inst., GEORGE F. TUCKERMAN youngest son of the late Rev. Dr. Tuckerman, of Boston, agod 21 years.
At Nashville, 9th inst., Mr. TIMOTHY KEZER, merchant a native of Maine.

At Nashville, 9th inst. Mr. TIMOTHY KEZER, merchant, a native of Maine.
At Alton, Ill., Jan. Ill., Mrs. THERESA MARIA SMITH, wife of Gilms, 18th, Esq., aged 36. Mrs. Smith is maden name was Bissel, formerly of Randolph. Vermous 1833 she was bissel, formerly of Randolph. Vermous 1833 she wait in the property of the A. S. C. F. M. Stremming of the A. B. C. F. M. Stremming the formerly of the A. B. C. F. M. Stremming the formerly of the A. B. C. F. M. Smith, and has since resided in Alton, a living example of meek, devoted, active plety. "Person Chronicle.
At Paris, France, on the 3d of Pebruary, WILLIAM J. SIIAW, of the firm of Richards, Cronkhile & Shaw, of this city.

monies of the efficiency of a "Native" Common Council. By Whig votes, Thomas M. Woodrulf and Lewis C. Levin are in Congress, James K. Polk is in the White House! and HENRY CLAY is in Ashmat!

White House! and HENRY CLAY is in Ashmat!

White of New York! Has not the experience of the past year taught you an impressive lesson? Has and displayed the folly of conditions with any who are still Loce Focos in national politics? Has it not convinced you that the White cause is stronger in its original simpleity and unity of purpose than it can be made by involving it with new issues, proposed by seceding factions of our involverate and incorrigible enemies! Has it not endeared to us our original principles and purposes, by showing that they alone were enough to have saved the country and to have elected Henry Clay!

Are the Whigs of New York city alone to succumb in cowardice and servility, to disband and surrender, while the whole interior from Champhain to Lake Errice is already revolutionized, and is rejoicing in a revorded Whig ascendancy, and while even the granite mountains of obdurate, long-immovable New-Hamphire tremble with the record of the national triumph of Loce-Focoism, and the upheavings of a moral resurrection? Answer in your ballots—We have done our duty. It is for you to say whether you will now do yours.

The convention, by their committee, submit to the assembled Whigs of New-York the following.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions.

Resolutions.

Resolutions.

Resolutions with faith unvaled by disappointment, still rejoicing in the name of Whigs, for the first time since the late national calanety, this hall, we welcome the scene former efforts with faith unvaled by disappointment, still rejoicing in the name of Whigs of the Whig party is not yet complete, and that it must continue as the great element of beneficial, lawful, peaceful progression, of the conservation of good and the prevention of cyclin American political institutions.

Resoled, That we have special cause at this time to present ourselves in

pose of voting. (Laughter). Then there are to be deducted infants and children. The majority of the emigrants come in families. The census shows us that the age of sixteen is the line of division in the human family: one half is at that age or under. So that to arrive at the number of male adults you must again divide the number equally, and the product is 14,660. But there is again an allowance to be made for those between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one. The average of human life in this country is thirty-five; deducting, therefore, one-lourth, the number of male adult emigrans is reduced to 10,995.

But even these cannot acquire the right of citizenship under five years, and deducting one-seventh as the proportion of deaths in that time, the number is farther reduced to 9124 as the whole number, throughout the United States, of male emigrants, English, 1-rish, Scotch, Germans, French, Italians &c. &c. who can be supposed to acquire the rights of citizenship. But these do not all become naturalized. The state census for New York, taken in 1835, showed that there were 80,000 aliens—emigrants who have never taken out papers of naturalization.

It would be a moderate estimate that one-fourth of those yearly arriving do not become naturalized, so that the number of male emigrants must be again reduced, leaving the number only 7000. The greatest proportion of these votes ever claimed by the Democratic party is three-fourths, the remainder, it is admitted, vote for the Whigs and are therefore conservative instead of mischevous. (Mr. S. subsequently undertook to show, by a reference to the state of parties and the nature of the votes in the various wards, that decidedly a larger proportion of the forcien vote in the city was given to the Whigs, But then the one-tourth voting with the Democratic so that ithe nine of parties and the nature of the country and the policy of mich supposed to give votes injurious to the interests of the country. The vote of the whole U. States at the last election, making fair always t lands which are now furnishing the immigration to our shores.

The hardy and athletic children of Ireland, Germany, Scotland and England, are the very materials wherewith to originate on this land—where the nental energies of man find greater developement than in any other country under henven, but where the bodily frame is apt to be weakened by the cultivation of a new soil, heaped over with the accumulation through centuries of vegetable poison—a race worthy of Hercules. With thanks for the attention of the audience Mr. Selden then retired. The meeting was firther addressed briefly by Horace Greely, Esq., the Buckeye blacksmith and ex-alderman Bruen, and at a late hour the meeting adjourned.

Drawback on Canada Goods—The St. Catharines Journal thus speaks of the effect of the late act of Journal thus speaks of the effect of the late act of Congress, allowing drawback on foreign goods intended for the province of Canada.

This law will effect a considerable alteration in the current of trade between the ocean and the western portion of this province, inasmuch as New York instead of Montreal will become the entrepot for many of her supplies. The former city being some days sail nearer Europe, the West Indies, &c. than the latter, and is easier and safer of access, besides being always open. But the completion of our caules, connecting the lakes with the ocean, will have a tendency still to draw the grent bulk of our imports up the St. Lawrence. fournal thus speaks of the effect of the late act of always open. But the completion of our clinials, connecting the lakes with the ocean, will have a tendency
still to draw the great bulk of our imports up the St.
Lawrence.

The locks on the Welland canal being large enough
to admit vessels of nearly 300 tons burthen (those on
the St. Lawrence are yet larger,) sea-going vessels can
take in cargoes of wheat, flour, staves, timber, or other products, at any of the inland ports of Canada—and
almost overy place of consequence in Canada is a
port, and if not is within torry miles of one—and after
delivering them abroad, can bring return cargoes direct, thorefore cheaper than they could be delivered
tra New York, in which ease they would have to
undergo one or two transhipments, and the additional
trouble of passing two custom houses besides the Canadian one—New York, the place of import, and Oswego or Bulfalo, the place of export. Fancy and spring
goods will be the principal ones finding their way
here through New York.

A New York paper says that the bill for allowing
British and other goods to pass in bond through the
United States has become law. We have considerable
doubts that it will work, but if it does, it certainly will
produce great changes in the commerce of this continent, and affords an additional reason for "sotting our
house in order," by establishing a railroad communication with the Atlantic.

No doubt, however, is entertained that the mensure
will come into operation with the opening of the navigation, and it becomes our statesmen and merchante
to direct their immediate attention to a matter which
involves, not very remotely, the existence of our commercial cities, the revenues of our public works, the
direct British trade, and with that, protection and favor in the British markets. And it is a singular contreast that while the Americans are passing an act for
the purpose of securing to themselves the transit trade
of the Canadas, the Canadians are doing all that legistation can do to repel the transit trade of the Westerr

so whigs we manmant on some national ground, the same repetion of all sectional divisions, to which we bound outselves at our first encolment under the studend of the Palicked. That in the action of the "Native American" in the bound in the process of the country of the process of the sealth of the process of the sealth action in the action of the Native American movement. Fellow Citizens—I fear that I may trespass to long upon your patience in the remarks I shall feel in you don't be election. (Cheera,) But I destricted the power of the country. Upon those questions I stand ready, if called upon, to speak in the wards of the cupy from this time until the day of the election. (Cheera,) But I destricted upon, to speak in the wards of the cupy from this time until the day of the election. (Cheera,) But I destricted the power of the recomment which has been exhibited in politics within the last two years—to discuss it, that my White friends, in this city and elsew here, may have my views on this question.

If I am right, 1,000 a fill am wrong then you have the power of to recenting the mischief. (Applause). I aligned to the Native American movement. To this question in the action of the present of the subject. I desire now for a moment to call, your allow this contest within the limits of the subject. I desire now for a moment to call, your allow this contest within the limits of the subject. I desire now for a moment to call, your allow this contest within the limits of the subject. I desire now for a moment to call constitution that principle which proclams universal toleration. (Applause).

I have called your attention to religious persecutions. They have not alone emanated from the Vatican: persecutions as cruel and as brutal have grown up under the Reformation as ever emanated from the Church of Rome. (Hisses.) I am only telling truths which history will verify. Look at the bloody fields of Scotland and England, and the contest which was once exhibited in France, and then answer me whether persecution belongs to the one or the other. I tell you, my countrymen, it is when human passions lay hold upon the Church—when men, instead of belonging to the splendidi institution, overshadowed by the glory of the Deity, arrayed and adorned by Him whose touch is beauty and whose design is perfection—it is when men rule by their own passions and are urged forward by their own struggles for the mastery, that the Church has been made the arena of persecution, from its commencement to the present cra.—Will you allow this contest within the limits of the Union? Will you allow men of any persuasion, whether Catholics or Protestants—whether Prosbyterians, Methodists, Baptists or Episcopalians,—will you allow religious fanatics to lay hold of the Church and use it as a scourge instead of a blessing to the human race?

bate. The bowing are the attentions made in the schedule:
Cows and heifers £1, instead of 15s.
Horses, mares, geldings, colts, foals, £1 10s instead of £15.
Oxen, bulls and steers £110s, instead of £15s.
Women's boots and shoes and catasites of leather, per dozen, 7s. 6d. instead of 5s.
Do. of silk, satin jean, or blue stuffs, kid or increece per dozen, 7s. 6d. instead of 6s.
'The item "'Flour the produce of wheat ground in bond, when taken out for home consumption, or for expertation to the United Kingdom, per bbl. of 196 lbs.'—struck out altogether and then was added the following item lbs."—struck out altogether and their tollowing item—
Wheat flour per barrel—6d.—which increases the duty to 3s. sterling per bbl.
Loaf tobacco 1d. instead of id.
The report of the committee was received by the House Tuesday, and concurred in,—Kingston Chron,

The Canada Customs duties bill has passed through he committee of the whole, after a protracted desate. The following are the alterations made in the chedule:

menor several nours—norm to 10 et octock, that night. Part of the time Dammon lay on the floor, on his back. Yelder White said if the Almighty had any thing to reveal, he revealed it to Miss H. She acied as mediator.

Jer. R. Green testified, that in the meeting he attended, he saw men wash women's feet, &c. Elder D. was the presiding elder. He saw Dammon kiss Mrs. Osborn.

Ellen Trundy testified that prisoner told him he must live on them that had property—and if God did not come, then they must all go to work together. The first witness offered by the defence, was James 4 Ayer, Jr. Ho denied that a man went into the bed room with Miss Baker. He was an add-mist, and said that it was a part of their faith to kiss each other—and that they had Bible embroity for it. He admitted that prisoner had no other business than to attend meetings. Dammon admitted he had a spiritual wife, and was glad of it.—He understood Miss Harmon had a vision at Portland, and was travelling through the country relating it.

Job Moody, one of the brethren, affirmed that prisoner had repeatedly urged upon them the necessity of quitting all labor. He affirmed that D's character was good. As for himself, he had been serving the Lord and hammering against the devil of late. George Woodbury affirmed he believed in Miss Harmon's visions, because she told his wife's teclings correctly. It was his impression that prisoner kissed his wife. Believes the world will come to an end within two months; prisoner preaches so. This is the faith of the band. He believed the sisters Harmon and Baker's revelations as much as though they came from God. Sister Harmon said to his wife and the girls, if they did not do as she said they would go it to the hearing the sick lay in the church. Dammon advised us not to work, because there is enough to live on until the end of the world.

Thomas Proctor testified that prisoner confessed to him that Miss Baker had an exercise in the bed room and he went in and helped her out.

Much other testimony was received, pro and

worshipping with propriety of conduct (as tar as we know) at Beethoven Hall; the other at private houses. The latter hold to the 'kissing,' 'washing each others feet,' abandoning work,&c. Many of these were once respectable, happy, and comfortably situated. Now, by this delusion of the devil, they are wallowing on the floor, their characters lost, their families broken up, their daughters debased, their minds wild with insanity.

It is indeed a melancholy reflection, and well deserving the attention of the humane, how this wild fire may be stopped, our youth preserved from pollution, those saved who are not yet utterly ruined—and those nuined, recovered if it can be so. We commend to the attention of all public authorities, and private citizens, this evil in our midst; and pray success may attend their efforts to bate it, and prevent its spread and desolating consequences.

Fire.—Yesterday afternoon, about half past three o'clock, a fite broke out in a stable in the rear of house No. 47 Orange street, which consumed two stables, a two story house in the rear of No. 49 Orange street, damaged the rear of Mosses, Ball & Mills's carpenter shop, and consumed a two ptory building in the rear of No. 20 Mulberry street.

9 shoulding Planes.
9 shoulding Planes.
30 broands Nail Robs.
30 to Copper Boat Rivets.
30 to Copper Boat Rivets.
31 Whip Saws.
42 buzen Brass Sash Pulleys.
24 U S Shovels.
6 Trying Squares.
3 Hand Shears.
40 Pounds Steel Blister (L).
100 do German Steel.
200 do best Cast Steel.
3 Butchers Steels.
6 Tread Scales and Beams, large, with set of weights.
25 Pounds Brass Solder.
12 Iranes Squares.
4 Iranes Steels.
6 Tread Scales and Beams, large, with set of weights.
25 Pounds Brass Solder.
12 Iran Squares.
4 Tinnes' Edging Stakes.
4 Pinnes' Edging Stakes.
4 Pinnes' Edging Stakes.
4 Pinnes' Screws, wood. The River at Cincinnuti.

The Cincinnati Chronicle of Friday last says:—
"The river was still rising yesterday afternoon. The
stores fronting the river West of Main, and East of
Broadway, were deserted. The bottom lands about
Mills Creek are all overflowed, and the beautiful summer road, along the bottom, about two or three miles
from town, is impassable. Many a beautiful garden
is submerged."
The Louisville Journal of Friday says the river at
that place rose some few incluse on Thursday, but it is
believed it will not rise much higher. We learn from a friend that the Intendant of

4 Tinner's Edging Stakes.

4 Planishing Stakes.

12 Clamp Scrows, wood.

16 Ifrass Square.

24 Flat Bross Sash Springs.

10 do 1/2 do do do do.

10 do 1/4 of Jron Tacks.

25 do Thread, assorted.

12 do Shoc Thread.

200 do India Tin.

25 do 3/4 do do.

40 India Tin.

25 do 3/4 do do.

40 India Tin.

4 do Iron do 1 to 28 lius.

1 Sets Lead Weights, I oz to 1 lb.

4 do Iron do 1 to 28 lius.

1 Pound 1-16 Inch Copper Wire.

100 do 1,4 do do do do 4 Sets Lead Welghts, 1 oz to 1 lb...
4 do 1ron do 1 to 28 lbs...
1 Pound 1-16 Inch Copper Wire...
100 do 5-16 do do...
20 do 1,4 do do do...
20 do 3,4 do do do...

Ness. 16, 18, 20, 22, 25, 6 Sheets Brass...

10, 16, 20, 22, 20, 1 IRON SCREWS—PER GROSS.

3 2 13 14 14 1 7

in. in. in. in. in. in. in.

Gro. Gro. Gro. Gro. Gro. Gro. Gro.

No 2—SIHP CHANDLERY.

2 doz. hair Tar Brushes, long hamiles.
3 do do do short do....
2 do Dashing Brushes...
8 do Whitewash Brushes, No. 12...
40 yards of Balzo, green...
600 Compin Shawa Gundes accounted.

1000 lbs. Houseline, forred.

1 Jack Screw, large slzo.
50 Hand Lead Lines, 1 inch, 20 fathoms.
100 sides Bellows Leather.
25 do white oak tanned pump Leather.
6 Pich Ladies, iron handles.
48 Lamp Chimnles.

per doz.
per sheet
per pound
each
per pound
per side
per pound

We learn from a friend that the Intendant of Havana felt so indignant at the conduct of the Spanish government, in sending out an order to enforce the payment of duties on the articles which had been made free till '6th April, that he tendered his resignation to the government of the island of Cuba; and that the latter, having no authority to receive it, announced that be would send it to Spain for confirmation.—Charleston Courier.

Winter Cour Again!—Snow fell here on Monday and Tuesday of last week to the depth of 12 or 15 inches, on an average level.—Newport Islander of March 18.

Accident to the Shettucker.—The steam propeller Shetticket, Capit. G. W. Geer, one of the Norwich and New York line of propellers, while coming into this harbor on Sunday, ran foul of a bucy, by which one of her propellers was wrenched out, causing her to leak considerable.—She was enabled however to make considerable headway, and succeeded in getting to within about three nailes of Norwich, when the leak increased so rapidly, she was run on shore to prevent her sinking.—We understand that her cargo will not be very much damaged.—New London News.

The Delanare and Rantian Canal, will be

THE DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL will be opened on Monday, the 24th day of March. opened on Monday, the 24th day of March.

| Devictal...|
| Board of Aldermen-Special Recting. March 10th. Present—Richard L. Schieffelin, Exq. president; Aldermen Miller, Gale, Cozzens, Drake. Tucker, Mott, Dickinson, J. Williams, Jackson, Winshlp, Hasbrouck, Seaman, Devoc.
| By Ald. Cozzens.—Petition of oyster dealers in the vicinity of Wushington market, to be protected from pocket book droppers, stuffers, and to have them kept from their boats. Com. on police, &c.

A message was received from his honor the Mayor, nominating the following persons as policemen in the new police, viz.—Rawdand W. Parker, in place of Nicholas Tillinghast, resimed.

Duplon, in place of Jas. M. Chichester—which were confirmed.

The following message was received from his honor the The following message was received. were confirmed.
The following message was received from his honor the Muyor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK,

Mayor:— Mayor Soffice, New York, }

To the Hon. the Common Conneil: March 17, 1815. }

To the Hon. the Common Conneil: March 17, 1815. }

GENTLENEX—Frequent and relterated complaints have been made to me of the unisance existing in several of the silts in the lower part of the city, rising from the immense deposites the part of the city, rising from the immense the state of the city, and the silts in the lower part of the city, rising from the streets and incommentation of the city of the city. Respectfully.

Which was referred to committee on cleaning streets. Communication from commissioners of Alms House, in any to report to this band the nature of the commissioners of the city of the city

Communication from commissioners of Alms House, in answer to resolution passed ast meeting, calling upon them to report to this board the nature of the communication nade by them to the Legislature. Referred to the commise tee on charity, &c.

Court of Errors, March 18.

Mr. Cutting was heard in the case of De Kay vs. the executors of Henry Eckford, and Mr. Taber in reply.

An Annual Control of the Control of such failure.

Bonds in two-thirds of the estimated amount of each contrast will be required, with two satisfactory surelies, whose names must be submitted with the proposals. Ten per cent of the amount on each delivery will be withheld as collateral security for the faithful fulfilment of the con-2 Dozon Pinte Escutchens, 2 inch.

3 db do do 13 do.

2 db do do 13 do.

3 db do 15 do.

3 db do 15 do.

4 db Mrss Eyes, inch.

1 Pound Escutcheon Pins, 2 d 3 inch.

4 Sets French Escribles Triumlings.

1 Dozon Pir-Saw Files, 10 mch.

6 do three square Files, from 4 to 8 inch.

2 Sets Table Pastenings. 6 do three square Files, from a wo man of 2 Seris Table Fastenings.
6 Carpente's followers.
6 Socket Gouges, handled.
6 Bundles Cooper's Fings.
2 Dozon French Pitches.
6 Driftles.
6 Drz Brass Cabin Hooks, 6 inch, with eyes do do do 4 do do do do 3 do do do do 21 do 4 du do do do do 22 de....

12 Tinner I Hammers...

6 Wrench Hammers...

6 Wrench Hammers...

1 do pairs Table Butts, 2X4 inch...

1 do pairs Table Butts, 2X4 inch...

1 do do do 18 X3 do...

1 do do do 18 X3 do...

1 do Hooks for Lamps, 3 inch.brass...

1 do do do 2... do do k do.....
Cheese Knives.....
Copper Tea Kettles, 6, 8, 10 qts
Patiet Knives..... do do do

establishment, two orcharded in good bearing condition; the mills are so situated as to nomit of using the same water twice. The situation of the property is convenient, being within a quarter of a mile of two stores, two blacksmiths shops, &c. together with the great water privileges render it one of the most destrable places for milting or manufacturing purposes in the country, there being a pond belonging to the property, containing about sixty-five acres. all situated on the rone of the contemplated New York and Albany rail road. Title indisputable.

New Castle, Westchester Co. New York, March 2, 1845 (RIGHARD RIBLY GIJBERT REUNDAGE, JOHN P. HORTON, March 2, 1845 (RIGHARD RIBLY GIJBERT REUNDAGE, JOHN P. HORTON,

mar 6-C3torS2aw

PRINTING CLOTRIS—The cash market price given for Printing Cloths, by nov 27-Stf WELLS & SPRING, 52 Pine st, N. V.

Attention.

410.000 LAIS. WOOL TWINE—Atventing injures Cloth
Ato, Butlaps and Sacking, Carpet
that injures Cloth
Ato, Butlaps and Sacking, Carpet
Soo bales 2 and 3 trend india Twine, and all the varicles of Waping, Baling, Soice and Fearey Twines, conton and heap. So be a sold for the sacking and laid
to the sacking of the sacking of the sacking and sacking.

Soo bales 2 and 5 trend india Twine, and all the varicles of Waping, Baling, Soice and Fearey Twines, coiton and heap. So be a sold for the sacking and incition and heap. So be a sold for the sacking and the sacking an

mar 8-Slawow*

DRY GOODS, HOUSEKEEPING ART1DCLES, &c. at wholesale.—The subscribers offer to
their customers and the public, an extensive assortment of
Dry Goods, for family use, customers are avariety, order
et expressly, of superior materials and best fabric for great
service.

Among which their customers and the public, an extensive assortment of Dry Goods, for family use, embracing a great variety, order ed expressly, of superior materials and best fabric for great service,.

Among which are 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12-4 Silosia, Flemish, Russia, Scotch, London, Barnsley and Irish handspur, and power loom Linen Shectings, embracing all the widths to 3 yards wide.

Irish Shirting Linens and Pillow Caze Linens, or the most approved bleach and abric, and warranted in every particular for great strength and durability, from lew prices to extra superior—Sain damask and double satin damask Table Clothe, from 14 to 9 yards long, with dollies and damask Napkins to match; col'd damask Dailies, and frish Table Diaper and Damask in the place, warranted all linen, strong and the price very low.

Towellard Diaper and Damask in the place, warranted all linen, strong and the price very low.

Towellard Diaper and Damask in the place, warranted all linen, strong and the price very low.

Towellard Diaper and Damask in the place, warranted all linen, strong and the price very low.

Towellard Diaper and Damask in the Cloth, Caslish and French thick Diapid Damask and Huckabuck Towellag, in the place, 1-4,5-8 and 3-4 best Russia Diapers; Irish Birdseye Damask and Huckabuck Towellag, in the place, 1-4,5-8 and 3-4 best Russia Diapers; Irish Birdseye Dragated unbleached Damask Linen Floor Coverings; cambric Jaconet and Mull Muslins; black Silks and Bonicolness, black drab De Texe; cotton, merion, wood and slik Waistconts and Drawers; Hose and Hall Hose for landing sentence and children; linen cambric Handeer, Parmiture Dimity: English Fur Chinitz; cone merion wood and slik Waistconts and Drawers; Hose and Hall Hose for landing sentence and children; linen cambric Handeer, Parmiture Dimity: English Fur Chinitz; cone merion wood and slik Waistconts and Drawers; Hose and Hall Hose for landing sentence and children; linen cambric Handeer, Parmiture Dimity: English Fur Chinitz; cone and Hall Hose for landing sentence and c

mar 8 R. W. LOWHER.

TOBACCO.—100 hhds. low priced Kentucky Leat
for sale hy ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.

theirly margined with white—the trusses large and finely formed on erectstems; original price in London £3.55; price in 15.50.

The above plants are all acquisitions to ever so limited a collection—heatthy, well grown, and can be packed to go any reasonable distance.

Catalogues of Dahlias for 1815 will be issued 25th March, and will include every thing of note exhibited last September in the London show "open to all Euroce."

BPARSSON'S & C69.

FLUSSING NEARS NEW YORK.

FLUSSING NEARS NEW YORK.

SECURITY OF CATALOGUE OF SECURITY OF SECURITY OF CATALOGUE OF SECURITY OF CATALOGUE OF SECURITY OF CATALOGUE OF SECURITY OF CATALOGUE OF CAT This in Ting CLO This cash market price given for Printing Cloths, by given for Printing Cloths, OLD TYPE bears in sections of the Season pound Editors or Printers wishing to establish a newspaper boox or job printing office, will be furnished with an exit mate in detail for the same, by striling the size of the paper, or the particular style and quantity of the work to be executed.

N. B.—The types upon which this paper (the New York ommercial Advertiser) is printed, were purchased at this Poundry.

JOHN T. W. HITE?

cuted.

N.B.—The types upon which this paper (the New York ommercial Advertiser) is printed, were purchased at this Poundry.

BIRENTERS A RISSERNADESES WAREROOMS TO SELECT A RISSERS A RISSERNADESES WAREROOMS TO SELECT A RISSERS A RISSERS WAREROOMS TO SELECT A RISSERS WAREROOMS WAREROOM

or Cut, Circulat, and other Saws; a supply of which or Prope constantly on hand.

R. HOE & CO.

R. H PETER R. WARKER, Secretary.

18. PALHER'S American Newspaper Survey of the Secretary.

19. PALHER'S American Newspaper Survey of the Secretary of the Secretary

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1845.

SIDNEY E. MORSE & CO. EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

VOLUME XXIII. NUMBER 12.-WHOLE NO. 1141.

RELIGIOUS.

[From our Correspondent.] ILLUSTRIOUS MEN OF THE PRESENT DAY. BARON AUGUSTUS DE STAEL.

Monraukan, (Tain and Garonne,) / December 28, 1844.

Introductory remarks .- Parentage, childhood and eduration of Mr. de Stael.—His religious conversion— His serrices to benevolent and religious societes.— His risit to England —His growth in piety.—His death.—Some particulars of his character.

Several years have already clansed since the excellent man, of whom I am going to write a brief notice, went down to the grave. But his memory ever lives among us, and though dead, he yet the warm sympathies of French christians, and exthat he would one day become our Wilberforce. His high family connexions, his extensive knowledge of the interests of the present generation, his relations with the most eminent persons, the universal respect paid to his character: all seemed to indicate that he would be at the head of pious laymen in sustaining the cause of our churches. But the Lord determined otherwise. The baron de Stacl died at the age of thirty-seven years, in 1827, already ripe for heaven, but without having been able to effect the great things we had anticipated from his faithful cooperation.

It need not surprise you that after an interval o seventien years I come to sketch the biography of Mr. de Starl. Such men are rare, and the remembrance of their life will serve to produce at all times and in all countries of the christian world salutary impressions.

Baron Augustus de Stael-Holstein was born in Paris in 1790, amidst the storms of the revolution. He was the grandson of Necker, the celebrated minister of finances of Louis XVI. He was son of the illustrious Madam de Stael, who figures in the firs' rank in the French literature of our times. The whole family were protestant; but true piety cid not prevail among them. Necker was more occupied with politics than with religion. Madam de tering the Polytechnic school. In all this there was nothing calculated to produce religious impressions but the dispensations of Providence soon gave a seriousness to his character and made him more ac. cessible to the instructions of the Divine Word.

Madam de Stael drew upon herself, by her lindependence of spirit, the resentment of Naroleon, and received, in 1805, orders to quit France. She sought refuge in Switzerland, in her mansion at Coppet. Henceforth, young de Stael could not principally to the generous efforts of Mr. de Stael. hope for any employment under the government of mother into her exile. He was fifteen years old. This temporal disgrace became a blessing to him; for his religious education was entrusted to the care of the venerable pastor Cellerier, of whom I gave some account in a late letter. Mr. Cellerier brought to this task all the intelligence and love of an eminent servant of Christ. Heidid not see immediately the fruit of his labor; the young man gave no proof seems to our feeble view to be lost; but afterwards under the rays of the Sun of Righteousness, it springs lier, he left lasting traces of his visit. New religious up and bears much fruit. Mr. de Stael preserved till death a lively gratitude for the instructions of Mr. Cellerier; he said that the time he had passed with him was the most quiet and happy of his life.

But new misfortunes afflicted his family. Napo was immediately disgraced. Madam de Stael sent her son to Paris to solicit some alleviation of her sad condition. The interview took place at Fontainebleau. Napoleon granted an audience to the mind, his noble firmness, and the devotedness with which Mr. de Stael vindicated his family. But this conversation produced no result. The emperor refused to make the least concession; and Mr. de Stael, to escape an insupportable tyranny, took refuge with his mother in Sweden, and then in England. He had even formed the design of going to the United States, that universal asylum for the oppressed,-when the great events of 1814 opened again to him the doors of France.

All seemed then to go well with this family. The persecutions of Napoleon became a title to honor and prosperity for Madam de Stael, under the new dynasty. Her noble son had before him the most brilliant prospect. But in the month of July, 1817, while worldly honors and pleasures surrounded this domestic circle, Madam de Stael died. She was still far from being old; she could, to human appearance, have reaped still in the field of glory and became acquainted with the celebrated Wilberof fortune, but in a moment all was severed by the force, and found in him an excellent model of chriscold hand of death. This loss was a severe but salutary warning for Mr. de Stael. He recognized the vanity of earthly goods, that the fondest human ties ligious education and of family worship. His chris. may be sundered, and felt the need of seeking consolutions above the sphere of perishable objects. larged in this journey. When he returned to France, From this moment dates the commencement of

Rat he had great obstacles to overcome. His friends, the learned, the rich, the noble who constituted his relatives, lacked, in general, religious faith, and even affected to despise christian doctrines. of those with whom he conversed repentance unto The mental philosophy which Mr. de Stael had life. studied and adopted, misled his mind by its specious maxims on the perfections of God, the immortality of the soul, and the moral law. Lastly, political ed strange to some that a layman should show so affairs occupied his attention, and left him little leisure for the quiet meditations of the closet. Still. a voice within told Mr. de Stael that there was ty, by his candor and his good works, he gained, something more important than earthly friendships, in a little time the esteem of all; and infidels better than philosophy, more lasting than political themselves could not but render a tribute of respect any one is actuated; and the nature of the interests. He took the Bible, and studied its conand was thus led into the way of truth.

religion of the gospel and to eternity.

The formation of the Bible Society of Paris. in 1818, became also a source of spiritual blessings to was the blessed instrument of their conversion! Mr. de Stael. He admited this simple and grand several times designated to draw up the annual regramma disaster. He resigned himself to the calamity
was originally possessed by our father and representative, but was lost by his disobedience. It is,
however, again attainable by the operation of grace.

"I was at first" he says in a letter to a friend deeply upon the divine Revelations. He felt by his

Mr. de Stael offered of his own accord to be collector for the Bible Society. He went from house o house, to call on the protestants of Paris, and invite them to contribute to the holy cause of the Bible, and to exhort them to search themselves the Scriptures. This act of devotedness was blessed to his soul. He learnt from it two things: first, that the objections of worldly people against the reading speaketh by his faith. (Heb. xi, 4.) He had gained the degree of their obedience to the Word of God. go hand in hand." These two lessons produced their full effect upon cited great hopes of his future influence. As he Mr. de Stael, and he said often that he had received was at once a politician and a christian, we hoped more from our religious institutions than he could

ever give them. Thus he advanced gradually in the way of chrisianity. His life does not present one of those conversions which are instantaneous, powerful, and almost finished at once; but rather his progress in bed, and made tor himself, for his wife, his relatives, evangelical piety was slow, often retarded, always and his country a fervent prayer, which drew tears struggling with difficulties. These difficulties, these from all the attendants. delays were owing to the previous opinions of Mr. le Stael, and perhaps also, to his mild, modest, and cautious character, which shunned extravagance and people of the vicinity suspended their toil; it nthusiasm.

severing charity. He rendered great service for void was made among us. the Abolition of the slave trade. France had not wholly renounced, in 1815, this infamous traffic. Several slave ships went from the port of Nantes, "that only by prayer can I live in peace with myevery year. Mr. de Stael made a journey to this self; only by it I do succeed in subduing to a cercity, and collected the iron chains, collars, hand- tain degree the imperfections of my nature. When cuffs, &c., with which the slaves are loaded in the I can, several times a day, pray to that Infinite Bepassage from Africa to the colonies. He brought to ling who considers our miseries, hope and gratitude Stael lived in the circle of infidel philosophers, and Paris all these horrible instruments of torture; and adopted almost all their opinions. Young de Strel in a public meeting of the Society of Christian Morwas sent to the colleges of Paris preparatory to en- als, after depicting forcibly the atrocities which accompany the slave-trade, he exhibited before his aulience all these infernal instruments, and pointed out their cruel use: a shudder of indignation ran through the assembly. Mr. de Stael went to the pariors of the great, to the halls of legislation, and even to the palaces of the king, to explain the horrid instruments of the slave trade. Public opinion was strongly roused, and it is no exaggeration to

He connected himself in 1822, and the following the emperor, and followed some time after his years, with all our institutions of christian benevolence. He was treasurer of the Religious Tract Society, and member of the Evangelieal Missionary Society. The influence of his name, the fervor of his zeal, the labors of his pen contributed powerfully to dissipate the prejudices which existed, at first, against these two societies. Bosides, Mr. de Stael made a journey into the southern provinces of France, to examine the religious and moral state of of real conversion; but probably the seeds of faith the protestant population, and to promote contribuwere then deposited in his heart. The good seed tions to Christian institutions. The results of this remains sometimes buried for years in the heart; it tour were excellent. Everywhere, at Montauban, at Toulouse, at Bordeaux, at Nismes, at Montpelassociations were formed, and the impulse which he

gave, by the blessing of God, still subsists in several

Mr. de Stael was called to render another service to the friends of evangelical truth. You know that consists mainly in adoration, love and praise; yet any courageous friend dared to break this order, he who were styled Momiers or Methodists. Several faithful pastors were imprisoned or banished from the canton, and social religious meetings were not allowed to be held. It was a shame to protestanrism, and a violation of the simplest precepts of the young man, and was struck with his presence of Bible. Mr. de Stael took his pen to defend the oppressed, and to force the oppressors to blush for their intolerance. His writings on this subject were cead with avidity. They increased the courage of the persecuted and the Vaudese magistrates recognized the necessity of mitigating the law in its applications. The pious writer explained the mean ing of Methodist, given so gratuitously to the friends of the Gospel. "A methodist," he said with much shrewdness, "is a man who has more religion than he who calls him so. There is no one, in this down from the Father of lights, so prayer is the sponse who may not be a Makedist, in the view of pointed and appropriate means of drawing down sense, who may not be a Methodist in the view of

another more unbelieving than himself." Mr. de Stael visited England with the duke d persons. He was received with lively interest in the most respectable families of Great Britain. He to direct our prayers to Him: generally a specially a received with lively interest in the most respectable families of Great Britain. He to direct our prayers to Him: generally a received with lively interest in the most respectable families of Great Britain. He to direct our prayers to Him: generally a received with lively interest in the most respectable families of Great Britain. learnt in Scotland what are the advantages of a re- ing that there is a person near who has an abundant tian feelings were strengthened and his views enhe was more decided than ever to confess openly his religious life. He turned his attention to the Jesus Christ before men. He no longer dreaded the disdain of infidels, nor the scoffs of men of pleasure. In the midst of persons of the first rank in the state, he avowed his faith, gave reasons for his hope in the Saviour, and tried to awaken in the conscience

His conduct, so different from that of other polit ical men, produced at first much wonder. It seemmuch ardor, so much zeal for the things of religion. But as he honored his faith by his humilitents with humble, serious, persevering attention, he did by his conversations with worldly men. How many who were heedless have been awakened, and

In 1826, he returned to Switzerland, and on his work, so benevolent in its principle, so powerful in arrival, received the sad news that a part of the work, so believe the safe news that a part of the character. He is persuaded that the highest dignity its effects, and gave it his full approbation. Having building which he was to occupy was destroyed by been appointed secretary of the Society, he was fire. Considerable sums were needed to repair this attain, is to bear the image of his Creator.

"I was at first," he says in a letter to a friend. own experience that man is a poor fallen, selfish, "a little perplexed; but I recollected soon that all deemer, bestows upon his purchased people. own experience that his a poor failed, sethish, misrable creature, and that he was seed all his strength and his peace in God. "If the events of our lives are ordered by a Father who that is selfash in me," he wrote to a friend, while camposing one of his reports; "my ideas are slow; my mind seems like a stone which I cannot lift."

In a little perplexed; but I recollected soon that all deemer, bestows upon his purchased people. Without addiscredit by the unwarrantable measures which have been brought into discredit by the unwarrantable measures which have been brought into discredit by the unwarrantable measures which have been brought into discredit by the unwarrantable measures which that the events of our lives are ordered by a Father who discredit by the unwarrantable measures which have my more respectfully refer.

And in purchased people. With deemer, bestows upon his purchased people. With dut this, all other gifts would be profitless. There doe my home, and this, all other gifts would be profitless. There who the vision promote them; and this, all other gifts would be profitless. There who my more refugeces from Popular perconnents of the events of our lives are of opinion that the authority to take the real is one cause why they have almost forsaken the teachers his people from he winter, of the winter, of the profit profits with the out this, all other gifts would be profitless. There was the my more thanking the winter, of the winter, of the profit profits with the profit profits with the subscitution. The strength is the value of the profit profits with the subscitution in t

May God give me grace to be faithful to his Word | goodness, how many chastisements would be our | spiritual life, by its hangering and thirsting after

bring him all the happiness compatible with this world of sorrow. Naturally mild and affectionate, Mr. de Stael had in his character a mixture of firm ness and delicacy, of sedateness and freedom of intercourse which rendered him eminently fitted to embellish domestic life. "I know not," he wrote of the Bible are weak and absurd, and will not bear under these circumstances, "by what way it will an intelligent examination; and secondly, that men please God to lead us, if through prosperity or are more or less happy, according to their faith and through affliction; but at least I hope we shall always

> Alas! after some months only of marriage, the 17 November 1827, Mr. de Stael lest this earth for a better world. The nature and progress of his disease prevented his manifesting so much as he would have wished his confidence in the promises of the Saviour; but every time he had strength, he employed it in prayer. The night of his death, in spite of his extreme feebleness, he raised himself in

His sudden and unexpected decease was felt as a public calamity. The peasantry and the laboring seemed as if death had visited every family. The During these struggles to which God only and effect was the same wherever the news spread. his own conscience were witnesses, Mr. de Stael Rarely have been seen so much regrets, so many death. But who of us lives in this state of prepaemployed a part of his time in aiding philanthropic tears accompanying a man to his last home. A ration? Who of us so lives, that at the close of vorks, such as the Savings-bank, the Society for the each day, as he lies down upon his pillow, he can feel that he is at peace with God and with man, that his work is all done and his account all in or-Morals, &c. He brought to all these institutions a learnt that Mr. de Stael was no more, there was a correct understanding, an upright conscience, a per-

sion a man of prayer. "I find," he said to a friend- aid of the holy spirit. seem to come to my support in the path of life."

He had uncommon modesty. Commendation caus ed him evident pain. "It is a sad thing, he said, to be regarded as better than you really are. If you accept such testimonies from others, you feel that you are hypocritical; if you reject them, others take for humility the expression of the simple truth, and nothing is gained."

He was so sincere and upright in his words that he always feared representing in too favorable terms his true spiritual state. He preferred, in his hours say, that the new laws against this traffic are owing of gloom and dejection, not to speak at all rather Some of them, I should certainly object to, because He was an enemy to affected piety and that conven tional language called cant. Words repeated with

> two words, my creed is that we must labor as if we could do something, while we know we can do nothing."

He trusted wholly in the mercy of the Lord "It seems to me," said he, "that I am a child who may offend his father, but who can never be abandoned by him."

I must close here this biographical notice. May it bear some fruit to the praise of God! Accept &c.

A DEVOTIONAL SPIRIT .- No. V.

Though it is probable that in heaven devotion no resources of his own. He is dependent for his existence, for his reason, for his capacities of action and enjoyment, for his health and safety, and for As a sinner, man is entirely helpless, and comfort. dependent on sovereign mercy. As an innocent creature, he might be said to have a claim on his Maker for those things necessary for his subsistence and comfort; but as a sinner, he has forfeited this claim. And as to eternal life and the salvation of the sovereign grace of God. And even when reconciled to God, and renewed in the spirit of his mind, he is still as dependent as ever. Without Christ he can do nothing. We are not sufficient to think any thing of ourselves; but our sufficiency is of God. Broglie, his brother in law. He had already spent the most natural to creatures in our situation, and of relief. A man perishing with hunger, and knowsupply of food, could scarcely be prevented from asking for what he wanted to satisfy the cravings of his appetite, and preserve him from death. Bu are not as sensible of our spiritual as of our tempo- gation, that they may be prayed for and receive ral wants, and therefore many do not pray at all and others only when in trouble, or exposed to some imminent danger. And even the pious need to be stimulated to the performance of this duty. Desire being the essence of prayer, it is important that the pjects sought should be the proper ones. Persons ten desire unlawful things. This is sinful prayer, objects sought snould be the proper ones. This is sinful prayer, which God condemns and will punish. More frequently we desire unprofitable things, such as riches, honors, or worldly ease; which if possessed, would be an injury, not a benefit. Sometimes God grants the carnest desires of petitioners, but in judgment. He granted, says the Psalmist, "their desire, but sent leanness into their souls." Desire may be said to be the life of every soul. It is the animating principle without which there would be a perfect stagnation in the mind. But the moral character is determined by the nature of the desires by which is ascertained by the kind of objects which are sought. The man of the world is influenced by inense desires of wealth, of power, of distinction, or felicity. He desires to be like God, in his

richest blessing which Christ, our Re-

in these inward trials, which without affecting the body, without touching at all what appertains to the world, are at times very difficult!"

May God give me grace to be faithful to his word goodness, how many chastsements would be out appeared in the serious poor in the serious and the serious poor in the serious and the serious a In the month of February 1827, he married an one that hath this hope in Him, purifical itself even amiable and pious lady of Geneva, who promised to as He is pure. Another rich blessing for which the renewed soul prays, is, communion with God: to come near to Him, and feel the surest sense of his love shed abroad in our heart by the Holy Ghost. A. A.

> For the New York Observer THE TIME TO DIE.

"Leaves have their time to fall And flowers to wither at the North wind's breath And s'ars to set—but all Thou hast all seasons for thine cwn, O death.

We know when moons shall wane
When summer birds from far shall cross the sea
When autumn's hue shall tinge the golden grain,
But who shall teach us when to look for thee?"

Of this uncertainty we have all had proofs which have come home to our hearts. Where are the friends of our youth, who entered on life with hopes as high and prospects as fair as our own? Many are beneath the clods of the valley. Some were cut

down with the dew of their youth fresh upon them; others in the pride and strength of meridian life.

We go to the scenes of our nativity. Strange countenances are around us, and unfamiliar voices fall on our ear. We sit down by our firesides and gaze upon the vacant seat of those whose voices weeter to us than music, we shall never hear again, gone forever whose countenances fairer to us than the morning light, we shall never more behold.

" All seasons are thine own, O death."

At all seasons, then, we should be prepared for wake in time or eternity! This is the way to live This is the true idea of a religious life. For the re-Mr. de Stael was in the full sense of the expres, alization of this idea we are proffered the effective

> For the New-York Observer. NEW MEASURES AND REVIVALS.

their prolific affiliation.
In saying that I think new measures have done

In saying that I think new measures have done much to check and run out revivals, I wish to be distinctly understood. I feel no objection to new society, whose schools with the signs of 'Public measures, as such, in winning souls to Christ. I have known them employed with great apparent success, by preachers of eminent experience and wisdom; and I am far from being sure that all the measures which God will approve and bless, have yet been tried or thought of in the churches. Some of them I should certainly object to because founded with the schools of that seciety or suppose founded with the schools of the society or suppose founded with the schools of the society or suppose founded with the schools of the society or suppose founded with the schools of that society or suppose founded with the schools of the society or suppose founded with the schools of the society or suppose founded with the schools of the society or suppose founded with the schools of the society or suppose founded with the schools of the schools in the said city for teaching the ruding iments of learning by the New York public school iments of learning by the New York public school iments of learning by the New York public school iments of learning by the New York public school iments of learning by the New York public school iments of learning by the New York public schools in the said city for teaching the schools in the said city for teaching the schools with the schools with the signs of 'Public Schools and iments of learning by the New York public schools in the sch than express the least thing which he did not feel. I believe them unscriptural and dangerous; and others, because I believe they have been carried too far. But not so with all. Among the new measures which have been in-

a discussion on grace and free will, he said; "In in the form which has since been found so convenient and helpful in seasons of deep and general religious interest. It was no new thing before his time, for pastors to invite the anxious to their studies, such invitations on the same afternoons and evenings. But they were conversed with separately, or when the time did not permit, were addressed collectively in the ordinary tone of more public inthe wealthy citizens of New York who are able and struction. Finding it impossible in this way, or by visiting from house to house, in the height of a powerful revival, to keep up with it, by ascertaining the state of each inquirer's mind, Mr. Nettleton invited all who were disposed to inquire "what they must do to be saved," to meet at stated times, that ings. In this way, he found he could accomplish woked to enable the petitioners to put a sign on their more in one hour than would be possible in three school-house to be inscribed "Trinity School." leon persecuted Madam de Stael with a severity unbecoming his genius; he did not allow any one to becoming his genius; he did not allow any one to go and see her in her residence at Coppet, and if great Head of the church, as it licious ministers, ever since.

still no doubt will occur to those who were most fa-miliar with the revivals of the period to which I

But still I feel constrained to ascribe the "dying out," or rather, as I would hope, the temporary suspension of revivals, in no small degree, to the use and abuse of new measures-such as upon females to pray and exhort in public meetings—inviting and almost compelling persons by main strength to come up to the "anxious seats," As every good gift and every perfect gift cometh down from the father of lights, so prayer is the appointed and appropriate means of drawing down such things as we need. And prayer is nothing but the desires of the heart offered up to God, whether the most natural to creatures in our situation, and therefore the most reasonable. A soul sensible of its urgent wants cannot but feel the desire of deliverance; and as every one who believes sure that our chief wants can be supplied by no females' "improving their gifts," than they formerly other. If we had no express command to pray, yet did. That sinners were never awakened under their we should feel impelled to make trial of this means public exhortations, or that Christians were never did. That sinners were never awakened under their edified by listening to their prayers in promiscuous assemblies, I am not prepared to say. Nor would labsolutely condemn the use of "anxious seats." Publicly calling upon awakened sinners to come forward, and separate themselves from the congrepropriate instruction, may be proper in some parts of the country, and under peculiar circumstances; and but judging from the best information I have been the Legislature of that year permitted them to drop prejudice unconverted men of intelligence against revivals, than to convert sinners of any class. an undeniable fact, that many in western Massachusetts, in western New York and other parts of the country, who had always believed in revivals, became so disgusted a few years ago with what they saw and heard, under the high pressure of new would like to return to the days of the cloister, but measures, that it has since been found impossible to the dreams of some dignitaries may possibly have gain their serious attention to religion, in any way. Instead of secretly hoping, as they formerly did, dentify them in their minds with the extravagancies dread, if not with absolute aversion.

which they have witnessed, and think of them with All this is wrong, I acknowledge. Men who en-joy the gospel, are bound to distinguish between "the precious and the vile;" between indiscreet many who were heedless have been awakened, and will acknowledge at the last day that Mr. de Stael was the blessed instrument of their conversion!

In 1826, he returned to Switzerland, and on his pose it. But experience shows, that there are cerdignity tain laws in the kingdom of grace, analogous, at teen thousand dollars, a sum equal to at least three ossibly least, to the laws of mind, as they operate in other That great departments of human action. If you go against power which your committee think should not be men's sober judgment in any thing; if you employ means for the promotion of ever so good a cause, which their reason does not approve, you prejudice them against the cause itself. So it has been in the in the report of this committee to the Senate last them against the cause itself. So it has been in the report of this committee to the Senate last case before us. Revivals have been brought into

tended to banish revivals, and to prevent their return. I say the abuse, for I cannot question that, for some years after the introduction of "four days' meetings," they were greatly blessed, being pre-ceded by preparatory fasting and prayer in the churches. At first, no church thought of appointing a protracted meeting, till there had been great searchings of heart, and many confessions for back-slidings and unfaithfulness. Nor does it appear to have occurred to those pious men and women, who expected most from protracted meetings, that if four days were found insufficient to produce the desired effect, they must go on till they could reap the fruits in a general and powerful revival. Still less did they think of laying so much strees upon these extra means think of laying so much stress upon these extra means as to throw the regular preaching of the Sabbath into the back-ground, and lead the people to depend upon protracted meetings, as if nothing could be done without them. But these abuses gradually crept in. Meetings were got up, with very little preparation, to receive the blessing. It was found, in many cases, that nothing like the expected impression was made on the first, nor the second, nor the third, nor the fourth day. This disappointment led, not unfrequently, to the lengthening out of the time, till ministers and Christians, and all the people who attended, were exhausted, and a most deadening retended, were exhausted, and a most deadening reaction supervened. Again and again was the experiment tried, with less and less success. And now such is the prejudice in many quarters, not only only against four days' meetings, but against all extra measures and efforts to rouse the churches, and arrest the attention of sinners, that it would some-times seem as if "the mercies of God were clean

ASHAMED OF THEIR NAME.

Amherst College.

The Trustees of the New York Protestant Episcopal Public School, have petitioned the N. Y. Legislature for a change of name. The Committee in the Senate to whom the petition was referred, made the following

REPORT. Report of the committee on charitable and religious societies, on the petition of the trustees of the New York Protestant Episcopal Public School.

Mr. Clark, from the committee on charitable and religious societies, to whom was referred the petition of "The New York Protestant Episcopal

Public School," most respectfully report: That the prayer of the petitioners merely asks that their corporate name be changed to that of "The Trustees of Trinity School in the city of New Another cause of the present "great dearth" "The Trustees of Trinity School in the city of New throughout the length and breadth of the land, is, if I do not very much mistake, to be found in the retained change are so puerile, and evidently deliance which was placed, a few years ago, upon critful, that your committee cannot for a moment what are technically called new measures, and in believe that the true reasons are set forth. The petition says, "In the present extensive establishment of free schools in the said city for teaching the rudfounded with the schools of that society, or supposed to be conducted upon the same plan of indis-criminate free tuition of all classes that will accept of it. For the avoidance of this difficulty in the an air of studied humility were offensive to him; he sought always what was simple and true.

He avoided disputes on doctrines. Having heard

Among the new measures which have been introduced, long since I entered the ministry, may be mentioned what are familiarly called Inquiry meeting the passage of an act or law, changing the avoided disputes on doctrines. Having heard

The Rev. Asahel Nettleton, I believe, was ing their corporate style or name to that of 'The Trustees of Trivilly School in the city of New way of your petitioners, in the carrying out of their Trustees of Trinity School in the city of New York.'

As the above is the only reason given for the de sired change of the name of this school, it may be well to see how it would read when the words are or for considerable numbers to avail themselves of placed in their proper order, viz: The New York desirous of paying for "a higher order of education for their sons," cannot tell the difference between this sign of "Public School" and the petitioners' sign of "New York Protestant Episcopal Public sign of "New York Protessant Episcopal Public School," and therefore get so confused that they caunot tell where to send their sons; and in order he might pass around among them, and in a low to help these intelligent citizens out of this painful voice or whisper, ascertain the state of their feeldlemma, the plilanthropy of the Legislature is in-

This is such a burlesque and libel on the intellisons an education of a higher order." that your mittee cannot refrain from saying, that if this is an Another new measure, introduced about the same time, was, for the church to meet in another place the managers of this school, it is high time the simultaneously with the inquirers, to pray for their immediate conversion. Another was, to hold a little prayer meeting with inquirers just before or after the public sectors; and other new measures qualified. But if, on the contrary, this is the best effort these men can take to cover up some other miliar with the revivals of the "period" to which I object for this change, which they do not choose to have alluded, and to which God has set the seal of avow to the Legislature, then the committee would submit whether they are entitled to any greater

The petitioners do not say that the term "Protestant Episcopal" is offensive to them, nor that it does not properly describe the character of their school, or the founders of it, or of the body of Christians under whose control it is; nor do they give any reason for asking to adopt a name which applicable to an older church than their own, and which might lead to the very confusion about which they pretend to complain, and which, perhaps might be offensive to that other church, uned this is a preparatory step to amalgamate

the two churches into one In looking at the original act of incorporation of this school, passed March 14, 1806, it will be seen that the first corporate name was "The Trustees of the First Protestant Episcopal Charity School in the city of New York." Having attained with that name a most extraordinary charter as to powers, probably through a supposition on the part of the Legislature that the name indicated in some degree the character of the school, this corporation continued under this appellation until 1827, when, being desirous of getting rid of this comparatively homely phrase of its founders, and as your committe are bound to suppose, thinking that the term "charity did not properly characterize the corporation, they name, and have "public" inserted in its place; and the Legislature of that year permitted them to drop their old name, and thereafter to be known as the "New York Protestant Episcopal Public School." But now in the improvements of the age in religion and in morals, it desires to throw off the name of "Protestant Episcopal," and assume the more ca tholic term of "Trinity School"-not that you committee suppose that the majority of the laymer would like to return to the days of the cloister, but

reached that extent.

The draft of a bill submitted to your committee that they may enjoy the advantages which revivals with the foregoing petition, in the same handwritused to bring, for securing their own salvation, they ing of the petition, provides not only for the change asked in the corporate name, but also for the confir mation to such corporation of the title to all property, real and personal, which has heretofore been granted, given, devised or bequeathed, either by in-dividuals or by other corporations, to such school by either of its corporate names, or intended so to be, either in possession, reversion, remainder, ex pectancy or otherwise, and to authorize it hereafter to take, hold, by gift, grant, devise or bequest, any real or personal estate, provided the clear annual value of the real estate so held shall not exceed fifgiven to any such corporation, and which they think would be dangerous to the well being of the com-

also the authority to bind out as apprentices any minor children that may have entered this school—want my perfect rest. I more esteem my home a power which should not be delegated to any religious corporation, and which might be easily perverted under legislative sanction to the building up norance is a bad mother to devotion; and idleness of religious houses, which have proved in days gone of religious houses, which have proved in days gone by such a scourge and curse to the family of man, n every country where they have been recognized

by legal enactments.

Your committe therefore recommend, that the application of the petitioners to change their corporate name be denied; and they ask leave to introduce a bill to amend the act entitled "An act to in corporate the Trustees of the First Protestant Epis copal Charity School in the city of New York," passed March 14th, 1806, and to repeal the act amending the same, passed April the 4th, 1807, and to amend the act passed April 16th, 1827, amending the first mentioned act of incorporation.

> For the New York Observer. PARTIES AND DANCING.

Messrs. Editors,-By direction of the Presbyte ry of Ontario, I forward the following extracts from their minutes at their meeting in Geneva, January 22st 1845-for insertion in your paper.

Respectfully yours, J. BARNARD, Jr., Stated Clerk.

The Committee appointed by Presbytery upon the subject of parties and dancing, report: That it becomes all who profess the name of Christ to depart from iniquity, and to avoid the appearance of evil. In accordance with these principles, whatever associations, recreations, or amusements, are calculated to bring reproach upon religion, or to render the minds of Christians light and vain, to the excluding of serious thoughts, or the diverting from the practice of godliness, should be shunned and not engaged in by professing christians. And especially is this general rule applicable to those parties which ring christians into so near conformity to the world as to countenance and encourage that which leads to disregard of sacred things, and in which engaging, christian influence is paralized, and reproach in brought upon the christian name. Of this description we regard dancing in its various seasons and at-tendant circumstances. Whether it be in the social party, introduced for the purpose of passing away an hour, or in the ball room when assembled expressly for the purpose of dancing, or in the school where instruction in dancing is given, dancing at variance with the christian rule, and reproachful to the christian profession Presbytery deem it, therefore, inconsistent and wrong for those who have named the name of Christ to engage in dancing, or to attend dancing parties or assemblies. And, as by divine constitution, parents and heads of families are esponsible, so far as they are able to direct, for the conduct of their children, and the members of their several households under their control, it is equally wrong for parents and heads of families to allow their children or those under their care to attend such places, as to attend themselves. In the judgement of Presbytery, att-nding dancing parties, or dancing assemblies, or allowing those under their supervision and control to attend, is, in professing christians, an offence deserving the discipline an censure of the church. Presbytery would therefore affectionately and earnestly exhort all the member of the churches under their care to avoid this evil and this cause of reproach to the christian name.

And that they would also, diligently guard those
under their particular care and influence from this
source of evil. Presbytery would also advise the church sessions to take order, suitably to enforce discipline in any cases of violation of these princi-

ples in regard to dancing that may occur in their The report was accepted and adopted, and it was resolved that the Stated Clerk furnish copies to the Editors of the N. York Observer; the N. Y. Evan gelist, and the Western Recorder at Syracuse, fo

Like direction was also given respecting the folwing Preamble and Resolution.

"Whereas the Livingston County Bible Society is desirous of occupying in the most efficient manner the territory included within its limits, and helieving they can do so more effectually if allowed to proceed in their own chosen way, without the presence and co-operation of any one appointed with-

Therefore, Resolved, That we dispense with the services of agents appointed by the A. B. S. and in this way save to the Society the expense of such agencies, and aid by our efforts the fund of the Coun-

THE PILGRIM FATHERS AND THEIR SONS.

From the London Christian Examiner. The Pilgrim spirit has not fled. It still survives animates the children. It will live through generations yet to come. It is the genius which pre-sides over the destinies of the land. One of the living descendants of the fathers thus writes:—" No other form of religion was known, in the land of the Pilgrims, until the great principles of the American ystem were developed and established here by our system were developed and established here by our Puritan forefathers. The truth is, they lived for no ordinary purpose. They were the most remarkable men which the world ever produced. They lived for a nobler end, for a higher destiny than any that have ever lived. These are the men to whom New England owes her religion, with all the blessings, social, civil and literary, that follow in its train. These are the men whose blood still flows in our veins and into whose inheritance we have entered. Peace to their silent shades! Fragrant as the breath of morning be their memory! The winds of two

centuries have swept over their graves! "The effacing hand of time has well nigh worn away the perishable monuments which may have marked the spot where sleeps their honored dust But they still live. They live in the immortal prin ciples which they taught—in the enduring institu-tutions which they established. They live in the remembrance of a grateful posterity; and they will we on through all time, in the gratitude of unborn live on through all time, in the gratitude of unborn generations, who, in long succession, shall rise up and call them blessed. And shall, we who keep the graves, and bear the names, and boast the blood of these men, disown their Church, or cast out as or those noble men, by their holy lives, by their heavenly principles, their sacred institutions—by the sustaining strength which they themselves are the sustaining strength which they themselves are still giving to our own freedom, and to the great cause of civil and religious liberty throughout the rall years in the business of a supercargo. In the cast, the proper give number all giving the supercargo. earth-let us never give up the religion of our forefathers. No-never, never. Such are the lofty principles and sentiments

which possess the bosoms of the descendants of the Pilgrims. In these we have at once the promise and the pledge of American greatness and enterprise. and the pleage of American greatness and enterprise.

America is now strong in moral power, and as long as she breathes the spirit of the religion of the Pilgrims, we hope well, not only for the United States, but for Christendom and the world. In the great conflict which is now opening on the Church of God, the will take the foot of the New York of the Church of God, she will take the front of the battle, in the effort to compass and subjugate the world to the Cross, she when others were called, they proceeded to that part compass and subjugate the world to the Cross, she will press into every field of action. Her eagle stands with unfolded pinions, ready to take her flight to the ends of the earth, and in their upward, onward, passage, to scatter blessings richer and more precious than drops from the wings of the mornagement he was concerted by the road to Rochelle, where he was concerted by the road to Rochelle, where he was concerted by the management he was converted to the Isle of the way those pinions never be folded till the precious than drops from the wings of the morning. May those pinions never be folded till the

THE CHRISTIAN MINISTER .- Study not only to preach exactly, but to live exactly—let the mis-placing of one action in your lives trouble you more than the misplacing of words in your discourses. This is the way to succeed in your emily give up your account with joy.—Flarel. embassy, and

LUTHER'S VIEW OF USEFUL PREACHING.—When Dr. Erasmus Albert was called to Brandenburg, he by. Frashing Affect was called to Brandenburg, he desired Luther to set him down a manner and form how he should preach before the Prince Elector. Luther replied, "Let your preaching be in the most simple and plain manner; look not to the Prince but to the plain, simple and unlearned people, of which cloth the Prince himself is also made. It l, which cloth the Prince himself is also made. It is, in my preaching should have regard to Philip Melancthon, and other learned doctors, then should work but little good. I preach in the simplest sort to the unskilful, and the same giveth content to all. Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, I spare until we come together, and then we make it so curled and finical, that God himself wondereth at us.

THE SPIRIT OF PRAYER.

The following beautiful simile, taken from a cermon of JEREMY TAYLOR, has been admired for more than a hundred and fifty years, and will continue to be admired as long as a taste for fine writing pre-

"Prayer is the peace of our spirit, the stillness of our thoughts, the evenness of recollection, the scat of meditation, the rest of our care and the calm of our tempest. He who prays to God with an angry or troubled spirit, is like the man who retires into the midst of a battle for meditation, or sets up his closet in the out quarters of an army. Anger is a perfect alienation of the mind from prayer: it is directly opposed to that disposition which presen sour prayers in a right line to God. For so have I seen a lark, rising from its bed of grass, and soaring up-wards, singing as it rises, and hoping to get to hea-ven, and climbing above the clouds; but the poor bird was driven back by the loud sighing of an eastern wind, and his motion made irregular and inconstant, descending more at every breath of the tempest than it could recover by the vibration and frequent weighing of its wings, till the little creature was forced to sit down and pant, and stay till the storm was over, and then it made flight, and did rise and sing as though it had learned music and motion from an angel as he passed through the air about his ministries here below. So it is when a storm rises in the spirit and overrules the good man; his prayer is broken and his thoughts troubled; his words go upward, towards a cloud, and his thoughts call them back again, and make them without intention. The good man sighs for his infirmity, but he must be content to lose the prayer, and he must recover it when his anger is re-moved; and his spirit is becalmed and made even as the brow of Jesus, and smooth like the heart of God; then it ascends and dwells with God, until it returns laden with the blessing and dew of hea-

DISTORY OF THE JAY PAMILY.

To many a family in New-York and its vicinity, he little volume, just published by the American Sunday School Union, called the History of the Huguenots, will have more than a common interest. More of our citizens are descendants of that noble people than is generally supposed, and not a few love to relate the history of their forefathers. This history commences with the dawn of the reformation in France, and brings before the reader, in exceedingly graphic description, the almost endless opposition with which the light and truths of the ospel had to contend in that blood-stained country How noble the endurance of them who passed through such great tribulation. With a commendation of this valuable little volume to our readers, we take the liberty of extracting the following brief history of the Jay family.

Among the emigrants to New York was Augustus, the grandfather of John Jay, whose life, written by his son, contains a brief sketch of the ancestral

In 1685, after the destruction of the temples in Rochelle, several companies of dragoons were marched into the town and quartered upon the Protestant inhabitants. Pierre Jay, an opulent merchant, took immediate steps for relieving his family of this intol-erable burden. He found means to withdraw them, together with some articles of value, secretly, from the house, and succeeded in putting them on board a vessel which he had engaged for the purpose. They set sail without being discovered, and were safely anded at Plymouth, England. Mr. Jay remain hind, to save what he could from the wreck of his fortune. Soon after the removal of his family was discovered, he was arrested and put in prison; but, by the intercession of some Papists with whom he was connected, he was set at liberty. Several veswas connected, he was set at liberty. Several vessels in which he was concerned were expected at about that time from Spain. He instructed the pilot, who appears to have been attached to him, to anchor the first one that should arrive, at a place agreed upon. The first vessel that hove in sight was one owned solely by Mr. Jay. The pilot anchored her as directed, and gave Mr. Jay instant notice. As soon as he came on board, the canvess was spread and she sailed for England. The cargo of this ship with the valuable atticles which Mr. Jay had sent over with his family, and such as he contrived to secure about his own person, now consituted his only estate. All that was left behind was confircated, and no part of it was ever recovered by himself or his There was one circumstance to mar the happiness

of this family, thus mercifully delivered from the rage of persecution. Mr. Jay's oldest son, Augustus, who had been sent to Africa, probably on some mer cantile business, could not be apprized of the changes that had taken place, and, on his return to Rochelle, would be exposed to danger. Perhaps the anxiety of the parents was rendered more intense by the fear, that, in circumstances so perilous, he might renounce the Protestant faith. When he arrived, the fury of persecution was at its greatest height, and every thing conspired to compel a prompt decision. He remained steadfast, choosing "to suffer affliction with the people of God." By the kindness of some relatives, he effected his escape, and sailed for South Carolina, resolved, as his parents had two other children dependent on them, to take care of himself year 1692, he sailed for Hamburg. The vessel was seized by a privateer from St. Maloes, and the prisoners were sent to a fortress fifteen miles from that port. On the arrival of the news of the battle

of La Hogue, orders were given that the prisoners should that night be put into close custody. By ers should that night be put into close custody. By some negligence, a rumour of this order trached the ears of the prisoners themselves, and August tus Jay and another, taking advantage of a storm which came on at evening, concealed themselves and eluded the vigilance of the sentiuels, so that when there were called than appeared to the control of when others were called, they proceeded to that part precious than drops from the wings of the morning. May those pinions never be folded till the whole world, renovated and purified, shall repose beneath the shadow of eternal love, waiting for for the glorious liberty of the children of God! His short stay was saddened by the less of his mo-ther, who had died just before his arrival. He returned to America, and in 1697 married Anno Ma-ria, daughter of Mr. Balthanar Bayard, a descendant of a Protestant professor of theology in Paris in the reign of houis XIII., whom persecution had com-pelled to take refuge in Holland. In November, 1704, his son Peter, the father of John Jay, was born, and he married a lady whose maternal pro-

LATER FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—"The Friend," published at Honolulu N.v. 11th has been received. It is most wholly occupied with a review of the correspondence between the Ifavarian Majesty is Secretary of State (Dr. Judd) and the United States Commissioner Brown, in the case of John Whey an American citizen. State (Dr. Judd) and the United States Commissioner Brown, in the case of John Whitey an American citizen. The fact has already been announced that a difficulty had arisen between the U. S. Commissioner and the Sandwich Island too-terminent growing out of the refusal of the Governor of Oahu to allow an American citizen the privileges according to Inglish and French subjects, and that finally His Hawaiin Majesty was induced to solicit Mr. Brown's recall.

It appears as stated in the Friend of November 14.

that, in August last, "an American citizen by the name of John Wiley was brought before Inferior Judges, name of John Wifey was brought certes in this sugges, and accused of having committed a rape on a native girl—that he was tried before them and convicted—that he was sentenced to pay the sum of fifty dollars as a fine—that he was compelled to pay that tine, although he stated to the Inferior Judges his wish to appeal to a higher Court—that he offered bail for his appearance before that higher Court, to be tried by a Jury, which was refused—he then called upon the Commercial Agent of the United States for assistance, and on being told by him that he could have either a jury of half foreigners and half natives, or foreigners alone, he

foreigners and half natives, or foreigners alone, he chose to be tried by the latter."

The day after, Dr. Judd called with the Attorncy General on Mr. Hooper, the Commercial Agent, and told him that the privilege of nominating a jury would not he accorded to him, as there was no treaty with the United States: and Mr. Hooper, finding that he could not convince Dr. Judd that he was wrong, or induce the tooremor to grant the privilege, then laid the whole matter before the American Commissioner. The Commissioner claimed for citizens of the United States what had been granted to citizens of Great Britain. This claim gave rise to a very long correspondence, which, as far as we have seen, has been conducted on the part of Brown with moderation and good temper, and altogether with a proper spirit. gether with a proper spirit.

DOMESTIC.

THE FRUITS OF MILLERISM .- We have some hesitation in publishing the alternizable facts below; but we deem it a duty, as they are the result of a judicial investigation, to put them on record for the instruction of the religious world. Here is the beginning of the end tion in publishing the aleminable facts below; but we of Millerism. From the Portland Daily Advertiser.

Trial of Israel Dummon.—We have seen a report of the trial of a man who is termed Eider Dammon, at Hover, Maine, commenced the 17th ult., before Moses Sweat and Seth Lee, Esq. The trial developes most shocking particulars, and convinces us more fully than before, that town and city authorities should interfere and arrest these sensual and demoralizing proceedings. They are as bad as the worst days of that arch secundrel and fanatic, Cochran, who "led silly women captive," and despoiled the demestic peace of many a peaceful and respectable family. A part of the evithe trial of a man who is termed Eider Dammon, at Horer, Maine, commenced the 17th ult., before Moses Sweat and Seth Lee, Esq. The trial developes most shocking particulars, and convinces us more fully than before, that town and city autherities should interfere and arrest these sensual and demoralizing proceedings. They are as bad as the worst days of that arch secundrel and fanatic, Cochran, who had silly women captive," and despoiled the demestic peace of many a peaceful and respectable family. A part of the evidence we have omitted, it being too gross for publication.

Dammon was charged with being a vagabond, Dammon was charged with being a vagaoone, a common railer and brawler, neglecting to support his family, &c. He plead not guilty, and numerous witnesses were examined during the time of the trial, which lasted two days. J. W. E. Harvey testified that he had attended their meetings two days and four evenings. They were hugging and kissing each other; Dammon would lay on the floor, then jump up; they would frequently on june another from. Dammon has Danmon would ray on the hoor, then hamp put they would frequently go into another room. Danmon has no means to support himself that I know of. The meeting appeared very irreligious; have seen him sit an the floor with a woman, his arms around her. The room they went into was a back room. They said the

world's people must not go there.

Wm. C. Crosby, Esq., testified. He was at the meeting on Saturday night, from about 7 to 9 o'clock. There was a woman on the floor who lay on her back with a pillow under her head; she would occasionally arouse up and tell a vision which she said was revealed to her. They would at times all be talking at once, halloing at the top of their voices; some of them said there was too much sin there. By spells it was the noisiest I ever attended. He had seen them in groups noisiest 1 ever attended. The had seen them in groups hugging and kissing each other. Once saw Edder Hall with his boots off, and the women would go and kiss his feet. One girl made a smack, but did not hit his foot with her lips. Hall said, 'the that is ashamed of me before men, will I be ashamed of before my father. and the holy angels.' She then gave his feet a number

and the holy angels.' She then gave his feet a number of kisses.

Lotton Lambert testified that he attended a meeting one evening lately, and that Danmon was very abusive: called all other denominations liars, murderers, &c. A woman was present, who pretended to have visions, and who was blasphemously called the Imitation of Christ. She was said to be from Portland. Her name was Ellen Harmon. She told Mrs. Woodbury she must be baptized, or go to hell. Mrs. W. concluded to be baptized. A Miss Dorinda Baker, of Orrington, figured largely, She told Lambert he was the devil, and would go to hell. She subsequently went into the bed room with a man, whom they called Elder White, and when they came out they were hugging each other. Miss Baker then went to one Doore, and they kissed Miss Baker then went to one Doore, and they kissed Miss Baker then went to one Doore, and they kissed each other. This night, they went to the water and bangized. The visionist, Miss Harmon, lying on the floor several hours—from 7 to 1 o'clock that night. Part of the time Dammon lay on the floor, on his back. Elder White said if the Almighty had any thing to reveal, he revealed it to Miss H. She acted as mediator. The first witness offered by the defence, was Jas. Ayer, Jr. He denied that a man went into the bed room with Miss Baker. He is an adventist, and said it was a part of their faith to kies each other—and they it was a part of their faith to kiss each other—and they had bible authority for it. He admitted that prisoner had no other business than to attend meetings. Dam-mon admitted he had a spiritual wife, and was glad of it. He undderstood Miss Hatmon had a vision at Port-

. George Woodbury affirmed he believed in Miss Harmon's visions, because she told his wife's feelings cor-rectly. It was the impression that prisoner kissed his wife. Believed the world would come to an end within two months; prisoner preaches so. This is the faith of the hong.

land, and was travelling through the country relating

Thomas Proctor testified that prisoner confessed to

Thomas Proctor testined that prisoner concessed to him that Miss Baker had an exercise in the bed room, and he went in and helped her out.

Much other testimony was received, pro and con, of a similar character, and the prisoner opened his defence. He cited Luke 7, 36; John 13; last chap, in fence. He cited lake 1, 30; John 13; last chap, In Homans. Phillippians 4th; 1st Thes.5th chap. Prisoner again rose, and read the 50th and 126 h Psalm. He argued that the day of grace had gone by, that the believers were reduced, but that there were too many vet, and that the end of the world would come within The prisoner was sentenced to ten days in the House

of Correction: from which sentence he appealed.
On Tuesday, after the trial was concluded, and while
the Court was waiting for the Counsel to come in, prisoner and his witnesses asked permission, and sung that hymn, by John Craig, beginning-

"While I was down in Egypt's land, I heard my Saviour was at hand: The midnight cry was sounding, And I wanted to be free, So I left my former brethten To sound the jubilee."

These scenes are not enacted at A:kinson only.—In this city, we are informed "gross deeds" are done by one section of these fanatics—for there are two.—One one section of these fanatics—for there are two.—One worshipping with propriety of conduct (so far as we know) at Beethoven Hall,—the other at private houses. The latter hold to 'kissing,' 'washing cach other's feet,' abandoning work, &c. Many of these were once respectable, happy, and comfortably situated. Now, by this delusion of the devil, they are wallowing on the floor, their characters lost, their families broken up, their daughters debased, their nainds wild with insanity. It is indeed a melancholy reflection, and well deserving the attention of the humane, how this wild fire may be stopped, our youth prevented from pollution, those saved who are not yet utterly ruined—and those ruined, recovered if it can be so. We commend to the attention of all, public authorities, and private citizens, this evil in our midst; and pray success may attend their efforts to abate it, and prevent its spread and desolating consequences.

Fires.—A thousand bales of cotton were burnt at Charleston on the 7th inst. In Dedham, Mass., the New-England silk manu'acto-

the machinery.
On the 28th ult., a fire broke out in the premises of

with everything therein, the family barely escaping.

Acc red and on the bank of the Ohio about three miles above our city on the Kentucky shore.—Laurenceburg (Ia.))

Reacon. 6th inst.

of sol was onered by the Trustees, but so far without effect. — Pennsylvanian.

On Sunday evening last, about 9 o'clock, the Roman Catholic Church in Liverpool, Penn, was discovered to be on fire, and in spite of every exertion it was entirely destroyed. The church was just about finished, and the loss will be severely felt by the congregation. This fire is thought by many to have been the work of an incendiary. in incendiary.

Maxon or Rochesten .- There being a tie vote be tween the Whig incumbent (Mr. Allen) and the Demo-cratic candidate (Mr. Keeler), the former gave the cast ing vote in favor of the latter, and the latter not to be outdone in delicacy declined the appointment. Mr. ourdone in delicacy declined the appointment. Mr. Allen the present Mayor was then entitled to hold over but to be even with his rival, resigned his office.

Such incidents in political life are brighter than green spots in the desert. William Pitkin, Esq., Whig, has since been elected Mayor by the Common Council.

Missionanies for Janaica .- The quarterly report of Missionaries for Janaica.—The quarterly report of the West Indian committee announces the arrival, at Jamaica, of the Rev. Lorin Thompson and lady, of Attica, N. Y. as missionaries to the emancipated negrots. Mr. H. B. Newhall, of Chelsea, Mass. has also been sent to the same field as a teacher. The Rey'd Mr. Boardisee, who has for some time been stationed there gives a favorable account of the mission.

FROM OREGON. - Doctor White, who was formerly is the employ of the Methodist mission in Oregon, but at present the United States Indian agent for that country, communicates to his friends in Tompkins country, some communicates to his friends in Tompkins country. The Legislature had closed its first session, after having passed twenty-five acts; one of which was to abolish the manufacture, importation or sale of ardent spirits. Dr. White speaks favorably of the climate, he thinks the valley of the Willamete one of the most healthy, delightful and promising regions on the globe. lightful and promising regions on the globe.

TRIAL OF MCCURRY.—This trial was concluded on Wednesday evening, at Baltimore, and a verdict rendered of "gulty of murder in the first degree." From the Baltimore Sun we gather that the defence set up by prisoner's counsel was certain contradictions in the landlord's evidence, McCurry's former good character, his self-possession and coolness during the day, and the absence of all precipitancy in the manner of his flight. The Sun says of the prisoner's appearance after the rendition of the verdict. ition of the verdict :

ed to the box, and soon afterward to the van and removed to the jail, amid an immense crowd, who looked on al-

PENNSYLVANIA U. S. SENATOR .- The Pennsylvania rade man, and opposed to distribution.-J. of Com.

Executive Pardon .- Benjamin Lett, who has been EXECUTIVE PARDON.—Benjamin Lett, who has been in the State Prison at Auburn for several years, under a conviction for arson in burning the steamer Great Britain, has been pardoned by Governor Wright.—Applications for pardon have from time teen made in this case, by a large number of citizens, on the various grounds that the technical offence on which the indictment was based was not clearly proven, the boat never having perhaps actually caught fire; that the evidence for the conviction was almost solely that of the principal in the offence; and that the example of clements of the Navy of the same, at our city of Almay, &c."

Governor Wright, is therefore, plain Esquire, which has grown to be as universal an appellation as that of Mr. Don Quixotte complained, in his time, that every body in Spain had come to be a Don; and in like manprincipal in the offence; and that the example of clemency by the British Government in Canada, in similar ency by the British Government in Canada, in similar cases of crimes incident to the recent outbreak in that country, might be properly followed by the American authorities.—These applicati, as were denied, but Lett has been finally pardoned, because it appeared that he was suffering under consumption, which must inevitably terminate his life if he were retained in confinement, and of which his only probable chance of recovery was his hoiry released. ery was his being released.

A DOWNRIGHT VILLIAN.—The barn of Jacob Coffin in Deerfield, a few miles from Utica, N. Y., was consumed by fire on the morning of the 26th ult. The barn contained some 40 head of cattle, four horses, and a large quantity of hay and farming implements, which were all burned. Suspicion immediately rested upon a stranger who had been seen in the neighborhood. The hinder who had been seen in the neighborhood. The hinder part of a grey mare was found among the other animals, and recognized as the one rode by the stranger the evening before. One of Mr. Coffin's horses was taken from the stable, and the grey mare left in his place; pursuit was immediately given, and ke was arrested in the town of Lee, and is now in just at Whitesborough. His paper were to be Read, and he has already served. name proves to be Reed, and he has already served an apprenticeship of ten years in the State prison.

The Ohio River.—Apprehensions of an Overflow—The Louisville Journal of Monday says, "the rain THE ORIO RIVER.—AFFREHENSIONS OF AN OVERFLOW.

—The Louisville Journal of Monday says, "the rain
has been pouring down since Friday night with but
little intermission, and there are no signs as yet of its
crasing. The river is very high and rising so fast that
it will no doubt reach the curb-stones on Commercial Row to morrow, one of the most elevated points on the levee. From present appearance, the water will be higher than it has been since the memorable overflow of 32.

REMOVAL .- Rev. Jos. P. THOMPSON, of the Chapel St REMOVAL.—Rev. Jos. T. Hodrison, of the Chaplet St. Congregational Church in this city, notified his congregation last evening that after the expiration of two weeks he should no longer be their Pastor, having accepted a call to take charge of the Tabernacle, in New York. Mr. T. declined this offer on a former occasion, but overwhelming reasons have now induced him to accept .- New Haven Herald Sat.

A SARCOPHAGUS, AND GEN. JACKSON.—A letter in the Globe from Com. Jesse D. Elliot, of the U. S. Navy, shews that he has presented to the National Institute a Sarcophagus, obtained at the Island of Malta, and suggests that it be retained in the Institute until it should he required as the receptacle of the remains of ex-President Jackson. This Sarcophagus is supposed to have contained the remains of the Roman Emperor, Alex Severus.

An Impostor.—A man from Virginia calling himself W. W. Wise, and professing to be a nephew of Hon. Henry A. Wise, lately imposed upon the people of New York Mills Oneida County, by pretending to be a deaf mute and a writing master. He succeeded in getting a large class, and all went on smoothly till he was detected in making himself too familiar with the pockets of a fellow boarder, when suspicious were excited that he was more deficient in honesty than in the sense of hearing. It turned out that he could hear perfectly well, and a committee of the indiganat citizens succeeded in causing the "dumb to speak." It is said that another individual has been playing a similar game at Hamilton under the name of Summerville.

DREADFUL WHIRLWIND.—On Tuesday morning, the 4th instant, a tornado or whirlwind crossed the rice plantation of General Lewis, situated in the parish of St. Tammany, about six miles from Madisonville, La. For about ten minutes the wind blew with stupendous force tearing up by the roots trees three feet in diameter. But the most serious part of the disaster is the loss of two lives—that of the owner and of a negrowoman. They had taken shelter under a large shed in which bricks were made—the shed was blown down and the woman and a horse were killed on the spot and the woman and a horse were killed on the spot-the overseer was so badly hurt that he died one hour and a half afterwards.

ROBERTY OF A CLERGYMYN.-We regret to learn tha the Rev. Dr. Rice, of Princeton, N. J. was robbed on his passage to New Orleans on board of a steamboat. Our informant did not say whether any of the money which he had collected for the seminary at Princeton, was included in the loss. His fellow passengers, as soon as they ascertained his situation, voluntarily supplied him with the means necessary to prosecute his journey.—Lonistille Herald. Louisville Herald.

AN AGED FEMILE.—Mrs. Martha Taber, who was born in this town, March 10th, 1744, completed one hundred and one years on Monday last. She resides with her daughter, Mrs. Knight, and enjoys good health.—Newport Mercury.

OPERATION OF A EAD LAW .- At Columbus, some time since, a mother threw her infant child into the Scioto river. The only witnesses by whom the nurder can be substantiated are a colored family with In Dedham, Mass, the New-England silk manufactory was consumed last week. Loss \$25,000.

On Tuesday the 4th instant, the county Prison at Fayette county, Pa., was nearly destroyed by fire. When the fire occurred, there were but three persons in the prison—the two madmen who have long been confined there, and an insance man who was committed only a few days ago. The fire took place while the court was in sersion. The prisoners were taken out is safety from the bu ning Jail.

The loss by the burning of the cotton factory, at Illumeville, Bucks county, Pa., is estimated at \$25,000.

Mrs. Anthony Taylor, the owner of the building is insured for \$4000, and Mr. Osborn has an insurance upon the machinery.

the machinery.

On the 28th ult., a fire broke out in the premises of Capt. Taylor, the Collector of Customs at Port Credit, and his house, bara, furniture, clothes, and almost everything he possessed, were consumed. Mrs. Taylor thing he possessed, were consumed. Mrs. Taylor and the children escapt din their night clothes, with intuinent dauger to their lives.—Toronto (Ca.,) Colomist.

We regret to learn that the residence of Mrs. Pike, wildow of Gap rule.

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We regret to learn that the residence of Mrs. Pike, the regret of the force of the control of the

with everything therein, the family barely escaping. It was a splendid residence and just completed, standing on the bank of the Ohio about three miles above our city on the Kentucky shore.—Lacrenceburg (Ia.), Beacon, 6th inst.

Two recent attempts have been made to destroy the Norristown Academy by the torch of the incendiary, he last of which partly succeeded, the building and

passengers. The mail was forwarded from Alexandria by the Great Liverpool to Malta, and thence by
dria by the Great Liverpool to Malta, and thence by
the Alexandria by the Great Liverpool to Malta, and thence by
the Alexandria by the Great Liverpool to Malta, and thence by
the Alexandria by the Great Liverpool to Malta, and thence by
of \$500 was offered by the Trustees, but so far without
catted an instant explosion. Diedler was thrown zearby lifelies against the opposite side of the tunnel, and
the Obstanday evening last, about 9 o'clock, the Roman
Constant of the first a syark from the lamp falling upon the train
catted an instant explosion. Diedler was thrown zearby lifelies against the opposite side of the tunnel, and
the Obstanday evening last, about 9 o'clock, the Roman
Constant of the first against the opposite side of the tunnel, and
the Obstanday evening last, about 9 o'clock, the Roman
Constant of the first of the firs ly lifeless against the opposite side of the tunnel, and upon being brought out was found to be so severely injured as to endanger his life; there was feund to be about two hundred wounds, mostly cuts, on different

parts of his body .- Phiada. Inq.

DEATH OF SENATOR BATES.—It is our painful duty to announce the death of the Hoa. Isaac C. Bates, one of the Senators from the State of Massachusetts.

Mr. Bates died last evening, at twenty minutes past six o'clock, at his lodgings, in this city, after an illuess of two weeks. His decease will doubtless be announced to the Senate this morning by his colleague, Mr. Webster, and the usual funeral ceremonies probably attended to morrow.

vere loss which this dispensation of Divine Providence has inflicted, not only on his family and friends, but also on the State which he represented with such distinguished ability, and on the whole country, which he served with so much partiolic devotion. His is a name not to forgotten; and we doubt not an occasion will be presented to us, to lay before our readers a just tribute to his memory and character, from the pen of some of those who knew him best, and had known him longest. We hope we may be permitted to say, that in this bereavement we feel the loss of a most highly valued personal friend.—Nat. Int. of Monday.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT-By and with the rdrice and consent of the Senate: James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of State. Robert J. Walker, of Mississippi, Secretary of the

Preasury.
W. L. Marcy, of New-York, Secretary of War. George Bancroft, of Massachusetts, Secretary of the Cave Johnson, of Tennessee, Postmaster General.
John Y.Mason, of Virginia, Attorney General.
Alexander II. Everett, of Massachusetts, Commis-

sioner to China. Benjamin G. Shields, of Alabama, Charge to Vene

William H. Polk, of Tennessee, Charge to Naples.
Albert G. Jewett, of Maine, Charge to Peru.
Benjamin F. Butler, of New-York, District Attorney
or the Southern District of New-York. Elijah F. Purdy, of New-York, Surveyor of the Por John Davis, of Pennsylvania, Surveyor of the Port of

Philadelphia.
William Parmenter, of Massachusetts, Naval Officer av Doston.
Prosper M. Wetmore, of New-York, Navy Agent at New-York.

Laughlin, of Tennessee, Recorder of the General Land Office. Robert Armstrong, of Tennessee, Consul at Liver-

Robert Arnistrong, of Tennessee, Consul at Liverpool.

J. V. Bradford, of Tennessee, a Purser in the Navy.
J. H. Prentiss, to be Marshall for the Northern District of New-York.

Naval Appointments.—Charles H. Haswell, Engineer in Chief: and, as Chief Engineers, John Faron, Jr., Andrew Hebard, James Thompson, William P. Williamson, Charles B. Moss, William Sewell, Jr. and William W. W. Woed.

Silas Wright, Esquire.-We sometimes see letters and other documents addressing the Governor of the State, by the title of His Excellency. The title is, however, gratuitous on the part of those who bestow it: the legal documents go no farther than to give the Governor the title of Equire. We have before us a military order issued from the office of Adjutant General closing thus:

has grown to be as universal an appellation as that of Mr. Don Quixotte complained, in his time, that every bedy in Spain had come to be a Don; and in like manner in this country every body has come to be an Esquire. Silas Wright, Esquire, is our Governor, but it is as ridiculous to address him by the title "Your Excellency" as it would be to apply that appellation to the principal officer at Governor's Island.—New York Erening

THE COMPENSATIONS OF NATURE.—THURLOW WEED who is now at Santa Croix, in one of his letters to the Albany Evening Journal, gives this account of a remarkable phenomenon:

My attention was called the other day by Doctor Ste-

phens, to a phenomenon, which reveals in a striking manner, the wisdom and beneficence of Him to whom we are indebted for all our bounties and blessings. At sunrise the atmosphere, as far up as the eye reaches, over the Island, is transparently clear. Between seven over the Island, is transparently clear. Between seven and eight, when the sun begins to assert its supremacy, small specks of snow-white clouds appear which gradually enlarge, and finally, towards meridian, have run into each other and taken a form which is described by the Island, presenting a Canopy—or if it be not irreverent to say so—an Awning, which protects the soil and those who dwell upon it, from the burning rays of the sun during the hours of its greatest power. But for this beneficent intervention of elements between the Earth and the Sun, its intense heat would prove alike fattai to vegetable, animal and human existence. Nor is this, in the opinion of Dr. S. the only benefit derived from the cloud that canopies the Island. He insists that most of our rain, instead of being draw from the Ocean, is taken up from the moisture upon the Island, condenis taken up from the moisture upon the Island, conden sed and returned to us in gentle showers.

LITERATURE FUND.—The following sums were appropriated by the "Regents of the University" on the 28th ult., to institutions in the 1st Senate District, viz: Erasmus Hall Academy \$220 27 Grammar School of Columbia College 1,183 00 Grammar School of the University of the City of New York \$36 61

City of New York
N. York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb Rutgers Female Institute

\$5,000 00 each of the other Senate districts, making a total of \$10,000.

SUMMARY.

Charges of the most beastly and revolting character have been made against the Society of Shakers, in the N. Y. Legislature, and a select Committee has been

N. Y. Legislature, and a select Committee mass.

N. Y. Legislature, and a select Committee mass sengers.

Also consider a committee mass sengers.

The Ohio Legislature adjourned on Thursday last after a three mouths session, having passed 467 Laws! after a three mouths session, having passed 467 Laws! and 75 Resolutions.

The Rt. Rev. G. W. Freeman, D. D. as appears from the Spirit of Missions, has left Newcastle, Del. for New Orleans, en route to Texas, in which country he intends to make a hasty visitation before proceeding to Arkan-Two Irishmen named John Morrison and James Con-

nell had a fight with knives at Mobile on Surday, the 23d ult., in which both were severely wounded, Morrison particularly, who received seven dangerous wounds in his breast and shoulder. His life is despaired of. In nis oreast and shoulder. Ans me is desparted of.

Twenty-seven actes of land in Ohio, yielded 382
bushels of brown Mustard Seed, weighing 52 1-2
pounds to the bushel, which were sold at eight cents,
making \$1,688. In addition there are 100 bushels of
tailings which will give 75 bushels at 50 lbs. per bushel, worth \$300—altogether \$1,988, or \$73 per acre. A
more profitable crop could not be desired.

The Meyeland Legislature adjourned on Tuesday 12 hours, when she expired.

more profitable crop could not be desired.

The Maryland Legislature adjourned on Tuesday morning, after passing the bill laying a tax on stamps, the bill relating to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, a bill relating to the Governor to \$3000, the salaties of various other officers, and a bill laying taxes on clerks of the Courts and the Register of wills and Chancery.

Oddination = The ordination exercises of Rev. N. H. Eggleston, were held at Ellington, Ct., Wednesday, February 19th. Introductry prayer by Rev. R. Robbins, of Enfeld; sermon 2 Cov. vii. 3: "It is, not hearts to die and to live with you, by the salaties of various other officers, and a bill laying taxes on clerks of the Courts and the Register of wills and Chancery.

Chancery.
Gen. Cameron the newly elected U.S. Senator of

The Tennessee Democratic Convention, which assembled at Nashville, on the 4th of March, nominated

for Governor, the Hon. Aaron V. Brown, up to that day a member of Congress.

The agents for the foreign holders of Illinois Bonds,

Gov. Davis and Mr. Leavitt, have returned from Illi-nois, having succeeded in securing the passage of a law to revive the credit of the State. The Catholics within the precincts of the United States Arsenal, a few miles from Pittsburgh, says the Age, burnt a copy of the Protestant Unionist, a paper published in that city.

The new Postmaster General Mr. Johnson, has discontinued the Government Express to New Orleans, established by his predecessor, Mr. Wickliffe, and intends that the regular mail shall make the trip within the same time it was performed by the Express, which was neight days was eight days.

Gov. Briggs has commuted the sentence of York, the murderer, to imprisonment for life in the State Prison, with a proviso that if he escapes from prison, he shall be liable to the original sentence. The Hartford (Conn.) Courant says several Mad Dogs are running at large in that city, and that a sheep bitten by one them, had died.

the cash she could lay her hands on.

Within the last month or two, sixty-five individuals have been admitted to the South Baptist church in Albany by profession, (besides 21 by letter, &c.,) and seventy-five to the First Baptist church in Troy. Elder Knapp is laboring at the latter place.

Dr. Hawks, late of New York, is now at New Or-leans, having accepted the rectorship of the Episcopal Church, in Ganal street, with a salary of \$5000 and a house is Annanciation Square at a rest of \$1000.

In Cincinnati there is to be a triangular contest for Mayor and city officers. The Whigs will run the present popular Mayor (Heary Spencer, Eq.,) and the Natives and Abolitionists each have a candidate.

A fire occurred at Cincinnati on Monday, which burnt out entirely Mr. Plummer, hatter Mr. Rosalom, plane maker; Mr. Thomas, confectioner; and Mr. Corwin, painter.

Mr. Secretary Walker has appointed Judge Bibb's son, who was the late Scoretary's confidential clerk to a clerkship in the Land Office—by which means he is razeed from \$1,600 to \$1,109 per annum. Robert Owen, the "Socialist." and Robert Dale

Owen, member of Congress from Indiana, are at the City Hotel, N. Y. Arthur Tappan has been nominated by "the Liberty Party" of the City of New York, as their cardidate for

Mayor. It is said that the U.S. Agent appointed to receive the Mexican instalments absconded with the money about the time the revolution broke out there. He was a Spahiard, a partner in a large Commercial House, and a friend of Santa Auna's

The correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot states that the President's cabinet is already divided on the question, whether a strictly revenue, or a protective, tarilf policy, shall be adopted; and that Mr. Polk is decided, in favor of the latter.

The Louisiana Constitutional Convention has resolved, that from and after the year 1818, the seat of legislation is to be removed to some point of the State not less than sixty miles from New Orleans.

According to the Philadelphia Ledger Sally Brown and Betsy French, maiden ladies, were elected Justices at the Woolwich town meeting, in Gloucester Co. N. J. ast week! They were run against the regular nomi-

nations.

Robert Rives, aged SI years, father of Hon, Wm. C.
Rives, died at Oak Ridge, Va. on the 9th inst. He was
a volunteer on the plains of Yorktown, and for fifty
years has filled a large space in the business and social
affairs of that part of the State to which he belonged.

Seventy members elect of the next Congress have
already sectived their scate in the House. by nutting already secured their seats in the House, by putting their names on the desks. So says the Madisonian.

A meeting has been called in Boston to discuss the policy of uniting the Worcester and Western railroads, under the title of the Boston and Albany railroad.

one of its most valuable ornaments; and the church of a mother, in Israel.

At Brooklyn, on the 27th of February, Elizabeth N., wife of Edward Suffern, and youngess, dunchier of the late Philips N. Parker, Esq., of Albany, in the 30th vert of her age. Though death came suddenly, its approach did not terrify or shake her confidence in the merits of that Sariour in whom she had early learned to trust. She was prepared for the summons, and although life seemed to possess charms peculiarly attractive to a young mather's heart, she was willing to be with Christ; thus Sivilia sweet evidence that the smiles of Jesus can sustain the sound in the last earthly conflict, and make the bed of death a glorious scene of moral victory.

In South Cornwell, Ct., on the 29th of January, Mrs. Minerva S Judson, aged 36, wife of Dea Silts P. Judson, and daughter of Dea. Abel C Carter. In her thirteenth year she united with the Congregational church in that place, and honored her hely profession by a truly amiable and pious deportment. Few Christians so constantly and unitermly adorned the doctrine of our Lord and Saviour by a life without reproach, and a conversation in heaven. Her knowledge of the filble, and her understanding in the great doctrines of grace, were quite uncommon. And while her life had been a cource of intelligent and active picty, she relied on nothing but the righteousness of Christ. "If I am saved," said she, when near her end, "I shall be a sincer saved by grace." No fears disturbed her list hour, "I am safe," he said, and died in perfect tranquillity; and the church, and a large circle of friends, will long mours her long. Her record is on high—her praise in heaven.

By mortal hands: angels must plain it."

At Oavlend College, Mississippi, on the 25th lit., Mrs. Frances Merwin Black, consort of S. M. B. Black, Esq., aged 26. The "North Star," printed at Danville, Vt , says "during the past week, we have had very mild, spring-like weather. In some sections of the town, it is said, the maple sap has run a stream almost."

Mr. David D. Yearsley, a merchant from Nauvoo, was robbed of his pocket-book containing \$4,280, on Monday night, either in the cars of the Western train, or at the depot immediately upon his arrival. Gen. Williams, Dem., has been elected Mayor of Detroit by a small majority. The Whigs have eleted their Justice and the Aldermen in three wards, thus se-

uring a majority in the City Council. The Governor and Council of Mass, have appointed Thursday, the third day of April next, to be observed as a day of public fasting, humiliation and prayer.

A son of Mr. Lecase, of the parish of Assumption,

La: between three and four years of age, lost his life a few days ago by swallowing a pin, which he attemp-ted, not being sensible of the danger. This should be years.

This prematurely has a mysterious Pravidence removed from a fond domestic circle, the affectionate wife, the devoted mother; and from her friends, the beloved associate whose amiable demeator and many virtues will long be cherished among the heart's most endearing raministences of departed excellence. Her illness was long and protracted, and during the last few weeks attended with much suffering which she was enabled to endure with traly Christian fortitude. Death to her was discrebed of its terrors. For her the grave had no gloom. In full confidence of a glorious admission into the realms of endless bliss, with scarce a struggle she sweetly breathed her soul away. Her dying accounts were: "Oh, my Saviour! how precious he is to my soul!" For two months previous to her demises he had given up all hope of recovery, and made her eternal interests her colm and deliberate study. She dwelt much on the wonders of redeeming love. Constitutionally of a retiring and timid temperament, death and the long cold-lumbers of the tomb had always been to her mind paintid subjects of reflection, even while her piety and devotion of sonl were undoubted; but in the clearer manifestations of divine love, these thoughts ceased to move her, and she was enabled with unshinking confidence, to commit her all to the Redeementos which, and her three motheriess children, to the guardian care of her heavenly father, and to rejoice in the bright prospect of a speedy entrance into the land of eternal rest.

Mrs. Blick was a native of Marietta, Ohio, subsequently resided at Hamilton, in that State, and for more than eight years had been a resident of this State.

"Thou art gone to the grave, but 'twee wrong to deplore thee, When God was the runsom, thy quardian, thy guide; a warning to keep pins away from young children as much as possible,

A British soldier accidentally fell into the water at Queber, Canada, a few days since, when a sentinel walking by, attempted to get him out by reaching him the butt of his musker. The drowning man grasped the weapon, and in his struggles it was discharged,—the contents of which entered the head of the sentinel and killed him instantly. much as possible,

A Western paper states that Wolf River, which has its source near the Upper Wisconsin, and is discharged into Winnebago Lake, is proved to be navigable. The little steamboat Manchester, which plie on Winnebago Lake, recently ascended Wolf river some 200 miles from its mouth. The Embarras, a branch of the Wolf, is also said to be navigable.

A man named Garrett, in Panola county, Miss., committed suicide by drowning on the 22d ult. His wife lay at the point of death of an incurable disease; he said he felt incompetent to the task of raising his children, and had rather leave the world. How are his poor children to provide for themselves?

The Alabama Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church commenced its annual session in Wet Ala., the 27th ult., Bishop Andrews presiding. The Senate of Massachusetts have refused a third reading, by a vote of two to one, to the bill providing for the election of Members of Congress by a plurality vote.

and theremans and others fiving along the Wharf were making preparations to move. At Louisville the water had reached the buildings below Williams's Row. Boats passed over dams Nos. 1 and 2 in the Kentucky river.

1 and 2 in the Kentucky river.

The election of two Women as Justices of the Peace in Gloucester county, West Jersey, is said to be an expression of the feelings of the voters who thus trifled with themselves and the right of suffrage against the provision in the new Constitution which takes these appointments from the Legislature and makes them elective. The feeling and the mode of showing it are alike excentionable and unworthy. testant Society, will preach to-morror evening, 23d instant, in the North Dutch Church, corn r of Fulton and William street. Begins at 7 o'clock. 836 61 alike exceptionable and unworthy.

A new and beautiful editice lately erected in Boston, and named the Otis School House, in compliment to the Hon. H. G. Otis, was dedicated on Thursday. Addresses were made on the occasion by his Honor Mayor Davis and the Hon. H. G. Otis.

A man was arrested at Mobile on the 7th instant for attempting to pass a large lot of counterfeit Mexican dollars of the date of 1829 and 1835. He had between three and four hundred dollars of this spurious coin in his possession.

since the anniversary by riss Innes, C Van Buskirk of Louisville Ky 50, mrs Isaac Brosons 50, articul 50, mrs Sam'l Walker
5, S M an inmate 3, a friend to the institution 3, mrs Rachel
Brew 5, Thos II Falle 50, one chaldron fine Liverpool coal
from Wm II Popham; by mrs Nixon, I doz boxes McAlister's
sitve; by mrs Goddard, from a lady, through miss A Hicks 3,
by mrs Van Autwerp, through mrs Hall, T S 5, mrs H J 1, by
mrs Beckley, mr Perkins 3, mrs Wm Buck 1; by mrs Hervey,
two ladies 50 each, some gentlemen friends of the society 65,
mr Edmund Penfold 25, a gentleman from Troy 5; by mrs
Brinckethod, mrs Joshau Jones 5, mrs T S Townsend 5, from
C L S, by a friend 100; by mrs Fenn, a gentleman in Rutgers
siteet church 25; mrs Thos Williams 3, mrs Wm Bran 3, miss
S Stanley 1; by mrs Mcwatt, mrs David Stewart 2, from X Z 5;
by mrs Goldsmith 25 c pies, new ed.n, psalm and hymn book
from mr Lenox; by mrs Oakley, mr Gibert Alkn 5, mrs C
Watner 2; by mrs Yan Rensseler, mrs O Canmun 3, mrs S
Brown 3, by miss Maynard, Dr J Smith 1, Chester Powell 1, by
nnts Platt, mrs George Price 2, by mrs Greenlesf, S yds finnel
from Halsted, Halnes & Co, 35 yds siev, 35 yds singhom, 442
yds prints, 502 yds brown sheetings. Other useful articles received at the asylum will be fully acknewledged in the next an
nual report. The barque Muskingum sailed for Liverpool, England, on Monday the 10th instant, from Cincinnati, with a full cargo of pork, lard, and cheese, and zeveral pas-

A colored child about 6 years old, living with Mr. Benj. W. Tooker on the Edgar Turnpike, leading to Rahway N. J., was burnt to death on Wednesday morning. The family were out of the room for a few minutes: the child was in the act of throwing some nut shells in the store, when her apron caught fire, and her body was most dreadfully burned. She lingered about 12 hours when she entired

ECCLESIASTICAL RECORD.

Chancery.

Gen. Cameron the newly elected U. S. Senator of Pennslyania, served a regular apprenticeship to the printing business, and was a practical printer for a number of years.

The Portsmouth (Va.) Chronicle of Monday contains a letter from John Tyler, Jr., dated Washington, March 7th, 1815, withdrawing his name as a candidate for Congress in the Norfolk District.

The Tennessee Democratic Convention, which as-

Clinton Clark offered the concluding grayer; benediction by the pastor.

Order of the Andorer Theological Seminary, was ordained by the foundags Presbytery, a d installed over the congregation in Pompey. Rev. Dennis Platt, of Manlius, presided, and constituted the pastoral relation; the Rev. Geo. E. Delivam, of Lafayette, read the Scriptures and offered the prayer before sermon; the Rev. Wm. L. Strong, of Payetterille, offered the ordaining and installing prayer; the Rev. James R. Darenport, of Cazenovia, preached the sermon; the Rev. R. F. Cleveland, of Fayetterille, addressed the pastor; and Rev. Thos. Castleton, of Syrause, addressed the people; Rev. A. C. Lathop, of Britain Settlement, offered the concluding prayer, and the pastor pronounced the benediction.

The installation of six pastors within little more than a year, and the return of two important churches to their conexion with this Presbytery, are among the circumstances that indicate the augmented number, union, and extent of influence within its bounds.—Ccm.

ORDINATION.—Rer. Elymas Regers, a colored man of Trea-ton, was ordsined on the 6th instant, at Princeton, by the Pres-bytery of New Brunswick The candidate preached in the afermon, and the ordination sermon was delivered in the even-ing, by the Rer. John Hall, of Treaten The Rev. Daniel De-ruelle, of South Treaten, presided, and the charge was given by the Rev. John Maclean, D. D., of Princeton.

by the Rev. John Maclean, D. D., of Princeton.

INSTALLATION.—Rev. Milo J. Hickok (late of Manietta, Ohio)
was installed pastor of the Washington street (Presbyterian)
church, Rochester, N. Y., on Tresday evening, Feb 20th, 1845.
Rev. J. B. Richardson, of Pittsford, presided and put the constitutional 'questions; introductory prayer and reading the
Scriptures by Rev. James B. Shaw, pastor of the Brick Church;
Rochester; sermon by Rev. Laurens P. Hickok, D. D., of the
Theological Seninary at Abburn, from Exch xxxiii, 32, "And,
lo, thou att unto me as a very lovely song, of one that bath a
pleasant voice, and can play well on an instrument; for they
hear thy words; but they do them not; "eharge to the pastor
by Rev. Rovin's Bull, of Clarkson; address to the people by Rev.
Charles E. Furman, of Victor.

Charles E. Furman, of Victor.

JINYALLATION — Rev. Tryon Edwards was installed as paster over the second Congregational church in New London, Ct., on Thursday, 6th instant. Announcement of the proceedings of the Council, by Rev. Abel McDawin, D. D., of New London introductory prayer by Rev. Mr. Thompson, of Salem; sermen by Rev. Ji. Shipuna, et Jewett city; charge to the paster by Rev. Mr. Shipuna, et Jewett city; charge to the paster by the Mederator, Rev. 25t. Tuttle; of Ledyard; right hand. of fellowable by Rev. Mr. Avery, of Groton.

At Lansingburg, on the 5th instant, by the Kev. V. D. Kee Rev. Isaac O. Fillmore, paster of the Presbyterian churd Cambridge, N. Y., to Miss Jolia Parmelee, et Lansingborg. At North White Creek, Weshington county, on the 3d list by the Rev. M. H. Stewart, Capt. Alfred Houghton, of the tougheat Kulekerbocker, to Miss Julia A., daughter of Zi mon Fenton, of that observed.

A Connecticut Farms, N. J., Elizabeth Hait, aged 50 years Miss Hait was for many years a worthy member of the Preshy terian church of Connecticut Farms, of which her father, the Reri Benjamin Hait was the respected pastor from 1700 until his death in 1779.

At Oaklend College, Mississippi, on the 25th ult., Mrs. Frances Merwin Black, consort of S. H. B. Black, Esq., aged 26

ears.
Thus prematurely has a mysterious Providence removed fro

nad been a resident of this State.
"Thou art gone to the grave, but 'twere wrong to deplore thee,
When God was thy russom, thy quardian, thy guid;
He gave thee and took thee, and soon will restore thee,
Where de th has no sting since the Saviour has died."
A.

Weekly report of deaths in the city of New York from the 8th to the 15th day of March, 1844:—25 men, 44 women, 42 boys, 55 girls—total, 169.

III The Annual Meding of the N. Y. Sunday School Union will be held on Wednesday evening, April 2d, in the first Baptist church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets. The report will be read by H. Holden, Esq. Addresses will be made by Rev. Mr James of the Baptist, and Rev. Mr. Martin of the Lutheran charch. Signing by the children of the schools. Superintendents will have the kindness to hand in their reports at the Sunday School Depository by the 31st of March.

J. C. Merks,
John Grey.

Committee.

Rev. Hermin Norton, Cor. Sec of the American Pro

nual report.

If The Treasurer of the Board of Education of the Ref.
Prot. Dutch Church acknowledges the following receipts:—1st
R P D ch Brooklyn, Rev Mr Dwight, \$10 G4; do, Wawarsing,
per Rev J Demarest, 9; 3d do, Philatdelphia, per T C Dorenns
50; do, Plattebill, rev M L Schenck, per Rev J C Cruikshank,
questor of Classis of Ulster, 4 78; Collegiate charches N York,
203 45.

John D. Keese, Treasurer.

John Grev, Joseph McKern,

mon Fenton, of that place.

By the Nev. H. P. Goodrich, D. D., Hen. Robert B. Ellis Senator from Dariese country. Missouri, to Miss Ross Kent, e.2 est daughter of Rev. Dr. Goodrich.

4.F. Sandey Schol Nuive.—The Committee of Superintend Child whom was referred the Preamble and Resolutions me sented at the meeting of officers of schools held on the Sub-Feuhary, pursuant to a call from the Board of Managers, give notice that a meeting to hear their report will be held in the Lectuse Room of the Central Presbyterian Church in Brooms street, on Monday evening, 24th first, at helf past 7 o'clock.—A general attendance of Superintendants, Secretaries and Librarians, of both departments of Suoday schools, is urganily solicited.

Mixor Pixer. In Hamden, Conn., March 9, Margaret, wife of Peter L. Van Houten, and daughter of Leverett and Pamelia Dicketman Houlen, and daughter of Leverett and Pamena Dicartinan, aged 27.

At North Danvers, Mass., March 10th, Mrs. Lucy, wife of Mr. Daniel Marsh, aged 67 years.

At Stratford, Con., March 6th, in the confidence of the Ciristians, hope, Mrs. Naomi Huribut, aged 60 years.

Myros Fiscu, S. W. Setos, Ros. Pattersos, J. C. Banter, San't Shardlow, Ciristian's hope, Mrs. Naomi Hirribot, aged 50 years.

Of Friday, 14th inst., Samuel Macauley, M. D., aged 67.

A! Russia, N. Y., on the 7th iost., Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of F. Edwards, and only dughter of Dea. Isaac Betticher, aged 19. In hir removal, a devoted husband, doting parents, affectionate brothers, a helpiess infact, and a large-circle of admiring friends, are quidenly bereaved. But a few thecting months since she was the young and happy bride, broyant with delightful anticipations of the future, and giving promise of much usefulness in the new relations of like which she had so early assumed. Alies! how uncertain are all the hopes, prospects, and possessions besed upon the continuate of this mortal life. The event speaks aloud to the careless, and urges upon all, the admonition, "Bo ye also ready."

I.j. Union Theological Stainary.—There will be public speak ing by members of the Senior Class, under the direction of the Faculty, in the Chaptl of the Seminary, No. 9 University Place, an Monday evening next, March 24th, at half past sever obclock. The triends of theological education are reasectfully thick. The triends of theological education are rited to attend. Music by the Hayden Society.

IT Sunday School Nivier .- The Committee of Superinter

ET Dedication.—By leave of Providence, the new Presbyte stan church at East Brooklyn will be dedicated to the worship of God on Thursday, 27th instant. The services will commune at half past 3 o clock in the afternoon. EP Central American Education Society—Education Rooms 151 Nassau street, New York, March 7, 1815.—The next quarterly meeting of the Directors of the Central American Kurea tion Society will be held at their oilie, No. 151 Nassau street. New York, on Thesday, the 1st day of April next, at 4 o'cleck P. 11, 10 transact the ordinary business of the quarterly meet.

. M., to transact the ordinary business of the quarterly meeting, and any other business that may come before them N, B. The office of the Society is removed from 116 to 1,0 tasks transfer of the Church Chapel.

BT New York Sunday School Union—A regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers will be held on Wednesday Soth inst., at half past 7 o'clock r. m., at Public School Hall, cor of Grand and Elm streets.

his death in 1779.

At Newark, Wayne county, N. Y., on the 26th of February, Strah Nichols, wife of George H. Middleton, Esq., and daughter of Rev. Daniel Dow, D. D., of Thomson, Conn., at the sge of 31 years. She was endowed with an acute and splendid intellect, which was consecrated to the delight and effication of the friends of truth. She was a worthy member of the church of Christ; and her death is sincerely lamented by a large circle of thends. Soft-inst., at half past To'clock T. M., at Public School Hall, cor. of Grand and Elm streets.

M. C. Moronn, Rec. Sec.

To Superintendents—It is particularly requested that the schools in our connection which have not formed auxiliary missionary associations in accordance with the circulars issued by the Board, to aid in diffusing the blessings of Sabbath schools over the great West, will take prompt measures to do so by the Close of this mouth, and leave a report at the A.S. S. Depository, with title and name of officers; so that all our schools may be represented at the annual meeting of the Society, to be held early in April, as having termed such associations.

March 18th, 1845.

IT I wish to acknowledge the receipt of Sabbath school books to the amount of firity dollars from the Am. S. S. Union, through their Cor. Secretary; F. W. Porter, Esq. which, I understand, was a contribution from two interesting Sabbath schools, for the use of schools in Walworth and Rock county, Wisconsin. of friends.

At Coxstehie, on the 18th ult., very suddenly, Sarah, wice of the late Ros well Reed, kag, aged 6's years. By the death of Mrs, Reed, a numerous circle of children have been deprited of a most affectionate mother; the poor, of a generous friend, the cause of benevolence of a uniform supporter; society of one of its most valuable ornaments; and the church of a mother, in Israel.

If The Treasurer of the American Home Missionary Society acknowledges the receipt of \$30 from the "Ladies" but and Society" of New Haven, Conn., to constitute the Honlenry Clay, of Kentucky, a life member of the Society.

New York, March, 15, 1845.

II.7 The Presbytery of Long Island will meet in the Presby terian church at Sweet Hollow, the second Tuesday (5th) o April, at 3 o'clock, r. M. Statistical reports and collections for Commissionners' and Contingent Funds will be called for.

JAMES MCDOUGALL, Stated Clerk. Huntington, March 14th.

ID The first quarterly meeting of the "Sculder Foreign Missionary Society," will be held on Sabbath evening, 23d inst. in the West Presbystainen church. Carmine street. A report will be read, and addresses delivered by the Rev. Messas. Read and Idla Friends of the cause are invited to attend. Exercises to commence at 7 o'clock.

commence at 7 o'clock.

IJP City Tract Society.—The first quarterly meeting in the present year of the New York City 1 ract Society, is intended to be held on Monday, 24th March, in the Methodist Episcopal church, Greene street. There will be two services; one at two o'clock in the afternoon, for prayer, praise and exhortation, and the other at 7 o'clock in the evening, when the missionaries will report the progress of the Tract effort in their respective Wards during the fast three months, and an address may be expected from Rev. Dr. Bangs. A collection and subscription will be received to aid the Society during the current year.

Both of the meetings will be public, and Ch istians of all denominations are very cordially invited to a tiend.

ISAAC ORGIARD, Secretary.

ISAAC ORGIARD, Secretary.

ID- Foreign Missionary Meeting.—A Convention of the friends of Missions co-operating with the A. B. C. F. M. will be held in the Congregational church at Riverhead, L. I., on Wednesday and Thursday, the 2d and 3d of April.

The design of this meeting is to present the condition and arge the claims of the unexangelized nations upon the churches, and it arouse all the friends of religion to their daty in this mitter.

mitter.

Dr. Armstrong, one of the Secretaries of the Board, Dr. Scudder, and Rev. Mr. Spaulding, returned missionaries from India, together with two clergymen from New York, will be present and take partia the exercises.

It is expected that this will be a season of special interest. The friends of the cause in this and the adjacent towns are allied to attend. The meeting on Wednesday will commence at 2 o'clock, P. M.

March I. 1815.

George Mules. ill commence at 2 o'clock, r. n. March 1, 1815.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET-March 17. At market, 000 Reef Cattle, (450 from the South,) 500 Sheep and 120 Cows and Calves. Prices -- Beef Cattle—At the close are rather inactive; we just at \$5 50 a \$7 for best sorts of retailing, with a few choice in Saturday, at \$7 50.

up feet \$7.70 g for best sorts of retaining, with a few choice on Saturday, at \$7.50.

Cows and Calves—Sales of \$3 head at \$14 a \$27.

Sheep—Are a little cheaper; the market closed at \$1.75 a \$10, as in quilling the second of \$1.00 at \$1

Bay—Pienty, at 60 a 65 cents per cwt.

DOARDING SCHOOL.—Rev. D. Dr. F. Ety and Mas. Ety. Dwill open, on the first Wednesday in May next, a Boarding School for Young Ladies at Bridgeport, Conn. They respectively solicit the patronage of their friends and the public—Bridgeport is one of the pleasantest towns in Connecticut. It is about 60 inites from N. Y. City, or four hours by steamboat, which russ daily throughout the year. This distance will be greatly shortened on the compiction of the intended N. Y. and New Haven Railread. The house is spacious and most delightifully situated in an elevated and retirred part of the city. The course of study will embrace both the solid and the ornanent branches. The French Language will be regarded as members of the family. and, as such, treated with all the indeligence consistent with fidelity to their best interests. With the advantage of long experience in their favor, and the aid of ableasistant teachers, the Principals hope to secure for their school advantage or long experience in their favor, and the aid of ableasistant teachers, the Principals hope to secure for their school advantages unsurpassed by those of any of its kind. Terms for board and tuition, including French, § 175 per annum.

[The following is from the pen of the Rev. Wm. J. Armstong, D. D., que of the Secretaries of the A. B. C. F. M]

"An acquaintance of several years with Rev. D. De F. Ely and his lady, enables me to speak with much confidence of their qualifications for the superintendence of a female seminary of the first class. I conceive them to be emirently fitted, by their intellectual furniture and cultivation, their kingheas of

The Treasurer of the "Association for the Rellat of Respectable, Aged, Indigent Females," gratefully acknowledges the following sums:—A collection from Dr Potts' congregation \$143 30; received at the anniversary, Nov 28, 1844, by mrs Thos Scott, from the estate of Joseph Filcaim, by his executor, mr Alex'r Oswald Bro ite, 50; by mrs McAu'ey, mrs Helena Lefferts 5; by mrs Oakley, a friend 3, mr James II Fitcher 5, mr G T Adec 5, mrs De Witt Clinton 10, a friend 1, since the anniversary by mrs Innes, C Van Buskirk of Louistille Ky 50, mrs Isaac Brosson 50, a friend 50, mr Sam'l Walker 5. S Man inmate 3.a friend to the institution 3, mrs Rechel

and his lady, enables me to speak with much confidence of their qualifications for the suprintendence of a female seminary of the first class. I conceive them to be entirently fitted, by their intellectual furniture and cultivation, their kindness of temper and courtesy of manners, their experience in teaching and their maturity of Christian character, to train the minds and hearts of their pupils, and form their habits and manners in a way satisfactory to their friends and adapted to their use tulness and happiness in subsequent life.

New York, Feb. 14, 1845."
[By the Rev. C. A. Verren, paster of the French Protestant Church, New York,]

****** "Mr. kly speaks French with the case and fluency of a native, and more correctly than mauy I know, who, though French born, subtentake to teach it. He has moreover this advantage over the greater part of them, that, being an American, he can explain to his pupils with elearaces those difficult rules of our difficult language, which so often, for want of a teacher sufficiently proficient in English, are either left unexplained by the one or misunderstood by the others."

[By Mr H. P. Peet, Principal of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, New York.]

**** "I have always believed that the teacher to whom our own language is vernacular possesses a decided advantage, in his ability to impart a knowledge of a foreign tongue, for the reason that the can compare and illustrate the principles and diffoms of the two languages, and thus reader Intelligible what would the rwise be difficult and obscure. From the experience I have had in the education of my own sons, I should rank Mr. Ely among the most successful teachers of the French Language. To his other qualifications, I am happy to say, he adds those of a Christian gentleman.

New York, November, 1843."

Circulars giving references and further information can be had at the bookstore of E. Collier, 103 Fulton street; and of

New York, November, 1843."

Girculars giving references and further information can be had at the bookstore of E. Collier, 103 Fulton street; and of Daniel Fanshaw, No. 575 Broadway. Mr. and Mrs. Rly will be at 67 Pierrepont street, Brooklyn, until the 10th of April: after that time at Bridgeport.

mar 22 3." 203 45.

JOIN D. KEESE, Treasurer.

B. J. W. Tracy, 191 Broadway, Treasurer of the Foreign Missionary Society of New York and Brooklyn acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, viz:—Riecekerst ch mon con \$22 63, Allen st ch mon con 7 12, Central ch mon con 10 22, collection and per payment: which constitute John H Berlew and Alex?r Milas hon members 132 90, mrs Whitlock 1, 6th st presb ch mon con 4 55, 7th presb ch mon con 22 26, S 8 Inf Class 15 60, Brainerd ch mon con 5 58, Brick ch mon con 14 73, 11th presb ch mon con 3 37, second payment for education of a youth at Battleotta 25, Mercer st ch mon con 9 75, Broadway Tabernacle mon con 20 20, Carmines at ch mon con 37 16, 10th presb ch mon con 21 15, Bleecker st ch, A Riggs M D 5, Spring st ch, mrs Burnstrd 1, Pearl at ch miss'y assoc 79 91, misses Powers and Poster's school 250, Samuel Walker 29, miss Vincent's S S class 2 28, Brooklyn, rev mr Doffield's ch, Catharine and Jane Goodall's missionary box 326, 1st presb ch Brooklyn coll in part 141 69, mrs A Austin 20, H M Gregory 5, B W Howe 5, M H Baldwin 50, mrs M H Stralt 5, S Putam 1, mrs Ball 1. CLASSICAL AND SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Rilza Chethtown, N. J.—The summer term of this school will commence the record Menday in April. Terms \$150 per annum. For further particulars address the Principal at Elizabethtown.

DAVID H. PIERSON, Principal.

New York, Sentember 19. 1844.

bethlown.

New York, September 19, 1844.

Mr. David H. Pierson, of Elizabethtown, N. J., is about reviring a Clussical School there, on the plan of the late Mr. Haisey's, with whom he was an avsistant. From the recommendations given to Mr. P. by the President and Faculty of Princeton College. I have no doubt that he is worthy of full confidence as a qualified instructor and guide of youth.

Theo. Freenessingers.

References - Faculty of Princeton College, Rev. David Magie, D. D., Elizabethtown, N. J.; Rev. Jos. S. Gallagher, Orange, N. J.; R. T. Haines, Esq., and Win. Porrest, Esq., N. York. mar 22 4t. CONCERT.—The Choir of the Brainerd Church in Rivington

coll in part 141 (9), mrs A Austin 20, H M Gregory 5, B W Howe 5, M H Baldwin 50, mrs M H Strah 5, S Putnam 1, mrs Ball 1.

ID The Treamer of the New York Magdalen Society acknowledges the following receipts since Jaxuary 1st:—By mrs Ubborn, mrs Hutt 5, mrs T Homas 2, mrs Guiborn, mrs Hutt 5, mrs T Homas 2, mrs Guidon 2, mrs Brownson 2, mrs Maxwell 2, mrs Dudley 2 40, mrs Rappelye 1, mrs J S 2, by mrs Dr Pend, mrs J Mace 3, mrs R P Dana 1, a friend 25 cts, do 23. Gonation 9 yds of calico from J Ruston, by mrs Brown mrs J Walker 2, mrs H Shaddle 3, mrs Folger 2, miss E J Johnston 1, donation a f cake from mrs Shaddle, mrs J H Buckover 3, mrs J L e 3, mrs C Shaddle 4, mrs D Bethune 3, miss Stewart 2, mrs H J Brown 5, mr Wiggins six pair shoes, 8 Dura d 50 cts, mrs Scott and Clark 24 yds calico and 8 batts of cotton by ter mr Darling, mrs H White 2, miss H Whitnee 1, New Haven, miss H B 5, Hartford, O 2, J Wilbur 2, miss F Geaveland, New London 3, baard of Inmates 6, by mrs Burritt, mrs P Gassner 2, mrs F Burritt 2, cash 1, mrs Sistare 1, cash 1, sh ymrs Tracey, R J Murray 2, E S Godd 3, S P Smith 1, S O Edwards 2, by mrs Warmer, miss C A D 1, mrs J Leroy 10, mrs J R Leroy 10, mrs R Leroy 2, mrs D Willett 3, mrs Beebee 10, F A Rona ds 3, mrs Edgar 3, mrs Morris 3, mrs Beebee 10, F A Rona ds 3, mrs Edgar 3, mrs Morris 3, mrs Dawson 1, artifend 1, mrs J Shipman 1, by mrs Hastings, mrs W Churchhill 1, mrs S B Hoyeland 3, mrs Whitney 3, by mrs Authony, mrs Dr De Witt 1, mrs J Heyer 3, mrs Whitney 3, by mrs Louch, mrs C Reed 3, mrs S Delpaide 2, mrs Whitney 3, by mrs Authony, mrs Dr De Witt 1, mrs J Heyer 3, mrs Whitney 3, by mrs Louch, mrs C Reed 3, mrs S Delpaide 3, mrs H Schlefflen 2, mrs D Lord 3, miss Delpaide 3, mrs H Other 1, mrs Whitney 3, by mrs Authony, mrs Dr De Witt 1, mrs J Rhynes Howes 1, mrs Whitney 3, by mrs Authony, mrs Dr De Witt 1, mrs J Rhynes Howes 1, mrs Whitney 3, by mrs Couch, mrs C Reed 3, mrs S Hother 1, mrs S Bobe 1, mrs Whitney 3, by mrs Authony, mrs Dr De Witt 1, mrs J Rhynes Howes 1, mrs W CONCERT.—The Choir of the Brainerd Church in Rivington at reet; (between Orchard and Ludlow streets,) will give their Annual Concert, Providence permitting, on Monday evening, March 31st, consisting of Solos, Duetters, Tries, Quartetros, and Chorness. They have the pleasure to announce that Mr. Root will sing The Last Man, and Recked in the Cradle of the Deep; and that they will also be assisted by Messrs. Woodman and Lincoln.

LECTURES ON FRESH AIR AND VENTILATION.—
Dr. Jons H. Geiscon will deliver three lectures on the Importance of Fresh Air and Ventilation to Health and Longevity, in the Lecture Room of the Society Library, corner of Broad, way and Leenard streets, on Mondsy, Wedessday, and Priday, the 24th, 26th, and 28th instants, at half past 7r. M. Amog the topics treated of will be the following: The Mechanism and Chemistry of Respiration; the quantity of Pure Air necessary for Health; the direct and indirect influences of Impure Air on the mind and body; the true principles of warming and ventilating buildings of all kinds. Complete ventilation shown to be attainable at little cost. The lectures will be well illustrated by drawings and apparatus.

The subject is of great importance to frequeniers of charches, court rooms, lecture rooms, workshops, school rooms, hotels and private dwellings, (especially the alepting spartments) steamboatts, railcars, &c., and to builders and architects.

Tickets for the course, one dollar; is the lecture signed will N. B. Those who have subscription papers signed will please return them immediately, through the City Post.

A GRAND TEMPERANCE FESTIVAL—The Youth's

a friedd 3, mrs Jacob Hoppock 2, mrs W A Hoppock 1, mrs S on Downer 2, mrs Wm Couch 3, mr J Cleaveland 5, iniso O Patton 3, mrs J Kanspy 1, mr W Osbom 3.

mrs Kanspy 1, mrs M Cook 1, mr

EF Or. Methens' next Lecture will be in Dr. Krebs' church, Ruighrs street, on Sunday Feeling next. Subject. Learned men brion have embrared Christiallity, contrasted with those who have rejected it. Services to commence at half past? of check.

CRIDEN'S CONDENSED CONCORDANCE.—A complete of Concordance of the Holy Stringurea. By Alexander in den, M. A. A new and condensed edition with an introduction by the Rev David King, L. D.

The Condensed Concordance now offered to the public is not the risult of a process by which the original is divested of that which constituted its excellence, but is a hid was now of all that is a starble in Crudea as a Concordance. The principal variation from the original consists in the excilism of the tiels pictimary, which has long been an incumbrance to the larger work, and the accuracy and rahes of which have been depreciated by a wind of the condensation of the question of Surprise, managed under their most obvious facts, and ensures of Surprise, magned under their most obvious healt, white the dimensions to the condensation, the condensation of the question of any tequined passage.

Misisters and students in through with gladly avail themselves of an indepensable book of reference, principal them is tyles of so much beauty and comparences, and at so low a price!

serves of an indispensable book of reference, termished them in style of so much beauty and compactness, and at so low a price!

To the Sabbath school teacher a good Concordance is an necessary as to the paster; for while it enables him to make a thorough examination the Bibbe, it affords him the marke at steeding from all the texts bearing on the subject of instruction belong his class, which is certainly preferable to confung timeself to the few presented in other books which he may use.

The publishers are confident that for accuracy it will bear comparison with any other book of the kind heterofore published, and the extremely low pike at which it is effected, included them to believe that it will receive a backle particular.

Prike \$1.25 in strong boards; \$1.50 in sheep. A liveral discount where a large number are exten.

Published by GOULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN, and for saic by the principal booksellers!

DEMOVAL—The subscriber has the pleasure of amening A to his patrons and to the public, that he has taken for a long term of vears, the elegant and spacious Hail likely by it and escupied by the Rev. Dr. Hawks, at Pinshine, I oug bland.

Of all the superior advantages of this establishment, it is both impossible and unnecessary to speak in this by et note.

PROSPECT HILL BOARDING SCHOOL.—This School is located at New Lebayon Springs, Columbia co. N. Y.—A large and convenient house has been fernished, and the Principal is prepared to receive boys into his family, and ere them his undivided attention. The building is about fifty reds from the Springs, upon an eminence commending a vew of the whole village, and the valley for several miles below. The place is easy of access, being only seven mess from the Westrom Railroad, at Pittsfield and at Canana, and twenty-tive mestrom Albany, and on the route of a daily stuge better in these from Albany, and on the route of a daily stuge better in these from Albany, and on the route of a daily stuge better in these from the health's function, its fleasant spency, the necess to the baths, all reader it a desirable resort.

The object of the School is to turnish the schoolt active the best possible means for improvement, not so much by removing the chargels in his nath, we be forestoned by an internal comments.

The object of the School is to furnish the scholtravith the best possible means for improvement, not so much by removing the obstacles in his path, as by preparing his mind to surcount them; to provide a home with its kinductees and attentions, for those who are removed from the care of person; to prepare young men for the active duties of life, or for admission to college. The health and morals of the pupils will receive circular stems, and a healthful religious influence, the trom sectarian blus, will be exerted.

Roys from the South and West, will be accompanied to and from Albany, and every precaution taken to insure rafety in travelling.

vember.

Brooks will be furnished at the usual bookstere prices, or loaned at a reasonable rate.

Terms, \$150 per year—half yearly in advance.

Application may be made by letter, or eitherwise, to the Principal,

E. A. HUBBARD,

New Lebanou Springs, Col. Co., N. Y.

References.

February 25, 1815.

References.

His Excellency Guo N. Briggs, Pattsfield; Rev. Dr. Horklas, Rev. Dr. Alden, Williams College; Rev. J. H. Siebee, Worthington; Rev. E. L. Clarke, Richmend; J. G. Locke, Eq., Lowel; Rev. E. Sandys, Rev. C. J. Knowles, Hon. E. Hogg, E. C. King, Eq., New Lebanon Springs; A. McCure, Eq. Albany; J. White, Esq., Troy; D. W. Miner, M. Dr. Brasmande, Newark, N. J.

Barkwather, Lsq., Builsio, N. Y.; Rev. Dr. Brasmande, Newark, N. J.

TAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL.—The subscriber has for I some time been seeking a favorable location in the country for a Boarding School, to obviate the objective to sending boys to a city. He has selected the village of Yonkers, on the Hudson, 16 miles north of the city of New York, with which there is almost hourly intercourse by stage, railroad a, d steamt outs. Two commodious buildings, on an eminence commoding and dightful view of the river, and the romanile scenery of the surrounding country, nave been erected expressly for Boarding Schools—one for miles the other for fordies. The Ludice School will be opened by Mr. W. C. Poorr, who has for some time been teaching in the Femule Seminary at Newburgs, and has acquired a high reputation as a successful teacher. The object of the subscriber is not only to prepare his pupils for any cass in college, or commercial pursuits, that to inculcate those habits of obedience and of industry which are necessary to make good men and good citizens;" and to timble home to make good men and good citizens; "such to titrals, a home where the advantages of a well-regulated tassily will be confidently secured. The number is limited to wenty.

The first term will commence on the first Monday in May next, and the second on the first Monday in November, with

The following are some of his present and former patrons to whom reference can be had: - Her. E. W. Andjews, T. C. Brinsmade, M. D. S. Wickess, M. D. Judge Bull, G. B. Schloeg, Edg. L.J. Rundell, Edg. W. C. Rice, Edg. Troy; Gen. Step. 24 Ven. Reusselare, Augustus James, Haq. Sama! Pruya, Edg. N. Tifigbie, Edq. Albany; Rev. Dr. Snodgrass, C. R. Cornell, Edq. Wm. Colgate. Edg. Philip Dater, Edg. Jas Mccollough, Edg. New York; Gen W. J. Hough, Edg., Cazcaovia; Santuef Furwell, Edg. University of the Control of the

New York; Gen W J Hough, Esq. Cazenovia; Nanuel Farwell, Esq. Utica.

Reference can also be had to the Faculty of Williams College; Hon H W Strong, Troy; F B Leonard, M D, Lanxingburgh; L sprague Patsons, Esq. C H Anthony, Esq. Alhany; ket Dr Brinsmade, Newartis, Rev Dr Murry, Elexabethtown, N J; C E West, Esq. Primped of Ruigers Female Institute; Ites Mason Noble, B Primped of Ruigers Female Institute; Ites Mason Noble, R W Townsend, Esq. Town Carke, M D; Alonzo Culkins, M D; N W Townsend, Esq. Yonkers; Rev Dr Lord, Buffa, ; A Brigham, M D, Frincipal of the State Lunatic Asylum, Gran, Warrier, W Smith, Esq. Syracuse; Dyer Huntington, Eq. Water, w. Application can be made to the subscriber in Troy, till the middle of April; atter that at Noukers. Also, R. W Townsend, Esq. 6 Ceder street; or to O. P. Wells, M. D., 223 West Twentieth street, N. York.

G. W. FRANCIS, A. M.

Troy, March 8th, 1845.

his charge.

Buffalo, Aug. 1844.

With Mr. George W. Francis I have been long and imimare.

ly acquesiated. Nearly twenty years have piested away since
we graduated together in the same class; and during the greater,
portion of those years he has been a propur and successful
teacher of youth. His manly scholhrship, his long experience
in teaching, and his well-carned resutation as a teacher, must
offer a sufficient guarantee to all practis entiresting sons to his
form a sufficient guarantee to all practis entiresting sons to his
deare, that all their mental and moral powers will be duly guardearly that all their mental and moral powers will be duly guardearly perform all the duties of a mother, to children abseat
nearly perform all the duties of a mother, to children abseat
nearly perform all the duties of a mother, to children abseat
ocherically recommend the school of Mr. F. to, all with whom
my recommendation can have any infegence; and his family as
a home for all boys entroated to his care;

Klizabethtown, Jan. 20, 1835.

I have been acquainted with Mr. Francis for the lass 16 or 18
years, and know him as a man of great energy, of character, of
decision combined with kindness, and of uncompromising integrity; and as a iscacher remarkably tho ough and successful.

He has hed the sole direction as teacher, of my sen from the
age of six to thireen, and with results highly gratify fig and eatirely satisfactory.

He has become already thoroughly acquainted with more

cation.

Ino.
Ino.
Ino.
In parents who wish their sons theroughly instructed in academical studies, and correctly advised in misral and religious

The first and the first the experience for the first section of the firs I trained by odd word or a similar committee with the most

tong term of vears, the elegant and spations Hall likely bolt and ecoupied by the Rov. Dr. Hawks, at Plashing, I cog Island. Of all the superior advantages of this establishment, it is both impossible and unnecessary to speak in this bret in os. Smitie it to say, that as to position, accessibility, adaptation of its parts to he design of the whole of to any other consideration which might influence a indicious parent in the succition of a temporary residence for his sons during their pupilage, no establishment in this country can exect it.

In the Teaching Department, the Subscriber has associated with him albert Pierson, A. M., of Orange, N. J., whose name is a sufficient pedage for the prempt, efficient, and faithful discharge of his professional duttes.

Plashing is a beautiful towar 7 miles from the city of New York Signs and reversal times a day from 21 Pock Sign, and a steambout from the foot of Philton street, once a day outing the Winter, and twice a day during the Summer session of Green Brook Family School will pen the foot of the State of the S

N. B. Post office address, until the 10th of Arri mentodissen, N. J. After that, Flushing, L. L. ment 22 3:

TAMILY SCHOOL IN SUFFIELD, CONN.—The Summo, I term of this School will commence on Wednesday, 33.h of April, and continue twenty-two weeks.

Suffield is east of access from New York and Boston; and is distinguished for the beauty of its location and its healthfulness. The number of pupils is limited, and no pa as are spared of promote their confests, secure their morals, and premote intellectual development.

Charge for board, tuition, washing, fuel and light, \$150 per year payable quarterly in advance.

Beforences.—Rev W. Adams, D. D. HEMENWAY, Principal.

References.—Rev W. Adams, D. D. and Rev O. Eastman, New York: Hon Samuel Hubbard, Position; Rev John R. Adams, Brighton, Mass; Geo. L. Perkins, Kay, Norwich; Rev Pritawes, Rev T. H. Gallsinder, and Hon T. T. Williams, Hantford; and Rev A. C. Washburn, Suffield.

An interview with the Principal may be had, during the first and last weeks of April by leaving address with Rev. Mr. Eastman, at the Tract Society's House.

Suffield, March 17th, 1815.

WILL BE PUBLISHED EARLY NENT WEEK—A Commentary on the Apocalype. By Mosce Sturit, Professor of Sacred Literature in the Theological Seminary at Andover, Mass., in two large octave volumes.

For sale by MARK H. NEWMAN, 189 Prondway, N. Vork.

DROSPECT HILL BOARDING SCHOOL.—This School is

trarelling.

The year will be divided into two sessions of two nystwo weeks each; the Summer session commencing the first Wednesday in May, the Winter session the first Wednesday in Newsonber

Newark, N. J. mar 22 of The Subscriber has for TAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL.—The Subscriber has for

October and April for racations.

Terms.

Two hundred doilars a year, including usual requisites, except Books and Stationery; payable semi-annually in advance. Interest charged where terms are not compiled with. There will be an extra charge for the Modun Languages, Music, Drawing and Painting.

References.

The following testimonials are respectfully submitted:—
I have been acquainted with Mr. Francis, as a teacher of youth for nearly 10 years. And, in view of his intended removal from Troy to Yonkers, I have pleasure in expressing my conviction that those who may entrust their sons to his case will not be disappointed. All who know Mr. P., may be often opplained as to the deep interest he taken in the more 1, as well as the mental culture of his pupils. And as to his domestic arrangements, with a view to their health, habits, and comfort, I can speak with entire confidence.
The advantages of the position which he is about to occupy in all respects, and especially as to correnience of access from this city, will, I trust, insure him an extensive particulage among those who have sons to be educated from home.

New York, Jan. 20th, 1815.

W. D. Skodgrass.

those who have sons to be educated from some.

New York, Jan. 20th, 1815.

W. D. Skodgrafs.

One year ago the present month, I visited the school of G.
W. Francis, Etq., in the city of Troy. I spent several days
with Mr. Francis, and learned the details of his plan of education and discipline, and aim fully of the binition that it is one of
the best schools in the country for the education and moral
training of boys; certainly the best of which I have any knowledge. I do most cordially recommend Mr. Francis to such of
the citizens of Buffalo ns the may call upon, while in the city,
as every way entitled to confidence; and if any shall commit
their children to him, I have no doubt they will be abundantly
satisfied with their educational and moral improvement under
his charge.

his charge. Buffalo, Aug. 1811.

age of six to thirteen, and with results highly graulty lug and en-tirely satisfactory.

He has become already thoroughly acquainted with more studies than are required for admissled to our colleges, and what I raise most, has acquired a nethod, and habit as study, which will ensure him success in the continuance of his con-cession.

principles.

I think Mrs. Francis is better qualified by her kindness and experience to manage a household which is to be a temporary home for boys, than any other woman of my acquais once.

Troy, Match 5, 1815.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY—A single gentleman been be secommodated with a pleasant similared from, with breakfast and tea, in a house pleasantly situated in, the lower part of the city. A gentleman of religious character and habits would be meet acceptable to the family, 'Address E. F. G., Observer office.

G. W. FRANCIS, A. M.

interest, than any other newspaper in Indiana. TERMS.—Two dollars a year, always in advance. In no instance will more than one number be sent till the money is received. Subscribers will receive due notice a few weeks before the expiration of each year or term, and if the payment for a succeeding year or term be not advanced, the paper will be discontinued. This rule will be strictly adhered to in all cases.

Five Dollars will be received for three years; or, three copies will be sent one year for the same. One dollar will be received for six months-always in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS, will be inserted three times at one dollar a square, (250 ems) and be continued at the rate of 25 cents a square weekly. Quarterly advertisements inserted at \$3 a square of 150 ems. Yearly advertisers will be accommodated on reasonable terms, which should always be made in writing as agreed upon.

All advertisements from abroad must be accompanied by the cash; or no attention will be paid to them. Postage must be paid. Postmasters are allowed to frank letters con-

65 In franking, Postmasters must not forget to BY G. A. & J. P. CHAPMAN.

write their names in full under the word "free."

From the Democratic Review for March, 1845. The Late Acting President.

the hour has not yet quite arrived, which is to be ploringly in one of his Messages on the ground of the ment of their country.

"It will take the country a long time before the tain any sort of party communion with him. morals of our politics can recover from the bad influ- Let it be remembered—the manner in which he I know a business man in Main street, who was refrom it and disinterested in regard to it; and who ronage power of the Executive, unprecedented, unim- in Cincinnati during that period. neither in his own person nor that of any friend had agined before. One of Mr. Tyler's first acts after I know another business man, also on Main street, been injured or assailed by it, but who had rather his entrance into power had been to promulgate a spe- who was refused credit, in 1825, by a firm in the been, on the contrary, an object of its good-will and cial declaration against the interference of the Fede- drug line, for the amount of five dollars. In 1830 that flattering attentions. And the remark was true-so ral office-holders in politics. On former occasions, very firm lent that very man \$5,000 upon his endorstrue that we scarcely know when and how to expect also, Mr. Tyler had in a peculiar manner identified ed note. the curative influence or recuperative power which himself with this principle. And yet, as soon as he I knew an extensive dealer in the city, now worth shall wholly undo the mischief, wholly atone for the began the working of this policy, that of worming \$100,000, and who can command more money, on disgrace, so deeply and broadly wrought by the events his way into a position in the Democratic party by a short notice, for sixty, ninety, or one hundred and

the effect of raising a little faint show of factitious ity in his cause. Every man then in the Democratic tance, under some apprehension of not getting the mopopularity-not his own but another's-which attach- party occupying any sort of position capable of being ney when it became due. es not to his general administration, but partly to his represented as one of influence, had office at his dis- I know a man whose credit, in 1830, was such, office-dispensing patronage, and partly to a particular posal for the mere acceptance of it. Democratic Re- that when I trusted him for a keg of saltpetre, my emmeasure-and which prevents the full manifestation presentatives in Congress had almost unlimited com- ployer told me I might as well have rolled it into the of that common contempt, which both Whig and De- mand over the Federal patronage of their districts. Ohio. Since that period he was worth, in 1837, \$100. mocratic parties vie with each other in entertaining, Anything to prove himself a Democrat-to get ad- 000; again a bankrupt in 1841, and now worth for that nondescript tertium quid which he and an in- mission as such-recognition as such. In all direc- \$20,000. tuted, as a hybrid novelty unimagined before in our had scarcely had time to get adjusted in the seats to ago, exhibited a monkey through the streets of Cinpolitical experience. The strong arm of the great which they had been appointed either by General Har- cinnati for a living. Statesman of the South so far upholds him, as to let rison or by Mr. Tyler himself-Whigs of unimpeach- I know a heavy business man, a bank director, who him down with a decent show of dignity, in his de- ed personal worth and capability-for no other even | sold apples, when a boy, through the streets. scent from the high place to which accident alone pretended reason than to confer their offices on Demo- I knew one of the first merchants in our city in ever raised him; and the blaze of a "Lone Star" crats. It was a positive public scandal-undisguised, 1825, who could at that period have bought entire streaming up over our south-western horizon, alone undissembled. We need not dwell on details—a sin- blocks of the city on credit, a director in one of the sheds a certain degree of feebly reflected light on his gle prominent fact will suffice to illustrate it. The banks, who, within ten years of that period, died inretiring person, to redeem it from the entire darkness whole system is typified in Mr. Tyler's Baltimore solvent and intemperate.

Convention, of which body nearly all were already his Another influential man of that day, whose credit

despise the traitor. Nor indeed is it by any means rest, with scarcely an exception, have been made companies, and also a bank director, died within five clear, that in his defection from the Whigs, who had so since! placed him in the position which gave him his power The direct application of the vast machinery of the Another individual who was considered in 1837 to harm, Mr. Tyler is entitled even to the usual good treatment which the policy of war accords to desert- way into some kind of welcome or reception by a ing the estate insolvent. ers. To desert voluntarily is one thing; to be fairly party on which he seeks to fasten himself, presented | Another individual, of credit equal to all his wants. scourged out of the ranks and out of camp, and then a novelty in our politics. It certainly wrought a vast and worth, at one time, twelve thousand dollars, and driven over to the enemy as the only place of refuge, amount of mischief. It scattered broadcast through a Judge of the Court, died in our city hospital, and is another, and a very different thing. And when the land, seeds of demoralization, which could scarce- was buried at the public expense. I have seen him person thus expelled was himself already a deserter ly fail, almost everywhere, to find at least a little soil once and again presiding at public meetings. in the enemy's camp, from the side to which he is adapted to their too-ready germination. Everywhere The founder of the Penitentiary system in Pensylthus again ignominiously driven back-when his pro- a certain number of persons were to be found, urged vania, and well known in that State and elsewhere as longed continuance there up to the time of that expul-sion, has involved in itself the grossest treachery to the side from whom he again supplicates a refuge-it dangling of these baits before their eyes could scarce- Legislature in that State, at Harrisburg, and listened cannot be pretended that any very strong case is made by fail to attract, with an eagerness little dispose, to to with the attention and deference that would have out for a very cordial welcome. This is no overcharg- quarrel with the hand from which they were to drop. been paid to John Quincy Adams, or any other public

renegade "Virginia Republican!" Nay, not only was he a Whig of the intensest sort, but he was peculiarly, and par excellence, a Henry Clay Whig. To be a Harrison Whig, or a Scott Whig, at that time, be a Harrison Whig, or a Scott Whig, at that time, interests might as the local management of their like and foolish confidence of Mr. Tyler and his family as their special friends, and as persons of astonishing zend, activity, and local importance, and the niece of a governor of New Jersey, still living, who washes for subsistence.

I know a lady, the decendent of a distinguished governor of Massachusetts, who supports herself by her needle, and the niece of a governor of New Jersey, still living, who washes for subsistence.

I know a lady, the decendent of a distinguished governor of Massachusetts, who supports herself by her needle, and the niece of a governor of New Jersey, still living, who washes for subsistence.

I know a lady, the decendent of a distinguished governor of Massachusetts, who supports herself by her needle, and the niece of a governor of New Jersey, still living, who washes for subsistence.

I know a lady, the decendent of a distinguished governor of Massachusetts, who supports herself by her needle, and the niece of a governor of New Jersey, still living, who washes for subsistence. meant comparatively little or nothing; to be a Clay interests might safely be reposed. In general able to in which I then lived, was the cynosure of all eyes, Whig was full of the deepest and strongest meaning. get only the lowest and worst to fraternize with them one of the most graceful and beautiful of the sex, There was no non-committalism about the bold Ken- in the loud-mouthed partizanship of Mr. Tyler, this and moving in the first circles of wealth and fashion, tuckian. His name, his name alone, constituted as class of persons, at many points, and especially in the now engaged in drudgery and dependence at one doldistinct an announcement of a system of political cities, succeeded in getting together miserable little lar and fifty cents per week. All these reside in this doctrine-and political doctrine of the worst sort-as knots of persons, rarely more than sufficient to fill the city. could have been conveyed in any form of creed or cat- bar-room of some mean haunt which constituted their What are the fluctuations of romance writers, comechism. And in the Convention of 1840, Mr. Tyler head-quarters, and these, in connection with the high- pared to some of the realities of human life ! was so furiously a friend to the selection of Mr. Clay, or incumbents of the lucrative offices, constituted the to be the Presidential candidate and national repre- "party" worthy of their creation and creator, the Tysentative of the Whig Party, that, as has been subse- ler Party. With the aid of a few newspapers, sup- have always been distinguished for their industry; owed his own selection for the Vice Presidency.

the foundation of the charge against Mr. Tyler of having been a "renegade Virginia Republican," if he which it is needless to say that they rarely in numhad not, by the palpable corruption of his subsequent bers much exceeded that of the officers reported to population was much less than at present, a statement course, reflected back upon his position at that time have presided over them. To what extent this system made to the General Court of the sufferers by that war, the clearest of lights by which to read his character of humbug the most impudent, succeeded in imposing exhibited the following result: and conduct. In his zealous Clayism of that day, upon Mr. Tyler, so as to make him actually believe there was no honesty of conversion, from what he in the existence and growth of a great popular sentihad of old professed. He was sinning against great ment in his behalf, we have no means of knowing. light, and he knew it. He has subsequently, when It is, at any rate, very certain, that even if deceived ambitious interest prompted a different course, thrown in regard to the imaginary popular sentiment in his himself back again, with an ardor of Republicanism favor, manufactured by these persons, he could not re-invigorated by its long intermission of repose, up- have been ignorant of the great fact which constitutes on the old principles, and the old party, which he was alike the chief characteristic and the worst evil and furnished 1400 men for the public service-and no then betraying. With no disposition to withhold from disgrace of his administration, that it was mainly, if ship of war, privateer, fleet or flotilla, prisonship, or Mr. Tyler a charitable judgment even, nevertheless not wholly, by the active plying of the power of his depot was without a goodly number of representatives the undisguised and unblushing excess of the political patronage, that the organization of his friends as a from this patriotic town. Nor were they all confined corruption which has rioted through his administra- "party" was constituted, and sustained to the point of to the sea service—they composed one entire company tlon-now, happily, exhaling its very last breath- real or fictitious zeal. And this is the leading fea. of the 40th regiment of regular troops-almost anohas been such as to compel justice, in the interpreta- ture of his term, the employment of office and every ther of the Flying Artillery, and many scattering tion of former equivocal conduct, to accept in all manner of patronage to create a party, and keep it up recruits for other services were raised. Many of these cases the worst construction as the more probable to the due point of stimulus. We fear that a deeper brave men were killed while fighting nobly for their

briefly summed up. Becoming Acting President by signing of fifty charters of banks or banking ex- unfolded her gloomy gates upon five hundred gallant accident, his polar star was a second term. With this chequers. intolerable, even to the proverbial fatuity of himself and his family; and then, months after the nomination of Mr. Polk, he at last withdraws, only after an absurdy transparent attempt to make, by implied understanding with some of makes and worst of obtaining.

There were married 404, single shirts with a beautifully clear musical mote of invariable and definite pitch, which may be shirts with a man who was perfectly happy would treated his cow—fed on on the other.

When struck, respund with a beautifully clear musical mote of invariable and definite pitch, which may be shirts with a man who was perfectly happy would called the peculiar note of the vessel. Now, if a vigority treated his cow—fed on on the other.

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"God help poor Ireland! She's ever and always shirts with a man who was perfectly happy would treated his cow—fed on on the other.

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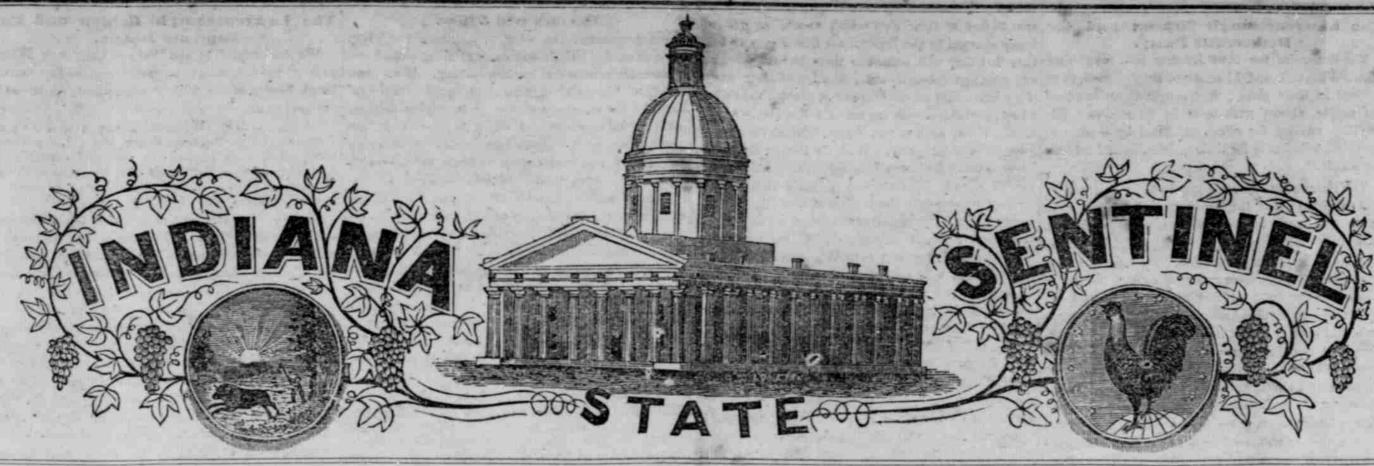
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"God help poor Ireland! She's ever and always shirts with a man who was perfe

the Democrats were apparently a broken-down party, so many of the rest. Still less, of course, will any



INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH 27, 1845.

Volume IV::::::Number 40.

ing rapidity, he had been forced to piece it out with cles

the bivalves, and slowly ejaculated-"Isters!"

out, and how queer they looked when out.

dy's ghost-while burst into the exclamation,

"Did you swallow it alire?" enquired the wag.

"Swallowed alive as I'm a christian!"

"What on airth's the row ?"

toad eat me afore your eyes."

and enquired-

you," added he, in a most hopeless tone.

fine ones they are, too."

say about spekelation."

and you can have a dozen.

Swallowing Oysters Alive.

BY SOUTAIRE.

ment at which it is now written. For even though fession and name of a Whig, pleading with them im- ations.

Unprincipled men were also at many places to be men of his age. In the year 1840, what Whig out-Whigged the found, who had little difficulty in politing themselves I know a lady, the decendent of a distinguished quently proved, it was to the bitterness of his lament-ations for Clay's failure of nomination that he partly owed his own selection for the Vice Presidency.

ported by the public patronage and by a heavy system of assessed taxation upon the holders of office, these little pot-house knots of "the friends of John Tyler,"

sea, and inured to the rough-and-tumble of life from We should not have made this fact alone, "per se," were constantly astonishing the country with "mass their childhood-and have furnished especially in time

view he first, in conjunction with Webster, aimed at These people have in general been exceedingly clam- Boston Mer. Journal. an amalgamation of parties, until it became evident that neither Whigs nor Democrats would have any thing to do with such a scheme. The former fairly scourged him forth from any place among them; while latter as sternly and contemptuously denied him admittance even within the outermost verge of their opposite verge of their admittance even within the outermost verge of their gates. Then, and not till then, did Mr. Tyler adopt, as the next tack of his policy, the effort to force or buy his way into the Democratic party, by patronage sterian, excepting faithlessness and recklessness exist and heavy to be borne. It was felt that they hoping to throw us into such confusion as to create at least a probability, if not necessity, of re-election, as the only means of average the parties wishing to him for re-election, as the confusion of the election of Clay. Hence his converted that the same desired that they the parties wishing to be the parties wishing to the same of average of the proposition of rebuke which as the proposition of rebuke which as a minute resisting of the proposition of rebuke which as and the presence of parent of the converted to the proposition of modesty and veracity, as to claim a large advocate from the gates. Then, and not till then, did Mr. Tyler adopt, as the most tack of his policy, the effort to force or buy his way into the Democratic party, as to claim a large and ont till then, did Mr. Tyler adopt, as the most tack of his policy, the effort to force or buy his way into the Democratic party, as to claim a large and ont till then, did Mr. Tyler adopt, the effort to force or buy his way into the Democratic party, as the mext tack of his policy, the effort to force or one so."

Want of protection in early life 16; Intemperance of parent 9; Do of wife 6; Despite the beauty of the parties wishing to be married as recent to the parties and the parties and the parties and the parties of those children for permitting them to go on so."

Want of protection in early life 16; Intemperance of parent 9; Do of wife 6; Despite the parties wishing to be married as recent to height the parties which the parties wishing to be married as easeful time, and the parties of the parties which the parties wishing to be married to be provided the parties wishing to be married as easeful time, and the parties of the parties of the p

Does any reader doubt its truth! Let it be remembered—the almost suppliant tenacity with which Mr.

Tyler during his first year clung to the Whige party.

At that time, be it borne in mind, the Whige wars of the sudden that time, be it borne in mind, the Whige wars of the sudden that the processes to answer.

Tyler during his first year clung to the Whige wars of the sudden that time, be it borne in mind, the Whige wars of the sudden that time, be it borne in mind, the Whige wars of the sudden that would be fed on clover. The tendency to break is invariably the same.

Tyler during his first year clung to the Whige wars of the sudden that would be fed on clover. The tendency to break is invariably the same.

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Tyler during his first year clung to the sudden that the convergence of the sudden that the same that the convergence is the same that the convergence is the sudden that the convergence is the sudden that the convergence is the same that the convergence is the convergenc At that time, be it borne in mind, the Whigs were fresh from the late contest, which had placed them in the attitude of an overwhelming ascendancy; while before the Democrate were attitude of an overwhelming ascendancy; while Democrate were approximately and the design of the desig not only comparatively feeble in force, but containing portion of them be received as applicable to Mr. Ty-within themselves many elements of confusion and ler's Cabinet—the members of which have had little no, six feet below the surface, at Ichaboe, and carried disorganization. In concert with Mr. Webster, the -most of them nothing-to do with the meaner mat- to Liverpool. The stave of a flour barrel buried

rison and himself into power, trusting afterwards rything of this kind. He accepted the State departgradually so far to disintegrate the Republican party, ment at the call of the country for a specific object of We must be indulged in the harmless anachronism as to bring in at least a considerable portion of the highest public importance, with personal reluctwhich thus anticipates, by a few days, the period them around his administration. Hence, although he ance, entire independence of control, and full underwhen this agreeable form of expression may be em- vetoed Mr. Clay's Bank Bill, he offered at the same standing of his purpose of retiring as soon as he ployed, with a more strict accuracy than at the mo- time a much worse one; and actually clung to the pro- should have completed the Texas and Oregon negoti-

brightened by the reflection that Tylerism has ceased number of other Whig bills he had signed, until all Urs and Downs of Life,-It is useful as well to exist, in any other than the past tense, yet, by the hope of success vanished, and Clay's controlling as- as interesting to notice the changes, for the better time this page shall reach the eyes of most of its cendancy in the party succeeded in flinging him for- or worse, which ten or afteen years serve to operate readers, they will have ceased to blush for the govern- cibiy and scornfully off into a portion in which it be- in a community. Mr. Cist, of the Cincinnati Adcame acknowledged treason for any Whig to main- vertiser, furnishes the following instances in that

ence which has been exerted over them by the regime then proceeded to address himself to his next aim, fused credit, in 1830, for a stove worth twelve dollars. of Tylerism"—was the recent remark of a very emi-nent statesman, occupying a position entirely aloof witnessed a spectacle of the corrupt abuse of the pat-8150,000 at least. Every cent of this has been made

means of his offices, systematically and universally twenty days, than almost any man in Cincinnati, to Of late, indeed, toward the conclusion of Mr. Ty- throughout the country, they were held up as the whom I, as clerk for a grocery house here, in 1830, sold ler's term, certain events have concurred to produce bribes for adhesion to him and his interest, and activ- a hogshead of sugar, with great misgiving and reluc-

ificant band of mercenary adherents have constitions were to be seen Whigs removed rom foffice who I knew a man, good for \$30,000, who, ten years

Men rarely love a treason so well, as to forget to office-holders when they went there, while all the was unlimited, being president of one of our insurance years, insolvent and intemperate.

MARBLEHEAD. - The inhabitants of Marblehead sea, and inured to the rough-and-tumble of life from

Widows, Fatherless boys, 354 562 Fatherless girls, Total,

During the last war the little town of Marblehead mischief has been thus wrought to the political mor- country, and others were imprisoned. At the close The history of Mr. Tyler's administration may be ality of the country, than would have attended the of the war, Dartmour, the English prison house, fellows, who hailed from this obscure fishing town .-

capitmation in his power for his office-holders. This is the naked outline of Mr. Tyler's administration.

Does any reader doubt its truth! Let it be remember of the above remarks. A considerable number of general strength is in ye; and it's a complement I pay you, by no means design to include the whole body long the success of this experiment, the vessel should not be parfectly annealed.

Mouton was announced to one of the convicts in the part of the success of this experiment, the vessel should not be parfectly annealed.

In order to insure the success of this experiment, the vessel should not be parfectly annealed.

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It is a complement I pay you, by no means design to include the whole body periment I pay you, by no means design to include the whole body periment I pay you, by no means design to include the whole body periment I pay you, by no means design to include the whole body periment I pay you, by no means design to include the whole body periment I pay you, by no means design to include the whole body periment I pay you, by no means design to include the whole body periment I pay you, by no means design to include the whole body periment I Want of friends in early youth 1; Intemperance

bitterest enemy Mr. Clay has ever had, Mr. Tyler's game then was, clearly, to shake off Clay, retain the great bulk of the masses whose rush had borne Harbert had been one far aloof from and above anything and ever can whaler's crew, and buried in 1791.

with the body shows it to have been that of Christ-opher Delano, a Portuguese sailor, one of an American with the body shows it to have opher Delano, a Portuguese sailor, one of an American with the body shows it to have opher Delano, a Portuguese sailor, one of an American with the body shows it to have opher Delano, a Portuguese sailor, one of an American with the body shows it to have opher Delano, a Portuguese sailor, one of an American with the body shows it to have opher Delano, a Portuguese sailor, one of an American with the body shows it to have opher Delano, a Portuguese sailor, one of an American with the body shows it to have opher Delano, a Portuguese sailor, one of an American with the body shows it to have opher Delano, a Portuguese sailor, one of an American with the body shows it to have opher Delano, a Portuguese sailor, one of an American with the body shows it to have opher Delano, a Portuguese sailor, one of an American with the body shows it to have opher Delano, a Portuguese sailor, one of an American with the body shows it to have opher Delano, a Portuguese sailor, one of an American with the body shows it to have opher Delano, a Portuguese sailor, one of an American with the body shows it to have opher Delano, a Portuguese sailor, one of an American with the body shows it to have opher Delano, a Portuguese sailor, one of an American with the body shows it to have opher Delano, a Portuguese sailor, one of an American with the body shows it to have opher Delano, a Portuguese sailor, one of an American with the body shows it to have opher Delano, a Portuguese sailor, one of an American with the body shows it to have opher Delano, a Portuguese sailor, one of an American with the body shows it to have opher Delano, a Portuguese sailor, one o

My Sister's Grave.

I had a little sister once, And she was wondrous fair : Like twined links of yellow gold, Was the waving of her hair. Her face was like a day in June, When all is sweet and still, And the shadows of the summer clouds Crept softly o'er the hill.

O, my sister's voice-I hear it yet, It comes upon mine ear, Like the singing of a joyous bird, When the summer months are near, Sometimes the notes would rise at eve

So fairy-like and wild, My mother thought a spirit sung, And not the gentle child. But when we heard the little feet Come dancing to the door, And met the gaze of brighter eyes

Than ever spirit wore. And she would enter full of glee, Her long fair tresses bound With a garland of the simple flowers, By mountain streamtets found.

She never bore the garden's pride, The rose, upon her breast, Our own sweet wild flower ever loved The other wild flowers best. Like them she seemed to cause no toil,

To give no pain or care, But to bask and bloom on a lonely spot In the warm and sunny air. And oh! like them as they come in spring, And with summer's fate decay, She passed with the sun's last parting smile From life's rough path away.

And when she died-'neath an old oak tree My sister's grave was made; For, when on earth, she used to love Its dark and pensive shade. And every spring, in that old tree

The snog-birds build their nests, And wild flowers bloom on the soft green turf, Where my dead sister rests. And the children of our village say, That on my sister's tomb

The wild flowers are the last that fade,

And the first that ever bloom. There is no stone raised there to te!! My sister's name and age; For that dear name on every heart Is carved on memory's page. We miss her in the hour of jay,

For when all hearts are light, There was no step so gay as her's, No eye so glad and bright. We miss ber in the hour of woe, For then she tried to cheer, And the soothing words of the pious child

Could dry the mourner's tear. Even when she erred we could not chide, For though the fault was small, She always mourned so much, and sued For pardon from us all. She was too pure for earthly love-

Strength to our hearts was given, And we yielded her in her childhood's light,

awaited the appearance of No. 1. It came-he saw To a brighter home in heaven. -and quickly it was bolted. A moment's dreadful pause ensued. The wag dropped his knife and fork The Home of the Desolate-Hearted.

The glory that reigned in those halls is past, And the beauty that strangers courted, And deep are the shadows that grief hath cast, On the home of the Desolate-hearted. The odor of flowers is on the air, But noisome weeds are mingled there;

The vines untrained on the earth repose; The nettles o'ertop the bridal rose; The clematis sinks from its wonted place, And the lilly is crushed in its long embrace : The garlands that hung on those walls of yore With their beauty and bloom have departed; And the wreathings of blossoms is known no more

In the home of the Desolate-hearted. The dust is deep on the rich guitar, That wakened of old its music there; The birds sit sadly with folded wing; The lute lies by with a broken string, And the air-harp that hangs on the old elm bough In a requiem wild is breathing now;

For the festive song and the joyous strain, Ring not through those halls described; And voices of mirth will not wake again, In the home of the Desolate-hearted. The portraits hung on the gallery's side, Of that kindred hand that long since died, Are inward turned to the oaken wall, For the gloomy memories they recall;

By a folded veil is hid from view; For why should the gladness of happier days, Whose light has for aye departed, Be ever outspread to the weary gaze, In the home of the Desolate-hearted A palor comes over the maiden's bloom, As she crosseth the door of the lonely home,

And children moved with a softened tread, And voices hushed to a tone of diead; And muth sinks back from its womed flow, When the eye looks up on the brow of wo; For the happy band that were gathered there, At a single stroke were parted; And we a-k no more of the young and fair, In the home of the Desolate-hearted.

pension. Suddenly a tremendous crash caused the and seizing his seal-skin he vanished.

of nations. Four hostile newspapers are more to be and pulpy, and the pain of the poor pig is pleasure in Johnson, a witness for Stokes, swore positively as to A human mummy has been found, preserved in Gua- feared than a hundred thousand bayonets."

"I'd cheat somebody most shockingly afore night!" | vor lobsters.

DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES

A simple and frugal Government, confined within strict Constitutional limits.

A strict construction of the Constitution, and no assumption of doubtful powers: No National Bank to swindle the laboring popula-

No connection between the government and banks. A Diplomacy, asking for nothing but what is clearly right and submitting to nothing wrong.

No public debt, either by the General Government, or by the States, except for objects of urgent neces-No assumption by the General Government of the debts of the States, either directly or indirectly, by a

distribution of the proceeds of the public lands. A Revenue-tariff, discriminating in favor of the poor consumer instead of the rich capitalist. No extensive system of Internal Improvement by

the General Government, or by the States. A constitutional barrier against improvident State

The honest payment of our debts and the sacred preservation of the public faith.

A gradual return from a paper credit system. No grants of exclusive charters and privileges, by special legislation, to banks.

No connexion between Church and State. No proscription for honest opinions.

Fostering aid to public education.

A "progressive" reformation of all abuses.

MUSCULAR STRENGTH.—The power exerted by the actions of the muscles in the human body is immense. Borellus first demonstrated that the force exerted A Sucker—His first Oyster—Swallowing it Alive— Terrible Situation—The Rescue—Disappearance. within the human body greatly exceeds the weight to be imoved, and that nature, in fact, employs an as-At a late hour, the other night, the door of an oystonishing, we might almost say superfluous power, to ter house in our city was thrust open, and in stalked move a small weight. It has been calculated that the a hero from the Sucker State. He was quite six feet deltoid muscle alone, when employed in supporting a high, spare, somewhat stooped with a hungry, anxweight of fifty pounds, exerts a force equal to two ious countenance, and his hands pushed clear down thousand four hundred and sixty-eight pounds. An into the bottom of his breeches pockets. His outer idea of the force exerted by the human body in procovering was hard to define, but after surveying it gressive motion, may be formed from the violence of minutely we came to the conclusion that his suit had the shock received when the foot unexpectedly strikes been made in his boyhood, of a dangy, yellow linsey against an object in running. The strongest hones woolsey, and that having sprouted up with astonishare sometimes fractured by the action of the mus-

all colors in order to keep pace with his body. In The muscular power of the human body is indeed spite of his exertions, however, he had fallen in arwonderful. A Turkish porter will trot along at a rears about a foot of the necessary length, and, conrapid pace, carrying a weight of six hundred pounds. sequently, stuck that far through his inexpressibles. Milo, a celebrated athlete of Crotona, in Italy, early His crop of hair was surmounted by the funniest lookaccustomed himself to carry the greatest burdens, and ing seal skin cap imaginable. After taking a posi- by degrees became a monster in strength. It is said tion, he indulged in a long stare at the man opening that he carried on his shoulder an ox, four years old, weighing upwards of one thousand pounds, for above "Yes, sir," responded the attentive operator, "and forty yards, and afterwards killed it with one blow of his fist. He was seven times crowned at the Pythian "Well, I've hearn tell of isters afore," says he, games, and six at the Olympian. He presented him-"but this is the fust time I've seed 'em, and perhaps self a seventh time, but no one had the courage or I'll know what thar made of afore I git out of town." Having expressed this desperate intention, he cau- of the disciples of Pythagoras, and to his uncommon boldness to enter the list against him. He was one tiously approached a plate, and scrutinized the unstrength the learned preceptor and his pupils owed cased shell fish with a gravity and interest which would have done honor to the most illustrious search-er into the hidden mysteries of pature. At length he er into the hidden mysteries of nature. At length he whole weight of the building and gave the philosopher began to soliloquize on the difficulty of getting them and his auditors time to escape. In his old age Milo "I've never seed any thin' hold on so-'takes an He partly effected it, but his strength being gradually attempted to pull up a tree by the roots and break it. a-mazin site of screwin', hoss, to get em out, and aint exhausted, the tree, when half cleft, reunited, and his they slick and slip'ry when they does come ? Smooth hands remained pinched in the body of it. He was as an cel! I've a good mind to give that feller lodg- then alone, and being unable to disengage himself, ins' jist to realize the effects, as uncle Jesse used to died in that position.

Haller mentions that he saw a man, whose finger "Well, sir," was the reply, "down with two bits, being caught in a chain at the bottom of the mine, by keeping it forcibly bent, supported by that means "Two bits!" exclaimed the Sucker, "now come, the weight of his whole body, one hundred and fifty that's tickin' it on rite strong, hoss, for isters. A dozen of em sint nothin' to a chicken, and there's no of six hundred feet.

gittin' more than a picayune apiece for them. "I've Augustus II, King of Poland, could roll up a silver only realized 15 picayunes on my first venture to St. plate like a sheet of paper, and twist the strongest Louis. I'll tell you what, I'll gin you two chickens horse shoe asunder. for a dozen, if you'll conclude to deal."

A Frenchman will be a sneet of the angle of t

A Frenchman, who was attached to Rockwell & A wag who was standing by indulging in a dozen, Stone's circus, last spring, was able to resist the unitwinked to the attendant to shell out, and the offer was ed strength of four horses, as was witnessed by hundreds in this city, as well as in other places. A lion "Now mind," repeated the Sucker, "all fair-two is said to have left the impression of his teeth upon a

chickens for a dozen,—you are witness, mister," turn-ing at the same time to the wag, "none of your tricks,"

The most prodice for I have hearn tell that you city fellers are mity by fish. The whale moves with a velocity through The most prodigious power of muscle is exhibited the dense medium of water, that would carry him, The bargain being fairly understood our Sucker if continued at the same rate, round the world in a squared himself for the onset—deliberately put off his little less than a fortnight; and a sword fish has been seal-skin, tucked up his sleeves, and, fork in hand, known to strike his weapon quite through the oak plank of a ship.

THE PHENOMENA OF THE BRAIN .- One of the most with a look of mingled amazement and horror-someinconceivable things in the nature of the brain is, thing akin to Shakespeare's Hamlet on sceing his dadthat the organ of sensation should itself be insensible. To cut the brain gives no pain, yet in the brain alone resides the power of feeling pain in any other part of Our Sucker hero had opened his mouth with pleathe body. If the nerve which leads to it from the insure a moment before, but now it stood open, consciousness that all wasn't right, and ignorance of the jured part be divided, we become in tantly unconscious extent of the wrong,—the uncertainty of that moment was terrible. Urged to desperation he faltered brain that any kind of sensation is produced; yet the organ itself is insensible. But there is a circumstane more wonderful still. The brain itself may be removed, may be cut away down to the corpus calasum, "I swallowed it jest as he gin it to me!" shouted without destroying life. The animal lives and performs all those functions which are necessary to sim-"You're a dead man!" exclaimed his anxious ple vitality, but has no longer a mind; it cannot think friend: "the creature is alire and will eat right through or feel; it requires that the food should be pushed into the stomach; once there, it is digested, and the animal will even thrive and grow fat. We infer, "Git a pizen pump and pump it out!" screamed the Sucker, in a frenzy, his eyes fairly starting from their therefore, that the part of the brain called the convosockets. "Oh gracious !-what'll I do !-It's got hold lutions, is simply intended for the exercise of the inof my innards, already, and I'm dead as a chicken !- tellect and faculties, whether of low degree called do somethin' for me, do-don't let the infarnal sea- instinct, or of that exalted kind bestowed on man, the gift of reason .- Wigan on the Durability of the

"Why didn't you put some of this on it ?" enquired Mind: the wag, pointing to a bottle of strong pepper-sauce. The hint was enough-the Sucker, upon the in- EFFECTS OF OPIUM ON THE MIND .- A lady, who stant, seized the bottle and, desperately wrenching out knew nothing experimentally of opium, once told us the cork, swallowed half the contents at a draught. that she "could tell when Mr. Coleridge had taken He fairly squealed from its effects, and gasped and too much opium by his shining countenance." She blowed, and pitched, and twisted, as if it were cours- was right: we knew that mark of opium excesses ing through him with the electric effect, while at the well, and the cause of it: or at least we believe the same time his eyes ran a stream of tears. At length; cause to lie in the quickening of the insensible perbecoming a little composed, his waggish adviser ap- spiration, which accumulates and glistens on the face. proached, almost bursting with suppressed laughter, Be that as it may, a criterion it was that could not deceive us as to the condition of Coleridge. And "How are you now, old fellow-did you kill it?" uniformly in that condition he made his most effec-"Well, I did, hoss,"-ugh-ugh-o-o-o my innards. tive intellectual displays. It is true that he might not If that isier critter's dyin' agonies didn't stir a ruc- be happy under this fiery animation, and we fully betion in me equal to a small airthquake, then taint no lieve that he was not. Nobody is happy under lauuse sayin' it-it squirmed like a sarpent when that danum except for a very short term of years. But in Hus up to Mr. -It is stated that a newly married killin' stuff touched it, but" -and here with a counter what way did that operate on his exertions as a writer? couple down east were one night lying in bed talking nance made up of suppressed agony and present de- We are of opinion that it killed Coleradge as a poet. over matters and things, when a heavy thunder storm termination, he paused as if to give force to his words, "The Harp of Quintock" was silenced forever by arose; the loud peals of thunder and the vivid flashes and slowly and deliberately remarked—"If you git the torment of opium. But proportionably it roused two chickens from me for that live animal I'm d—d!" and stung by misery his metaphysical instincts into more spasmodic life. Poetry can flourish only in the loving couple to start as though they had received an electric shock. Jonathan throwing his arms around company at this finale, would have made a spectator investigations of difficult problems are amongst the his dear exclaimed. "Hug up to me Liz, and let us believe that they had all been "swallowing bysters commonest resources of beguiling the sense of misery. -Blackwood's Magazine.

get ?' 'Bad scram to you,' says Barney; 'sure the into vibrations, its note grows louder, and eventually

anticipation to the Leipsic epicure. Live lobsters are the guilt of Smith; Jinkins, a witness for Smith boiled to death, because, though they cannot be eaten swore just as positively for his innocence. The jus-"John, how I wish it was as much the fashion to rade wives as it is to trade horses."

"Why so my dear friend!"

alive, they are unfit to be eaten after they are dead if they die by other than a cruel death. The adage, Irishman's opinion of the French language, looked to him 'a good deal mixed,' so he finally dismiss the suit and sentenced the witnesses to pay all the costs !

Ohio and Erie Canal.

We are pleased to see the editor of the Terre Haute Wabash Express, leading off in an article, calling at-Wabash Express, leading off in an article, calling attention to the splendid donation granted to the State charged five cents for transmission under 300 miles, and tention to the splendid donation granted to the State charged five cents for transmission under 300 miles, and tention to the splendid donation granted to the State charged five cents for transmission under 300 miles, and tention to the splendid donation granted to the State charged five cents for transmission under 300 miles, and tention to the splendid donation granted to the State charged five cents for transmission under 300 miles, and tention to the splendid donation granted to the State charged five cents for transmission under 300 miles, and tention to the splendid donation granted to the State cents for over that distance. Double letters pay double price; and convinces us more fully than before, that town the letters triple, &c. Letters weighing letters triple, &c. Letters weighing letters triple, &c. Letters weighing letters triple, and convinces us more fully than before, that town the letters triple, &c. This decision may be regarded as the law so far as State, and indeed, when completed, National work. ounce are to be accounted single, and every additional half We are also pleased to notice, that the attention of ounce is to be charged additional single postage. Dtop letthe people of the whole State, as well as those locally advertisement. interested in this work, is called to the subject. The 2. Newspapers of 1900 square inches or less, go free with-Wabash and Erie canal and a portion of the Madison in thirty miles of where they are printed; for greater distances they are subject to the rates of the law of 1825; and and Indianapolis Railroad, and that now only in pro- newspapers of greater size are to pay the rates charged upspective, after the lapse of eight years from this time, on magazines and pamphle's. are all we have left, out of the wreck of our great and glorious system of internal improvement, from which glorious system of internal improvement, from which system of the state to which he has been brought glorious system of internal improvement, from which system of the state to which he has been brought glorious system of the state to which he has been brou we can expect to derive any thing to liquidate the and one cent additional for each ad

choicest land in Northern Indiana was donated for a ters have the same privilege under the same restrictions and from Lake Michigan to the Ohio river; the land has been sold and the proceeds expended on the road, and the world's people must service in one State excaping into another. The period and the world's people must service in one State excaping into another. The period and the world's people must service in one State excaping into another. Would the following, by Alph. Earr, apply in this we exhaust the being the road and the world's people must service in one State excaping into another. Would the following, by Alph. Earr, apply in this we exhaust the road and the world's people must service in one State excaping into another. The period is an arrange of the road and the world's people must service in one State excaping into another. The period is an arrange o and where is the result? Echo answers where? The age received. The sums chargeable on all franked matter them; I went to satisfy myself what was done. I had are to be paid from the contingent fund of the two Houses and the Departments, or in default thereof, from the U. S. believed as he did in the advent doctrine. I thin go to age received. The sums chargeable on all franked matter them; I went to satisfy myself what was done. I had no hostile feelings against them. Prisoner fixed on his followers. did donation. We trust, under the present Democrat- Treasury.

other, is immediately interested in this valuable grant and postage chargeable on letters touching official business, looing at the top of their voices; some of them said there and weighing more than two ounces, is to be paid from the State where he owed service. In such case from Congress, for his exertions. His transcendent and weighing more than two ounces, is to be paid from the Congress.

Damnion got up and was more coherent; he complained how could the master prove that the slave had fled from the State where he owed service—which the act abilities and gentlemanly deportment as a man, won golden opinions from all his fellow-members, and when the crisis came, this great measure, fraught with so much benefit to Indiana was adopted. His constituents will not forget his praiseworthy exertions. constituents will not forget his praiseworthy exertions letters or any other mailable matter, with the before-specinot look you in the face, and you have hell's brass or you ceased. The facts authorizing his seizure and trans-Hon. Joseph A. Wright, representing the Terre Haute

District, which nearly equally with Mr. Owen's, is in
terested in the grant from Congress; and denote to be paid by the driver, captain, conductor, &c.

11. Owners of conveyances are subjected to the same pensitive alties, for transporting persons acting as private expresses, as terested in the grant from Congress; and despite of the persons themselves; but no hing in the act is to be conpart with the services of that gentleman, whose pri- special messenger employed for a single occasion. vate business prevents him from entering on a canvass, which with the proper efforts from him, his or place at any designated spot or deliver, such matter for kisses. friends believe would not fail to be successful.

Express of the 19th inst.

Wabash and Erie canal from this place to the Ohio river, should be the subject of general congratulation to the people of the State. It has placed within our books, magazines, pamphlets, or new-papers, not directed nor books, magazines, pamphlets, or new-papers, not directed n power the means of speedily completing a work of intended for distribution, to subscribers, but for sale as mer- hugging each other. Miss Baker then went to one Doore, Court, and yesterday they unanimously, it is said, dewast importance to curselves and the country—which will contribute more than any other means within our reach to the payment of our State debt. Second only in importance, amongst the public works of the United States, to the great canal of New York, which connects the waters of the Atlantic ocean with those of the Western Lakes, the Eric and Ohio canal is essentially a national work, connecting the cities of the Western Lakes, the Eric and Ohio canal is essentially a national work, connecting the cities of the Mean and the country—which will contribute more than any other means within our declared to be felony and to subject the offender to imprisonment for not less than six months, nor more than five in importance, amongst the public works of the United States, to the great canal of New York, which connects the waters of the Atlantic ocean with those of the Western Lakes, the Eric and Ohio canal is go, half to the informer and prosecutor, and the other half to the Government; and all causes of action may be sued because the suddent of the States and Territories.

16. Forging, or uttering stamps provided for in this law, is declared to be felony and to subject the offender to imprisonment from several hours—from seven to one o'clock that night. Part of the time Dammon lay on the floor on his back. Elder White said if the Atlantic ocean with those the time Dammon lay on the floor on his back. Elder White said if the Atlantich to the time Dammon lay on the floor on his back. Elder White said if the Atlantich to the time Dammon lay on the floor on his back. Elder White said if the Atlantich to the time Dammon lay on the floor on his back. Elder White said if the Atlantich to the time Dammon lay on the floor on his back. Elder White said if the Atlantich to the time Dammon lay on the floor on his back. Elder White said if the Atlantich to the time Dammon lay on the floor on his back. Elder White said if the Atlantich to the time Dammon lay on the floor on his back. Elder White said if the Atlantich to the time Damm vast importance to ourselves and the country—which New York and New Orleans, and passing through the fore the Judicial Courts of the States and Territories. finest valley in the world. If we shall only employ our energies in a judicious use of the means now our energies in a judicious use of the means now newspapers having the largest circulation. The Randolph Will Compromise.—The negroes, given us, a few years only will have passed before its consummation will be hailed with pride and joy.

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Much depends ar gislature-especially at its next session. Every coun- with which they are to be conveyed and the importance of ty immediately interested in this work should select, as representatives, men of enlarged views, of experinot over \$100; and on the third class not over \$50 shall be sentatives! There is no part of the State which has not an interest in the work. Comparing the whole line when completed to Evansville, with that part of the Wabash and Eric canal between Lafayette and the State line, it may be safe to assume that the tolls

There is no part of the State which has not an interest in the work. Comparing the whole line when completed to Evansville, with that part of the Wabash and Eric canal between Lafayette and the State line, it may be safe to assume that the tolls

There is no part of the State which has not an interest in the work. Comparing the whole line the admitted that prisoner had no other business than to attend meetings. Dammon admitted he lost in the next Assembly.

State line, it may be safe to assume that the tolls

The Loydon Mescuants and profits.

The Loydon Mescuants and profits.

The Loydon Mescuants and profits.

The Loydon Mescuants and profits in the state which has not influence the faith to kiss each other, and that they had bible authering the distinction of a comet by last vile and influence the relations on the maternal and part of the State which has not influence the admitted that prisoner had no other last vile and influence the last vile and influence that they had bible authering the wais's comet. Had its motion been a little more raple inclined, we hope, to sanction a second edition of the last vile and influence that they had bible authering the values; one-fifth to H. St. Ge rge Tucker, Esq.; id, we might have had an occultation of a comet by last vile and influence the last vile and influence t the State line, it may be safe to assume that the tolls the operation of the law. received annually will not fall short of \$400,000—if indeed they do not exceed it. This sum placed in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

23. Any farther deficiency is to be paid out of moneys in had repeatedly urged upon them the necessity of quitting and labor. He affirmed that D.'s character was good. As Treasury of the State, every year, will relieve us all Harrison is continued from the burthen of taxes, while it will give us the means of redeeming our credit by the speedy diminution, and ultimate payment of our debt. The State has already expended a large amount of money upon the decomony with which Mr. Tyler retired to private the Mexican Minister as a matter of little moment, believed the world will come to an end within two months; and supposes the threats of Mexico while the question that private the Mexican Minister as a matter of little moment, believed the world will come to an end within two months; and supposes the threats of Mexico while the question that private the moment, and the moment of this canal, south of this place. Upon this amount we are now subject to the payment of interest, and this interest is accumulating upon us every year. The and that the attention of the people may be called to egates selected by the counties upon the line, to con- to finish it. without consultation with any one-and it is merely For harbor at Port Ontario, Lake Ontario suggested with a view to ascertain what course is For harbor at Oswego, Lake Ontario best. All we aim at is, that we shall do something, For Big Sodus Bay, Lake Omario and that speedily and effectively. It seems to us that a general interchange of opinion amongst those who feel the importance of this great improvement, cannot fail to do good, and to facilitate the work. At all For harbor at Dunkirk, Lake Erie events it can do no harm. What say the friends For harbor at Erie, Lake Erie

Late Foreign News. The Steam ship Cambria has arrived at Boston, For harbor at Sundusky city, Lake Erie bringing one month later news. The news is highly For River Raisin harbor, Lake Erie For dredge boat to be used on Lake Erie interesting and important. Parliament had met, and For the St. Clair flats the report of Sir Robert Peel exhibits a very satisfac- For Grand River harbor, Lake Michigan tory statement. The modifications of the Tariff must For harbor at St. Joseph, Lake Michigan have a very favorable effect on the foreign trade of the For harbor at Michigan city, Lake Michigan For Little Fort harbor, Lake Michigan

Two of the New York packet ships are missing, For harbor at Milwaukie, Lake Michigan

no doubt lost. Rev. Sidney Smith is dead.

the last installment (\$275,000) into the other with which he wrote the receipt as agent of the United States Government. The money found its way into his own receipt and he has abscreaminated along with his own pocket, and he has absquatulated along, with the rest of his master's Minister's, whose heads are not safe on their own shoulders if caught within the Republic of Mexico. Santa Anna's robberies of the Treasury of his own Government, furnished him with an illustrious precedent for this robbery of ours. Our Treasury suffers by this financial "operation;" for you will remember he was sufficiently patriotic to give his own government a receipt for the money as United States agent. This Congress will be forced to appropriate the sum stolen, the United States being responsible for it to the claimants.

and improvement of a harbor at or old Roanoke Inlet

For Providence barbor, Rhode Island

GEN. Jackson.—Saturday last was

From Mexico.

importance stirring. Santa Anna was still in prison health is not worse." at Perote. Letters from the tyrant to different mer-

The Postage Bill. The new Post Office Law contains 24 sections, of which

ters two cents, and letters advertised are to pay the cost of

3. Circulars, handbills, &c. printed on single cap paper, or

7. Public documents may be transmitted by State Gov-

in their behalf. Indeed our whole delegation are de- fied exceptions, and except such letters as may relate to some part of the cargo articles conveyed, under the penalty serving of praise for their exertions, particularly the of \$100 for each offence, to be pail by the owner of the house, he would compel all unbelievers ing, and the laws of the State to which he is brought

party feeling, the whigs of that district will reluctantly by private hands, when no compensation is tendered, or by a his feet. One girl made a smack but did not kess his foot.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decid-

such transportation, forfeit for each affence \$50. the authorized agent of the Post Office Department, who

The Blaze of Glory!

sooner, therefore, the work is begun the better. The propriation for the Cumberland Road is embraced. The sooner it is completed, the sooner will the State be enabled to receive an equivalent for this interest. It enabled to receive an equivalent for this interest. It him, but he has made us all suffer in consequence. Some man did go into the bedroom. Heard brother Damis to be wished that a plan may be speedily matured, we shall have something to say on this subject herethe subject, that as few embarrassments as possible after; and expect to prove that Henry Clay, by his to live on until the end of the world. may exist when the matter is submitted to the Legislature. How would it do to hold a convention of delever to get a dollar on it. We have also another plan

Others of the band testified to prisoner's good character; and one, Morrison, that they sat on the floor in order any cause of quarrel with us in the case, it was for the charge is made by the wife and one of the legister; and one, Morrison, that they sat on the floor in order any cause of quarrel with us in the case, it was for the charge is made by the wife and one of the legister; and one, Morrison, that they sat on the floor in order any cause of quarrel with us in the case, it was for the charge is made by the wife and one of the legister; and one, Morrison, that they sat on the floor in order any cause of quarrel with us in the case, it was for the charge is made by the wife and one of the legister; and one, Morrison, that they sat on the floor in order any cause of quarrel with us in the case, it was for the charge is made by the wife and one of the legister.

> For Grand River harbor, Lake Erie For harbor at Cleveland, Lake Erie For harbor at Huron, Lake Erie

For barbor at Racine, Lake Michigan For harbor at St. Louis

For breakwater at Samfordledge, Maine THE MEXICAN INDEMNITY.—A letter in the Rich-

ville, and the Mississippi, Missouri, and Arkansas rivers For a ship canal around the falls of Sault St. Mary 100,000 For the Cumberland road 225,000 For opening a communication between Al-bemarle Sound and the Atlantic ocean, and improvement of a harbor at or near old Roanoke Inlet

GEN. Jackson.—Saturday last was the anniversary of Gen. Jackson's birth. He entered on his 79th year. The Globe says: "The President had a letter from By an arrival at New Orleans, we have intelligence from Vera Cruz up to the 18th inst., four days later. Verbally, we learn that there was no news of any he ever before received. This argues that his

chants at Vera Cruz, directing them not to give up any of his money in their hands, had been intercepted.

It is stated that the 24th of February had been fixed upon as the time of bringing on the trial of Santa Anna, and he is to send on his defence in writing instead of appearing in person before the Grand Jury.

The Lousiana Convention for revising the Constitution, has adopted a section providing that "no member of Congress, or person holding office under the United States, or minister of any religious society, shall be eligible to the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor."

The Horrors of Millerism --- Trial cf Israel Dammon.

We have seen a report of the trial of a man who is ran, who "led silly women captive," and destroyed the too gross for publication.

heavy responsibilities that are now hanging over us, and experience should teach us to be cautious how we and experience should teach us to be cautious how we expend the valuable donation granted by Congress.

The postmater of the state which recognizes the relation of master and slave. This ports the same and the distance; and foreign and others detailed which recognizes the distance; and foreign and others detailed whith the specific of the bardward recognizes the distance; and foreign and others detailed whith the specific of the bardward recognizes the distance; and foreign and otherstates which recognizes the distance is detailed whith the specifi

with her lips. Hall said, "He that is ashamed of me be- ed the case of Washington county of Maryland vs. 12. All persons who shall after the passage of the act transmit by any prohibited private express mailable matter, the holy angels." She then gave his feet a number of stituted to recover from the Company a million of dela-

The following is the article from the Terre Haute

13. Letters may be conveyed by steamboats, as provided by the act of 1825, provided they are delivered on arrival, to ed all other denominations liars, murderers, &c. A wo-"THE ERIE AND OHIO CANAL.

"The recent passage, by Congress, of the bill granting to the State of Indiana about seven hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, for the extension of the Wabash and Erie canal from this place to the Ohio

"THE ERIE AND OHIO CANAL.

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"The recent passage, by Congress, of the bill granting to the State of Indiana about seven hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, for the extension of the Wabash and Erie canal from this place to the Ohio

"THE ERIE AND OHIO CANAL.

"The recent passage, by Congress, of the bill granting to the State have a voice was blasphemously called the Imitation of Christ. She was blasphemously called the Imitation of Lambert he was the devil and would go to hell. She peals, who decided that the repealing act of the Le- "one dollar for every sixteen lies." 16. Forging, or uttering stamps provided for in this law, is water and baptised. The visionist, Miss Harmon, lying road, and gave judgment accordingly.

He had known him for twenty or thirty years, and his taken from his possession.

then they must all go to work together. ence and capacity. And why should not those coun- paid. And if the service cannot be obtained for these rates, Jr. He denied that a man went into the bedroom with ties remote from the line of the work, also have a provision may be made for separating the letters from the view to its progress in the selection of their representation of the representation

Job Moody, one of the brethren, affirmed that prisoner

all labor. 'He affirmed that D.'s character was good. As 24. The franking privilege of the widows of Madison and for himself, he had been serving the Lord and hammer-

ing against the devil of late.

George Woodbury affirmed he believed in Miss Har-

to convene more people.

Thomas Proctor testified that prisoner confessed to him

the original recognition of Texan independence, which sult together upon the best plan of operation, and the surest mode of bringing the matter before the whole people of the State! This idea has occurred to us, 10,000 long to the Free-Will Baptist Church, and was not in fel- further says :--

25,000 lowship with them.
5,000 Joseph Knights, of Garland, testified that he attended 25,000 one of Dammond's meetings at Garland. He behaved 1,000 well till the meeting was over, and then he fell to kiss- and our duty to treat all such persons as outlaws and been pleased to becken him away to the world of spirits;

25,000 Phillippians 4th; 1st Thes. 5th chap. J. E. Holmes as-5,000 sisted him in his defence. C. L. Chandler and H. O. In record to Find 5,000 Morrison argued the cause for the State. Prisoner again arose, and read the 50th and 126th 20,000 Psalm. He argued that the day of grace had gone by; " In this, as in certain other cases, I have noticed with table; reclined on one couch; and bowed at one altar. In relation to the Election of Marshal and Supervisor in

I heard my Savior was at hand : The midnight cry was sounding,

40,000

15,000

mond Enquirer gives the following account of what is become of the missing installment on the indemnal stipulated to be paid to this country by Mexico:

"Here are the circumstances of the case, as they were told to the to the following account of the missing installment on the indemnal on whom land, and the stipulated to be paid to the country by Mexico:

"Here are the circumstances of the case, as they were told to the to the following were told to the metallic to the point of the series of the case, as they are stipulated to the point of the series of the case, as they are stipulated to the point of the series of the case, as they are stipulated to the point of the series of the case, as they are stipulated to the point of the series of the case, as they are stipulated to the point of the series of the case, as they are stipulated to the point of the series of the case, as they are stipulated to the point of the series of the case and the stipulated to the point of the series of the stipulated to the series of the stipulated to the stipulated to the paid by the war of the series of the stipulated to the stipulated to be paid by Mexico:

The first most of the series of the stipulated to the stipula 20,000 ped, our youth prevented from pollution, those saved who 15,000 it can be so. We commend to the attention of all, pub-

> The Alexandria Gazette says: "The story going 5,000 rect. The nephew, who comes in possession of the cotton yarn. property, under the compromise, concerning the will, is upwards of fifty years of age, is deaf and dumb,

Wisconsin Territories, one to be called Su-Revolution, died a week or two since, in Marengo perior Territory, which will embrace an area of 180,- county, Alabama, at the age of 126 years. He received a wound at Braddock's defeat, 99 years ago.

An old negro servant of Gen. Washington, Samuel Anderson, a native of Africa, died near Mount Vernon, on the 20th inst., aged about 100 years.

One Majority.—The Democratic candidate for Mayor of Rochester was elected by a majority of one. Rochester used to be a strong whig city. non, on the 20th inst., aged about 100 years.

LAW ITEMS.

MASTER AND SLAVE IN OHIO .- The following is an If a master bring his slave into the State of Ohio

expend the valuable donation granted by Congress.

The manner in which the valuable donation, granted by the Potawatamie Indiana, some years since, for the Michigan road was expended, should be a warning sufficient, to make us careful in the solerence of competent representatives at the August election—men who will have the good of the State at the August election. They were leaging and kiss are. Unto August the form the day on the floor, then into a free State with the spirit of the Coon Skinner, couching the instrumental into been an escape from the State where the service was Wm. C. Crosby, Esq. testified. He was at the meet-Too much praise cannot be accorded to the Hon.

Too much praise cannot be accorded to the Hon.

Robert Dale Owen, whose District, more than any other is immediately interested in this work of the same persons may send or receive, during the respective in the same persons at the meets of the same persons at the same person could not look me in the face. Dammon said if he was portation acquired by the act of Congress not exist-

> stituted to recover from the Company a million of dol-Loton Lambert testified that he attended a meeting one lars, which it was alleged had been forfeited to the kissed each other. This night they went to the cided that the county had no claim against the Rail-

the presiding Elder. He saw Dammon kiss Mrs. Os- will receive thirty thousand dollars, and their wages the other inmates of the house. Eben Trundy testified that prisoner told him he must be purchased in Texas, on which they will be settled. live on them that had property-and if God did not come, The remainder of the estate, estimated at from \$100,-000 to \$125,000, will be divided into five parts; of Miss Baker. He is an adventist, and said it was a part of nephew of full blood, and after his death to be shared

Mr. Cushing on the War Prospect.

Mr. Cushing has wr.tten a long letter, which i published, giving his views as to the probability of mon's visions, because she told his wife's feelings correct- war with Mexico. Mr. C. regards the withdrawal of Dammon advised us not to work, because there is enough matic intercourse. He assumes our right to treat with Texas, from the fact of having acknowledged

"If the subjects of any foreign powers undertake to of his father, in Middletown, Henry county, In. 20,000 ing and hugging a girl. In Garland it is common report pirates; and they cannot do so with permission of their and you will no more see his face nor hear his voice on Government, unless that Government itself intends and earth. 20,000 Much other testimony was received, pro and con., of a desires war with the United States. And I am perfectly To speak of a departed friend, who had launched into 30,000 similar character, and the prisoner opened his defence.

30,000 similar character, and the prisoner opened his defence.

30,000 He cited Luke 7, 36; John 13; last chapter in Romans; nor Portugal, intends or desires to make war on us in and fill the soul with anguish! But O! it was not so behalf of Mexico.

in the following manly manner:

The Catholic church at Pointe au Trembles, Canada. was the scene of a riot recently. While the congreand pray success may attend their efforts to abate it, and prevent its spread and desolating consequences.—Portland Argus, March 13.

The cotton factory erected at St. Louis, by Messrs. the rounds of the papers concerning the nephew of the late John Randolph, of Roanoke, is entirely incor-

Won't go IN DRBT .- The citizens of Cincinnati and is now a resident at the Insane Asylum in Balti- have decided, by a majority of 721, against authorizing the Corporation to borrow \$2.0,000 for the erection of public buildings.

Another Musical Invention. The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Ex-

" A patent was taken out a few weeks since, by a young artist, Mr. E. J. Walker, for an improvement who "led silly women captive," and destroyed the in a master bring his stave into the State of Ohio brought out upon the piano, and upon the piano, and upon the harp and northward. It should now be visible some where in domestic peace of many a peaceful and respectance tall. If the master takes violin only by the most eminent artists. Last Saturhis slave beyond the influence of the law which cre- day evening Mr. Walker gave a correct, in which he

of a piece of cloth he had purchased.

" can't do it; there isn't stuff enough." Karr then sent for another tailor, who, after care-

fully measuring the material, undertook to make the coat. In due time the garment was delivered, and Karr stuck himself into it. His first visit was to the Beyond a doubt, one branch of Congress will be of a

"Well, sirrah," said he, behold me in the coat from the very stuff you said was insufficient! You see that there was stuff enough after all !"

" Very likely," said Snip, with imperturable sang froid; "very likely, but the son of the tailor who made it, is not so big as mine !"

Tall.

One of our exchanges has the following : "A negro of North Santee, was recently swallowed y a shark, and found in the fish without a wound,

and with a bottle of whiskey in his pocket." It may all be true; but we should like to know who

The Great Gun, a rival of the London Punch, has strength, and, thank fortune, we have it. the following-" A new royal mail from Worcester, will commence running on Sunday next. Another gust election, we may mention royal male from Windsor, may be expected in the place of A. S. White, whose term expired on the 3d man was present who pretended to have visions, and who Legislature making an appropriation to the stock of Alltumn, but when it will commence running is of the present month. Shall the State have a voice

If a Whig paper we wot of should ever receive pay in that ratio, John Jacob Astor's name would soon be issue shinplasters of small denominations during the

troyed the dwelling of Mr. Thompson, in West Haven, those shinplasters than by any other portion of her Conn., he was indebted for the preservation of his her circulation. own life and that of his family, to the instinct and 3d. Supreme Judges are to be elected, and all fidelity of his dog. This animal, observing the pro- averse to life offices, must be aware that they can only gress of the flames, leaped upon the bed where his be abolished by electing a Democratic Legislature. master was still asleep and unconscious of danger, and While we would intimate nothing against either the by loud and vociferous howling awakened him of his qualifications, honor or integrity of the old Judges, dangerous slumber, just in time to enable him to es- how humiliating it is to suppose that the State of cape uninjured from his burning apartment, and arouse Indiana cannot produce their equals !

not altogether unprecedented conjunction of comets the timely relief they have afforded to the honest poor. This subject will be discussed in the coming canvass. The first witness offered by the defence was Jas. Aver, which two-fifths will go to St. George Randolph, a interference of the moon, was distinctly visible to the 5th. A new apportionment of the State will be made. naked eye, has passed within two degrees of Mau- All who are disposed to see justice done, will not be

least, faith in Pennsylvania bonds.

For the Sentinel.

Death of the Rev. S. A. Ballingall. Who departed this life on the 20th inst, at the residence in advance.

eruise against us under the Mexican flag, without the Reader—did you know the subject of this obituary permission of their own Government, it will be our right memoir? A mysterious, but all-wise Providence has

In regard to England's dissatisfaction, Mr. C. speaks with our friend and brother. For it was mine to know him long and well-educated at the same University; members of the same Literary Society; we ate at one 40,000 that the believers were reduced, but that there were too shame and concern, the disposition, which some persons He was the tried confident of my bosom. He was a that the believers were reduced, but that there were too
many yet, and that the end of the world would come
many yet, and that the end of the world would come
to the continuous proposed in the United States manifest, to consider whether Great
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to the United States manifest, to co the day when she surrendered to us the supremacy in America, and turned her attention to Asia chiefly, so I believe that her decline will date from the day (if that

spirits of bereaved parents, and weeping friends, we have the consoling reflection, that while we sorrow over his tomb, angels have borne his ransomed spirit to its long tomb, angels have borne his ransomed spirit to its long sought home; in Heaven. There to dwell forever in the sought home; in Heaven. There is no sought home; in Heaven. The sought home; in Heaven. There is no sought home; in Heaven. The sought home; in Heaven. There is no sought home; in Heaven. There is no sought home; in Heaven. The sought has n glorious presence of the Gop who gave it.

THE THREE COMETS .- This year has, indeed, been remarkable for the appearance of comets. While the astronomers in the United States have been observing the two Southern comets; (Mauvais's second; and the new one.) those of the north of Europe have been and convinces us more fully than before, that town and convinces us more fully than before, that town and city authorities should interfere and arrest tilese Ohio is concerned, and corresponds, we believe, with attainment, even to the most skilful performer, are produced at pleasure by the use of a pedal. Hereto-tory, near 15 Cygni. Its daily motion was sixteen fore, I believe, these harmonies have never been minutes of space westward, and twenty-three minutes

We expect to hear of discoveries at the Washing Dammon was charged with being a vagabond, a com- ates the relation, it falls—there is nothing to support made the first public exhibition of his invention, and ton, Cincinnati, and Cambridge Observatories. They mon railer and bras ler, neglecting to support his family, it, and they stand as man and man. The slave is free so far as I have learned, there was but one opinion all are, or soon will be, provided with choice instru-

"He lately sent for a tailor to make him a coat out | we shall have not only the common home enemy to contend with, but their cohorts are to be strengthened "Can't do it said Snip, after measuring the cloth, by Hessian legions, hired by the money robbed of our own people. The latter will be poured out with an unsparing hand, to again throw our State into the hands of the plunderers of her means and integrity. We speak by the book.

complexion to operate with the Fresident. It now lays with the people of Indian to assist in having the other branch of the same political caste, that all branches of our government may operate in unison. We have all seen and felt the evils arising from a different state of things; and we have it in our power to state that we know of a large number of our opponents who have declared their desire to see the whole administration act together. While we admire these professions, we must be wary. Promises made are too often violated; and while those of 1840, whose name is legion, were so little heeded, we can remember also that of that great Mexican Whig, Santa Anna, while in the power of his enemics, and his excuse afterwards made, viz: "A promise made while in durance is void." We must then depend on our own

Among other issues to be decided at the next Au-

2d. Shall the next legislature, by having a whig majority, be enabled to extend to the Bank power to ed currency of gold, silver, and \$5 notes ? We can SAGACITY OF A DOG .- In the recent fire which des- prove that the Bank makes more out of the people by

4th. The appraisement laws will no doubt be considered. Those in favor of them are only referred Conjunction of Comets .- A very extraordinary, if here to whom and to what party they are indebted for

THE LONDON MERCHANTS AND ROWLAND HILL .- place the State in the power of those who have t is applounced in the English papers, that the City brought her to her present humiliating position ! of London Mercantile Committee on postage, have Who fattened on plunder derived from the toiling presented Mr. Rowland Hill, the author of the Penny sweat and blood of our laboring population? Who Postage system, with a check for \$50,000, with an have but to signify to their Whig friends a desire for intimation that they reserve, till some future opportu- "relief," from paying their just obligations to the nity, the pleasure of making a more public presenta- State, and lo! they are in the councils of the State voting in their own favor !! Who that hed the management of the affairs have brought us to be ADVANTAGES OF FAITH .- Wordsworth, the poet, a bye-word among States and Nations, but is now is a large Pennsylvania bond holder. He believed rolling in wealth ! Are they Democrats or Whigs ! he would get paid, and held on. Sydney Smith lost It is easier to destroy than to build up. If then it took a large sum by selling out-faith is what the parson the leading Whigs some six or seven years to ruin preaches to others, but did not possess himself, at the State, surely it is not asking too much to desire half of that time to remove the rubbish and show the progress of operations.

AWFUL .- Beiberich has been arrested in St. Louis, In addition, the Coon Skinner will contain the for having criminal intercourse with his own daugh- current news of the day, and such selections as may

Terms. Single copy 25 cts Five copies Twelve 2 00 Thirty Thirty And in proportion for larger numbers. Cash always G. A. & J. P. CHAPMAN.

CANDIDATES.

DAVID V. CULLEY, Esq. is a candidate for Mayor. BY JOHN MORRISON is a candidate for Clerk of the 30-WILEY L. BATES is a candidate for Assessor, in the TOTJAMES G. JORDAN is a candidate for Clerk of the

AN ODINANCE.

the town of Indianapolis.

State of Indiana --- Morgan County.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

ALVORD & WOODWARD No. 1 PALMER HOUSE,

Have just received a splendid assortment of NEW AND SEASONABLE DRY GOODS, Selected expressly for this market, which they will offer at the lowest prices. Among them are black, blue, invisible green, brown, and mixed Cloths; black, blue, mixed, and fancy Cassimerea; black Solin and Marseilles Vestings; Casimets and Jeans—all quarters, very low; Summer Stuffs—great variety: 400 pieces Calloo, every quality—new spring patterns, and beautiful; French Lawns; Balzarines; mourning Lawns and Ginghams: 5-4 black Lace Vells; Worsted Benege; black and colored Alpacas; fancy, Liste, gua elastic, and kid Gloves and Mitts; Paris Cords, and Trimmings of every description; bonnet and cap Ribbons; plain, inconet, cambric, crossbar, and mult Mustine, ladies' Corsets—all qualities.

FLORENCE BRAID BONNETS.

GROCERIES,
Such as New Orleans, pulverized, and loaf Sugar; Rio and Laguita Coffee; Imperial and Young Hyson Teas; Pepper, Spices, Indigo,
Madder, and Dye-Stuffs generally. Hardware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Plow Moulds, Cast and American Steel.

JUNIATA IRON,

Of every size, warranted of the best quality, of it may be returned and the money will be refunded. In short, a general assortment of Goods adapted to the city and country trade. We respectfully solicit an examination of our goods, feeling considers that every article can be officed to the satisfaction of purchasers.

3.7 WANTED—All kinds of Country Produce at the market price.

Indianapolis, March, 1845.

THE LIBERATOR.
PUBLISHED EVENT FRIDAT,
AT THE ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, 25, CORN

HEARY W. WILLIAMS, GENERAL AGENT. remitances are to be made, and all letters the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to 1, (post peak,) to the General Agent. UNS -83 50 per annum, payable in ad-\$3 00 at the expiration of six months.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

VOL. XV.--NO. 13.

LIBERATOR.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD -- OUR

COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, FRIDAY,

MARCH 28, 1845.

WHOLE NO. 741.

For the Liberate SONNET.
To Maria Weston Chapman.

To Minia Witto Clayras.

Fasts of I still let thy cheering voice go forth—
Still boldly plead by fellow-being; "ight:—
Thy sool sustained by Him, the Loun of might
Shines with rich lastre in the dateend Nourn:
Far to the South is seren its kindling ray.
Though lattle heeded in that Trasar land
By those who at their caused Méloch stand,
Where salless is the demon of Dinars:
But there, e'en there, thy spirit-tones have sped—
The panting alive thou of has made ripider q
And, qualling 'neath the Justice of thy voice,
The sun'ty causter him to warning field.
There son't show hoole one, thy way is clear—
Led by the Tacrus, thy soul has baught to fear.
Now Betford.

D. R.;

From the Broadway Journal.
THE GHOST-SEER.
BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL who, passing graves by night, ince not to the left nor right, Ye who, passing graves by night, lest a sprit should arise, Cold and white, to freeze your eyes Some weak phantom, which your de Shapes upon the dark without From the dark without promise and the spirit's deathlessness, Which ye entertain with fear In your self-built dungeon here, Where ye dance and shake your chas if freedom would be pain. Ye without a shudder meet. In the city's noon-day street, Spirits sadder and more dread Than from out the clay hare fled Spirits buried dark and deep In a grave where never sleep.—The cold dew of Paradise,—Those upon the burned gree, Buried, keyond hope or light, in the body's hunted night!

See ye not that woman pale?

Brogs apont and so or light, In the body's haunted night!
In the body's haunted night!
There are bloodhounds on her trail?
There are bloodhounds, too, all gaunt and lean, For the soul their scent is keen, Want and Sin, and Sin is last, They have followed far and fast; Want gave tongue, and, at her how!, Sin awakened with a growt.
Twas the World, and the World's law Let them slip and ereed, Hurrah! Ah, poor girl ! she had a right To a blessing from the light, Title deeds to sky and earth God gave to her at her birth! But before they were enjoyed, Poverty had made them void, And had drunk the sunshine up From ell nature's ample cup, Leaving her a first-born's share. In the dregs of darkness there. Orden, on the sidewalk bleak, Hungry, all alone, and weak, She has seen, an night had storm, Rooms o'r flow with firelight warm, Rooms o'r flow with firelight warm, When outside the window glass Doubled all the cold, alas! Till each ray that on her fell Stabbed her hie an icicle, And she almost loved the wail Of the bloodhounde on her trail. Till the food becomes her bier, She shall feel their pantings near, Close upon her very heels, 'Spite of all the lan of wheels; Shirering on her pallet poor, She shall hers them as the seen. Stiff with lavish coylliness!

Sister bloodhounds, Want and Sin!
Hark! that matle of a dress,
Siff with lavish cootlease!
Here comes one whose check would
but to lave her garment brush
'Gainst the girl whose fingers thin
Wore the weary broudery in;
Who weat backward from her toil,
Lept her tears the silk might soil,
And, in midnight chill and murk,
Stitched her life into the work.
Little doth the weare heed
Of the heart-break in the brede;
A hyena by her side
Skulks, downlooking—it is Fride.
He digs for her in the earth,
Where lev all her elaims of birth, Skulke, downlooking—it is Fride.
He digs for her in the earth,
Where he all her claims of birth,
Where he all her claims of birth,
Which is foul pawr rooting o'er
Some long buried annestor,
Who, most like, a statue won
By the iil deeds he had done.
Round her heart and round her brain
Wealth had linked a golden chain,
Which doth close and closer press
Every morn and every night
She must have that bosom white,
Which so thrillingly doth rise
Neath its proud embroiderier,
That its uneve heave lets men know
How much whiter the than snow— Suckle that hyena lean;—
Ah! the fountain's angel shrinks,
And forsakes it while he dr.nks!

Ah! the fountain's angel shrinks, And forsakes it while he drash: And forsakes it while he drash: There walks Jodas, he who sold Yesterday his Lord for gold, Sold God's presence in his heart For a proud step in the Mart; He hath dealt in flesh and blood—At the Bank, has name is good, At the Bank and only there, Tis a marketable name. In his eyes that stealthy glean Was not learned of sky or stream, But it has the cold, hard glant Of new dollars from the Mint. Open now your spirit's eyes, Look through thirt poor clay disquise. Which has thickened, day by 'day, Till it keeps all high army, And his soul in pitchy gloom, Gropes about its narrow tomb, From whose dank and slimy walls, Drey by drop the horror falls. Look I as septent, lank and cold, Huge his spirit, fold on fold; From his heart, all day and might, It doth suck God's blened light. Tokk it will, and drank it meast, Till the cup holds mayth but dust; All aly long he hears it his, Writhing in its fendths bliss; All alight long he sees its eyes Flicker with strange cestasies, As the spirit obbs away Into the absorbing clay.

Who is be that kelliks, sfaild Of the turst he has betrayed.

Into the absorbing elsy.
Who is he that skulks, afrild
Of the trust he has betrayed,
Shuddering if perchapee a glean
Of old nobleness should stream
Through the pent, nuwholesome r
Where his afrunks soul covers in a
Spirit sad beyond the rest
By more instinct for the Best?
Tis a poet who was sent
For a bad world's punishment,
By compelling it to see
Golden glimpers of To Be,

By compelling it to hear songs that prove the angels near; Who was sent to be the tongue of the weak and spirit-wrong. Whence the ferry-winged Derpair in men's shinking eyes might flare. The our hope doth fashion us. To bese use orgierious: He who might have been a lark. Of Truth's morning, from the dark Raining down meledious hope of a freet, broader scope, Aspirations, prophecies, of the sentire, full morning. Raining down motodious hope
Of a freet, broader scope,
Arphrations, prophecies,
Of the spirit's full sunrise,—
Chose to be a bird of right,
Which, with eyes refusing light,
Whotod from some hollow tree
Of the world's idolatry.
Tis his punishment to hear
Funtterngs of pinions near,
And his own vain wings to feel
Drooping downward to his heel,
All their grises and import lost.
Burthening his weavy ghost:
Erer walking by his side
He must see he sangel guide,
Who at intervals doth turn
Looks on him so sadly stern,
With such ever-new surprise
Of hushed angient his regyer,
That it seems the light of day
From around him shrinks away,
Or drops blouted from the wall
Built around him by his fall.
Then the mountains, whose while p
Catch the morning's earliest streak
He must see, where prophets sit,
Turning East their faces lit,
Whence, with footsteps beautiful,
To the earth, yet dix and dull,
They the gladome tidings bring
**GOT the sunlight's hattening.
Never can those hills of blies
Be o'reclimbed by feet like his!
But enough! Oh, do not dare
From the next his mask to tear. But enough! Oh, do not dare From the next his mask to tear, Which, although it moves abou Like a human form without, Hath a soul within, I ween, Of the vulture's shape and mien

NON-RESISTANCE

NO.N. RESISTANCE.

For the Liberator.

THE NON-BESISTANT.

Five numbers of this valuable periodical have come to hand in this city. It is a periodical which ought to be sustained, (sa I think.) even if some of the other instrumentalities for Reform should be compelled to discontinue for want of support. Unless I am greatly decivered, the principles promulgated and instant on in this pamphlet by at the bottom of all remains and the latency. I am not, and trust I never shall be, a man-avorhipper; and yet when sentiments and principles, such as grace the columns of this periodical, are presented, it would seem that may person who had a hearf or a soul, mustlove those from whom they emanate. My object, in calling retiention to this periodical, is to inform all your exceedents that fears are entertained at Milford, that it will probably be slopped after two numbers more, funless an accession of subscribers shall be immediately obtained. Let all who can spare a dollar subscribe for the work without delay, and give it away, if they do not want it themselves. Make no delay in this work.

SAMUEL IV. WHIEELER.

Providence, R. I., March 15, 1815.

ork. SANOLL ... Providence, R. I., March 15, 1845. Providence, R. I., March 15, 1815.

From the Non-Resistant.

We said in No. 1, I. The Non-Resistant's must be said in No. 1, II The Non-Resistant's must be said; it was to be said; it was the said; it was to be said; it was the said make the excritions necessary to procure fee hundred paying subscribers, we gave assurance that the work should on. We would pledge economy enough in printing and publishing it to keep it before the public. This is No. 6, and we have been sending out on the old subscription list; and to new patrons, eight or nine hundred copies. We find we have only about two hundred and fifty subscribers on whom we can certainly depend; i. e. who have allowed the said of the said o We

unless our subscription research have been expected.

Now much of all this was to have been expected.

Now much of all this was to have been expected.

We have had too much experience in these matters, either to be frightened, or make Impulsions complaints. We still cherish the hope that volunteers enough will come to the recent to sustain the near series of the Non-Resistant. But we wish all who are concerned to understand just how matters stand, but the first place, we are the appointed servant of the Non-Resistance Society, to revive the Non-Resistance Society, to revive

or not hitherto knowingly t of their money, by con-cations, perhaps it will do al pledge, if hife be spared the Non-Resistant to be

los. 7 and 8 or the roots are to be a re more; hoping by that time to hear news from abroad as to insure us scribers in the course of the year.

vince us it is not according to fundamental trum and duty.

We respectfully request those who intend to give their support and countenance to the faithful little handful already rallied around the Non-Resistant, to signify the same without delay. We also request those who have received the preceding numbers of the publication, but do not mean to fact, not to keep them, nor let them be lost in the Post Offices, nor defere them by writing unnecessarily on the margin, but to return them in all good order as possible. They are worth something to us, if no to others; as we have scarcely any back numbers with which to furnish new sets to subscribers. And now we will see what is to be done.

ed for two successivo weeks:

DESERTIO FRY. CHARLES SPERR.—A meeting of
the subject of Capital Famishment will be held in the
Universalut Church, School Street, for the beath
Rev. Charles Spear, to-morrow (Sunday) eveni,
commencing at 7 o'clock. Wendell Phillips, D
Channing, Rev. Mr. Stetson, and others, will addre
the meeting. Admittance 12 1:2 cents.

the meeting. Admittance 12 1-2 cents.

Verily this goes a little beyond anything which
we have before seen, or leared of, in Messon. The
have before seen or leared of, in Messon. The
engaged in publishing a securitous paper in opposition to capital punishment, called "The Hangman,
filled with indecent pictures and language; and especially absunding in abuse of those judges and
magistrates who perform their duty in critorian
trials. Such is the individual who is selected to recrice the 'benefit of other mean's labors on the Sabatti. And such are the efforts made to a bolishtome
battle. And such are the efforts made to a bolishtome
better than the control of the cause to search
tion and employ such measures.

MISCELLANY.

From the Portland Advertiser. HORRORS OF MILLERISM. TRIAL OF ISRAEL DAMMON.

Dover, Maine, com-oses Sweat and Seth s most shocking par-re fully than before hould interfere, and alizing proceedings days of that arch ran, who 'led silly the domestic peace

women capure, security and respeciable family. At part of the evidence we have omitted, it being too gross for publication.

Daymon was charged with being a vagabond, as the most of the evidence we have omitted, it being too gross for publication.

Daymon was charged with being a vagabond, as the control of the comparison of the comparison of the comparison of the control of the

Elder D. was the presiding Elder. East assume this Mirs. Orborn. Eben Trundy testified, that prisoner told him he must live on them that had property—and if God did not come, then they must all go to work to

Eben Trundy testified, that prisoner told him he must fire on them that had property—and if God did not come, then they must all go to work together.

The main stress offered by the defence was Jacketter of the most stress of the stress of the stress of the defence was Jacketter of the most stress of the defence was Jacketter of the stress of the defence was Jacketter of the stress of the defence and said it was a part of their faith to kiss each other and that they had Bible suthority for it. He adminised that prisoner had no other business than to attend meetings. Demmon administed he had a spiritual wife, and was glad of it. He understood Miss Harmon had a vision at Portland, and was travelling through the country relating it. Job Bioody, one of the bretdene, affirmed, that prisoner had repeatedly urged upon them the results of the stress of

5th chapter.

Prisoner sgain arose, and read the 50th and 120th Pashm. He argued that the day of grace had good by, that the believers were reduced, but that there were too many yet, and that the end of the work would come within a week.

The prisoner was scattened to ten days in the loose of Correction; from which sentence he ap

House of Correction; Irom was concluded, and Dresdey, after the trial was concluded, and while the Course statisting for the Counsel; to come in, prisoner and his witnessee asked peremission, and sung that bytm, by John Craig, beginning.

Th

TENDENCY OF SLAVES SOUTHWARD.

We copy from a Columbus (Ga) paper, the old lowing article relative to the domestic traffic in slaves. It contains some suggestions that may be of interest to northern readers, particularly at this time, when the effect of the annexation upon slavery is a staple topic of conversation.

'Nesso Tendence—A writer in the last Equity of the stage of the

nac States.

nforced then, not in Columba

it Georgia. We hope to see a

outhwest adopting similar law

to a system, which is injurior

intry, in every moral, politic

- From an English paper

VIOLATION OF THE AlterY OF FREE DISCUSION. A lecture by George Thompsong Esq., ha ing been put an end to on Wednesday evening, he as Charits disturbance, the following resolution been passed by the National Association:

**Resolved, That we, the members of the National Association, of 242 High Holburn, thus public declare our strong disapprobation of the conduct those persons who, on the evening of Feb. 4, disgracefully interrupted a meeting called by it friends of free trade, if our hall, for the bearing, a lecture from Mr. George Thompson; conceiving as we do, that such conduct is calculated to injure the cause of chartism, of which we are advocate is destructive of all free discussion, is anti-dem cratic and enjust. And, further, we think it the in W. LOVETT,

Desperate Afray.—An afray occurred bout 11 o'clock, in the tavern of Mr. 1 etween him and a man named James F

The Louisville Journal states that a man, y John M'Kee, was shot by his brother, in Lan-Ky, on the 22d inst. and died on Sanday. It family difficulty, and grew out of alleged bad ment of M'Kee to his wife.

We have heard that a bloody and fatal conflict ho occurred between some Chinese living in the low part of the city. One of them, it is said, has bee killed, but as yet we have not learned the particular —New-Orleans Pic. Feb. 21.

The last duel, Feb. 18, on the Gentility road, New Orleans—two Creole gentlemen—slight wound i the fleshy part of the arm—settled—honor pricke em off.

em off.

The Muscogee (Ga.) Democrat brings run.ors of
duel between Col. A. H. Kennan and Gen. W. A.
Anplord. They were to fight seven feet spart.
Fight with Kriese.—Two Irishmen, named John
Horrison and James Connell, had a fight with knies
Hobbie, on Studies, the Studies, in which both
tree secretly wounded, Morrison particularly, who
covered seven secre wounds in his breast and shouller. His life is despaired of.

Dead.—On last Friday week, at the Globe Hotel this city, a rencontre took place between a mamed Gadbery, and another named Farmer. G. she F. Farmer died.—Natches Courier, March 5.

Killed.—John Robinson and Exchiel Roatnering relled at the bonse of the latter, in Amite coun Miss., on the night of the 29th ult., when Boat struck Robinson on the head, and killed him. B. ner is missin.

struck Robinston on the many first mining.

Stabling—The Saturday Visitor of the Ist inst., published in Warraw, hig. says:

On Sanday evening list, about six o'olock, John H, Wilson was stabled by Thomas H. Coats. Mr. Carrived only a few minings. Mr. Coats immediately surrendered himself into the custody of an distally surrendered himself into the custody of an

Found Dead.—Very considerable rails in the neighborhood of Milford county, in consequence of a slave hang by the neck and dead. His m

Furniture and Feather Store,

No. 43, UP STAIRS, NORTH SIDE BLACKFUS LITHE RETURNS HISOTER AND ADS-STREAM, BOTTON WHERE may be found a general second UP FURNITURE and FEATHERS, at all the suit all, and all low prices too for the quality, cash or on credit. Purchasers are requested by

N. B. The first price is the only price, exogusted the control of the control of

NEW BOOKS

TLEW BOOKS.

TLOWERS FOR CHILDREN, by I Child; Letters from Kew-Tork, (ne. 14).

Hours of Communion, by E. H. Chyan., tx, or Flowers from the Gare of Child Bacon. The Rose of Sharon, a Religious for 1845, edited by Miss S. C. Elgarton, retry of other Books, Albung, &c. wulable, BELA MARSE. 25 Corabi **u**r

PROSPECTUS.

THE subscriber proposes to publish a ANTI-SLAVERY DESIGNS,-to be THE NUBIAN SLAVE

THE INCOMENT CLIENT
The series will somist of serun Designs,
one, and bound together in book form.
redate pages being occupied by a poem,
niting the secure, preserves the unity of h
THE FERST
AR THERE
A vignette TITLE PAGE, embodying the
[Jaserican Liberty.

OI Justices Liberty.
THE SECOND
IS the ATRICAS FAMILY, SITTING AT THE
THER HET. In the distance are the also
unobserved by them.

unobserved by them.
THE TRIED
Is the Auction Scrue.
THE FOURTH
Is the Separation of the F

THE FIFT

THE SIXTH Is the Escare of the slave family.

tion will deter tuens around the cause of facture least from enquiring whether the cause of facture not be advanced by this means. The work will be got up in the best style, poss and will be afforded to subscribers at one duty-copy. Those who send \$4; or four good names, be entitled to rux copies.

If Anti-Marcy papers, and other papers from the cause, are respectfully requested to go to the cause, are respectfully requested to go to the cause, are respectfully requested.

CHARLES C GREEK ston, March 14, 1845.

Social Reform Bookstore. BELA MARSH, No. 25 Cornbill, Boston

Shew's large work on Hydropathy, or Cure; a new edition, very much eniar vised: Conversations on some of the August Physical Conversations on some of the opply, or a Irref and plain treatise on a subject, by a Dustinguished Reformer of Owen, Brisbane, Godwin, Boyle and earlier the Phalanx, Social Restitution and By-Laws of Brook Farm A do. of Hopedade Community. Har Child Life of Follen, Dr. Alcott's Works, the call and Brancological Works of Fowler, on Capital Panishment. The Bermonse of Control of the Control

PIANO-FORTE COLORS THE CHARLES OF BOSTON AND VICINITY AND THAT JAMES PRIDEAUX, Teacher of the I

and Singing, continues to give instru-may require his service. For terms, the Anti-Slavery Office, 25, Cornhill EDUCATION AND INDUSTRY
THE NORTHAMPTON ASSOCIATI
THE NORTHAMPTON ASSOCIATI
The Northampton AND INDUSTRY has pristed a suitable tenement for the accounts a few more boarding pupils. They will be of a family, under the care of the Dretot or tion, assisted by his wife and other Teachern, bot subjected to the same treatment as of meaning the subjected to the same treatment as of meaning the subjected to the same treatment as of meaning the subjected to the same treatment as of meaning the subjected to the same treatment as of meaning the subjected to the same treatment as of meaning the subject to the same treatment as of meaning the subject to the same treatment as of meaning the subject to the same treatment as of the subject to the same treatment as of the subject to the same treatment as of the subject to the subject to

D. MACK, Direct

RESPIRATORS,

II. & BOWDITCH, M. Boston, Oct. 12, 1844.

VOICES OF THE TRUE-HEARTED

AGENTS FOR THE LIBERAT

Surg.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Join Levy, Lowell
C. French, Fall River;—Issac Austin, No Elias Richards, Weymouth;—George W Northambon.

Elas Richards, regovernal Morthemplen.
Ruode-Island.—Amarancy Paine, President William Adams, Particelet.
New-York.—S. H. Gay, New-York City In C. Fuller, Scharentles,—Thomas McClanick.
terlao;—John H. Parker, Pers.

V. Perston, Ried Greek.

PERRETVANIA.—M. Preston,
James Fulton, Jr., Meli Illiamsione
bleton, Russellville;—B. Kent, JaJohn Cox, Homorton;—James M.
phie; Joseph Futos, Pennington

FROM THE POSTRASTER CENERAL

Remittances by Mail.—A Postmaster may remoney in a letter to the publisher of a newspap

pay the subscription of a third person, and this
letter if written by himself.

The Agent who remit money should alexander.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY A. FLETCHER, AT JAMESTOWN, CHAUTAUQUE COUNTY, NEW YORK.

Friday Morning, March 29, 1845.

NO. 978.

For the 'Journal.' THE BEREAVED MOTHER.

O, Mother, 'reft of every gens
That shose in beauty round thy way;
Of Bowers, nursed by the parent stem,
And fondly sheltered from decay,
Beneath its own protecting shade,
—It seemed those blossoms could not fade,
Fut Death with tyrant sway,
Called for his wreath each intel guest—
Mother, v were wilt thou turn for rest? Mother, v were with thou turn for rest I Not to the sky, for it hath bent The same wild beauty o'er the dead; And now thy quivering heart is rent, Each ray of glory, far hath fled. In vain it hangs its softest blue Above there, eyes of softer hue, A gentle radience shed, And made thy pathway bright and blest; The beauteous sky will bring no rest.

The beauteous sky will bring no reat.

Spring, with her blossoms rich and fair,
Will wa'te but acquish in thy heart;

The brightest flowers that needed, there

Job spread their petals to depart;

And Summer with her thousand beams And Summer with her thousand ocams
Of joy and hope, will bring sad dreams;
There was not what thou art.
When Summer winds thy cheek caresse
And woke glad music in thy breast.

When Sammer winds thy check caressed, And wake glad mass is not by breast. Not all the glories of the year Can still thy soul's deep yearning voice;—Chase from thy check one briny tear, Or make thy mourning beart rejoice; The forms of thy lamented ones Will as er depart, the thrilling tones Unto thy soul to choice. Will elie the fledgelings to their nest, And bring thee but a mournful rest. The rising sun will bring but grief,—He for thy treasures looks is vain; The silver monobeams no relief Can give to that deep three of pain; The starry host will tread the sky. Lanoticed by thy tearful eye, And music's southing strain Hags gildy on thy careful eye, Its notes have lost the power to cheer,
O, is there nought can give thee peace? Pale mourner, is there not a balm,
To bring thme angulashed soul release,
And o'er thy apin't breathe a calm?
There is a rote that swee thy swells
O'er sorrow's wildest, darkets spells;
A voice that can disarm
Death of his sting and give thee rest,
O, listen to the glad beleas!

My kingdom blooms with flowers so young
Thus spake the Lord and sweetly smiled,
While to his breast an infant clung; I bear them to my upper clime,
Above the stormy shores of time;
And o'er each bud is flung
In the bright gardens of the free,
The robe of immortality.

The robe of immortality.

O, heed the voice; and though slone
Thy bark speeds o'er life's foaming ses,
Joy for the razeomed, senseless ones
Will fill thy soul with melody;
Thou will not mourn berefi of hope,
For Christ his stores of love will ope,
And slow his lofty throne;
Before which bask thy deer ones, blest,
O, mother, Christ will give thee rest.
A SOJOURNER.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

LETTER FROM THE EDITOR. SANTA CRUZ, (W. I.) January 31, 1845.

I remarked in a former letter, that the fruits of this island, abundant as they are,

road-side. There is also the silk-tree, (the largest upon the island.) with a large trunk and capricious, but wide-spreading branches, which farmsh a grateful shade. The cabbage tree, of uniformly graceful symmetry, is highly ornamental in groves and gardens—The body looks as if it came from a mould in the cessary to draw the sheet over me. The highly ornamental in groves and gardens—The body looks as if it came from a mould represent the prosent of turning-lathe. The machineel, by its fragrant dors, invites you to repose under the possy one are aroused at day-dawn by a gun from the Fort. From sunits till breakfast issues to touch. It bears an apple of such delightful from the Fort. From sunits till breakfast issues to touch. It bears an apple of such delicous flavor, that the temptation to explain the receive is the highest and truest enjoyment in the foot. The following be done with impunity. Indeed, if you take your Segar and Book. The body looks as if it eams from a mould or turning-lathe. The machineel, by its fragrant odors, invites you to repose under its shading branches. But there is poison in its taste or touch. It bears an apple of such delicious flavor, that the temptation to eat thereof' is very strong. But this may not be done with impunity. Indeed, if you take shelter from a shower under this tree, drops of rain falling from the leaves upon your bands, raise blisters.

ance from reptiles and insects here than nost other tronical climates. There are no enomous snakes, crocodiles or alligators here. The Lizard abounds, but it is not only harmless but useful, in the war it wages upor musquitoes. Doct. Stevens, an eminent phy-sician, of whom I shall have occasion to speal sician, of whom I shall have occasion to speak again, who has a favorite seat for study and repose, under the generous foliage of a tamarind tree, has fixed a shelf to the tree, near his head, where he feeds the lizard, and where they, apparently in return for his bopitality, sit carching and driving off the musquitoes, &c. &c. while their protector remains with them. The Centipede, whose bite is worse than that of a weap, crawls into your bed or clothes occasionally, but not often.—Musquitoes are 'plentiful,' (as the negroes eay.) quite blood-thirsty, and sing as hatefully as these we encounter on a Canal Boat upon the Cayuga marshes. But if they get their infernal fangs into us during the day and evening, they are prevented by an impendrable net which curtains our beds, from making night either hideous or horrible with their music or their sting. But the insect most to be dreaded is the Chico, or 'Jigger,' that steals imperceptibly into the foot and there deposites eggs which if not seasonably removed, produce 'Elephantiasis', a diesase which dooms the human body to drag a foot and leg which, in size and form, resembles that of the Elephant. This insect gets under the skin, and in six or seven days the part is entered to the size of a Pea. If it is then care. again, who has a favorite seat for study ing night either hidfours or horrible with their music or their sting. But the insect most to be dreaded is the Chico, or 'Jigger,' that steals imperceptibly into the foot and thered-posites eggs which if not seasonably renoved, produce 'Elephantiasis,' a disease which dooms the human body to drag a foot and leg which, in size and form, resembles that of the Elephant. This insect gets under the skin, and in six or seven days the part is enlarged to the size of a Pea. If it is then carefully extracted without breaking the covering which contains the eggs, no harm ensues, otherwive the blood becomes inflamed, and the foot and leg swell gradually to a fifighful extent, presenting through life a disgusting deformity. These deformities are very numerous among the negroes. On a market day, among two or three hundred slaves, you see thirty or forty cases of Elephantiasis, mostly among two or three hundred slaves, you see thirty or forty cases of Elephantiasis, mostly among two or three hundred slaves, you see thirty or forty cases of Elephantiasis, mostly among two or three hundred slaves, you see thirty or forty cases of Elephantiasis, mostly among two or three hundred slaves, you see thirty or forty cases of Elephantiasis, mostly among two or three hundred slaves, you see thirty or forty cases of Elephantiasis, mostly among two or three hundred slaves, you see thirty or forty cases of Elephantiasis, mostly among two or three hundred slaves, you see thirty or forty cases of Elephantiasis, mostly among two or three hundred slaves, you see thirty or forty cases of Elephantiasis, mostly among two or three hundred slaves, short should be should be

I remarked in a former letter, that the fruits of this island, abundant as they are, have no comparison, in value, with our owner. Not are our advantages, in other respects, over those enjoyed in implical climates, less and mony white people, but has rarely proved evere or faital. Such favers, in form reasons, have been succeeded by lepromaked and decided. Sugar, rum. and monlasses are the only exportable products of this island. Poton Rico adds coffiee, and Cub. Sievens, to a phenomenon which related to their sugar staple. But each of these islands are indebted to us for the 'staff' these islands are indebted to us for the 'staff' of fife.' We supply them also with salted provisions. And for every species of manufactured articles they look either to Europe and factured articles they look either to Europe and the sun intensions. And for every species of manufactured articles they look either to Europe and the sun in separate to the sun formation to be preferred to our oak, over the Island, is transparently clear. Between seven and eight, when the sun in the burning suns of June, July, August, and September, as we are desirous of avoiding the burning suns of June, July, August, and September, as we are desirous of avoiding the forsts and snows of January, February and March.

The planters are now busilty engaged in making sugar. Their wind milts frem every eminence, are plying merrily. We have emainence, are plying merrily. The coccount grows from four the country of the sun during the bours of the first seven weeks, is now decidedly effect is without branch, limb, or feel. The free is not only an evergreen, but is for ever bearing, the lowest branches constaining the luly-ripe ecoson. The branches after the properties of the propertie

sixty feet high, the trunk of which for thirty feet is without branch, limb, or leaf. The tree is not only an evergreen, but is for ever bearing, the lowest branches containing the fully-ripe coosa. The branches, after ripening their fruit, 'go into the sear and yellow leaf,' and fall to the ground. Above is a strata with nearly ripe fuit, then one with fruit half grown, and finally another with fruit just formed. The tamarind tree is large, with a leaf like the locust. The fruit grows in a pod resembling the Lina bean. The froit grows in a pod resembling the Lina bean. The connect trees are frequently seen here from you to 25 feet high. They are now intheir glory. You can conceive of nothing more beautiful than an Orange Grove when the trees, as row, are loaded with large yellow fruit, hanging in clusters of four, five, six, and even a starting in clusters of four, five, six, and even a start six and the log-wood, looking as tough and crabbed as when seen in front of our Friend McClure's store, also grows in clumps by the

the Federal Constitution. The following year he was elected a representative from the district of Sutfolk to the national legislature; and was regularly re-elected during the presidency of General Washington. In all these situations, he distinguished himself by sound wisdom, most impressive eloquence, immory able, integrity, and exalted particular. there is the highest and truest enjoyment in your Segar and Book.

There is now quite a Fleet of Merchantmen, awaiting the Sugar Crop, in our Harbor. Eight Danish Barka and Brigs, with one American Ship, two Brigs and two Schoners. The brig Eliza, of New York, is now taking in cerpog and will sailing in greyeo. six days for New York. Mr. Hill is also loading the schooner Orizimbo for New York, to sail on Saturday. wisdom, most impressive eloquence, immov able integrity, and exalted patriotism. After use speech on the necessity of making approon Saturday.
The bark Triton of Copenhagen. is a very 1790, one of his antogonists objected to taking the vote, which was to decide the question at aryot, one of his antagonists objected to taking the vote, which was to decide the question at that time; because the house was horne away by the power of his eloquence. From this period he generally declined public business on account of the imperfect state of his health; yet he several times accepted a seat at the council board. This, however was obviously done to serve his country; not to gratify himself. He loved retirement; and seldighted in his family. For public life, at the same time, he had little relish. During his retirement, however, he never forgot the interests of the dangers of his country.—Feeble as he was, he published a few years before his death, a series of political cessays, which were then highly esteemed as specimens of original thought and superior wisdom. Few men have so much good sense as Mr. Ames possessed; and none with whom I have conversed, a mind so ready to furnish at very call the facts which should be remembered; the truths which should be trememberd; the arguments which should be urged; language in which they might be clearly and forcibly expressed; and images with which they might be beautifully adorned His imagination was perhaps too brilliant, and or out of place; yet it might, I think, be truly said, that the galtery was crowded. The excess was not, however the consequence either of a defective taste, or a solicitude to shine; but the produce of fancy ever creative, always exuberant, and exerting its powers more easily in this manner than in any other. To speak and write as he spoke and wroce, which first offered themselves, to flow from his fips or this perm. The bask Triton of Copenhagen. is a very occutiful vessel. Her gentlemanly communder, Capt. Poulson, went into the forest and laid the axe to the first tree for her keel, and then followed up the work, directing every step. and with the realisset, and her flag unforled, he stood upon the quarter deck of as fine a vessel as ever left Denmark. She has cabin accommodations for sixteen persons can, at sea, enjoy more huxtries. Mr. Schoebro, who is part owner of the Triton, joined with Capt. Poulson in an invitation to the Americans here, to Tea, the other evening, on board. We had, a row in the bay, by the bright but mellowed rays of a moon that time; because the house was borne bright but mellowed rays of a moon
"That scorns the eye of vulgar light,"
with music and melody, before going on
board. After Tea the party came on deck
and beguide an boar in the 'mazy dance.'
A day or two afterwards, Capt. Davis in-

his lips or his pen.

Mr. Ames was distinguished by a remarkable and very amiable simplicity of character. In circles where any man would have thought it an honor to shine, and where he always shone with superior fustre, he appeared en-tirely to forget himself, and direct all his observations to the entertainment of the comobservations to the entertainment of the company; and the electradition of the subject.—
Wherever he conversed, it was impossible to fail of receiving both instruction and delight. But the instruction flowed not from the strife oftalents, nor the ambution of being brilliant. Whatever was the field of thought, he expanded it; whatever was the menor discussion, he gave it a new splendor: but the manner in which he did both showed irresistibly, that they were the most obvious and the leas laborious employments of such an understanding and such a fancy.

ing and such a fancy.
His moral character was still more estima-His moral character was still more estimable. His integrity appeared to be direct without elfort, and without deliberation; it appeared to be straight because it had never heen warpep; to dictate what was right, because it had not learned to do what was wrong. His sense of rectitude, both public mid personal, was not only exact, but delicate and exquisite. His patriatism was glowing. As a public man, Mr. Annes was an object both of envy and praise; but I should more strongly covet his private character. Of the inspiration of the Scriptures he was firmly satisfied. It ought to be observed that although he had read extensively the mobilest works on the external evidences of

delphia, who for the first seven weeks, is better.

Doctors Upson and Moore, the former froming here for his health, which is improving, and the latter as the medical attendant of Mrs. Livingston; and Dr. Buckler of Baltimire, whose Son is very ill, have been exceedingly attentive and kind to all the American invalids. With these gentlemen, in Doct, Stevens, who is known world as a most firmly satisfied. It ought to be observed; that although he had read extensively the noblest works on the external evidences of Revelation, yet the Divineorigm of the Scriptures was most deeply impressed on his mind by their contents. 'No man' said he, 'ever did or ever will become truly eloquent, without being a constant reader of the Bible, and an admirer of the purity nod simplicity of its language.' To a mind like his, it was impossible that the dictates of a book thus regarded, should be indifferent. Accordingly' be professed publicly the religion which it enjoins, and adorned his profession with a life irreproachable. Through the great and the 2nd words he passed without a stain. On its follies he looked with prty; on its splendors with self-possession. No opinion, no practice was adopted by him, Secause it was fashionable. In the devotions of his closet, and in the duties of Christain benevolence, he found a satisfaction, which grandeur rarely knows and appleause can never confer. Humble, sincere, and submissive, he often shed, in timute religious conversation, the tear of contrition, and lamented his want of fervar a satisfaction, which grandour rarely knows and applicate can rever confer. Humble, and applicate can rever confer. Humble, and applicate can rever confer. Humble, and applicate can be continued religious conversation, the tear of contrition, and lamented his want of fervor in his addresses to God. When his cad was personabile, with a consciousness that it was near, he said 'I have peace of mind. It may arise from stepidity; but I believe it is founded on a belief of the gospel. My hope

is in the mercy of God through Jesus Christ. The Divinity of the Savior he admitted without a question, and it would seem, from a minute investigation of the subject

AN ELOQUENT PREACHER.—There scarcely an intelligent reader who has not heard of the Rev. Thomas H. Stockton, of Philadelphia. He is pastor of the Indepen-dent Methodist Church, North 11th street.dent Methodist Church, North 11th street.—
His name has been to-day called to our mind, in consequence of reading a just tribute to his exalted abilities as a pulpit orator, from the columns of the Cincinanti Herald. Its editor when lately in Philadelphia, heard him on the great subject of Christ's ascension—and he thinks it one of the finest specimens of pulpit oratory he ever listened to. In his fine passages of spiritual soaring, he hell a dense auditory in Treathless' silence. He spake as he advanced, of the 'expecting array of saints and angels, the chariots and norses of fire;—the clowd, dark beneath, but reflecting above, the glory of heaven; the pause of the Savior, when the cloud had received him, while the celestial host stood silent, as he gazed once when the cloud had received him, while the celestial host stood silent, as he gazed once more on familiar seenes—Nazereth, his birthplace, the temple in which he had taught, the desert where five thousand had been fed, the mountain of prayer, the grave of Lazarus, Gethsemane and Calvary.

Then began the ascent; the throng following, passing worlds upon worlds in their upward light, for above all principalities, and powers, and thrones, and dominions, till the gates of the Eternal Cily were reached, when with electric power, he introduced the sublime

gates of the Eternal City were reached, when with electric power, ha introduced the sublime colloquy in the Psalm, "Lift up your heads, ye everlasting gates, and let the king of glory in:" He seemed to gather power as he rose into the heaven of heavens. His tall slender form stretched to its utmost height; his eyes flashing as with the spleadors of eternity.— Every stroke of the pencil brought out a new feature—added a richer glow; every tone became more and more rapturous, till the assent was completed, and the gates closed on sent was completed, and the gates closed on

secame more and more rapturous, till the assent was completed, and the gates closed on
the burning throng.

I drew a long breath, and felt as if I should
be glad to descend. But no!—the preacher
paused for a moment, as if gathering strength
for a bolder flight, and then called his auditors to go with him to the glories of the coronation. I will not attempt to give even an
idea of this crowning effort. One would almost imagine that Milton had risen from the
dead, and in his lofty diction was revealing
the mysterics of the inner sanctuary. Without doubt, Stockton surpasses all men I ever
heard, in a rich, bold, and well proportioned
imagination. For were it not for its exact
proportions it would seem, beyond measure
extravagant. But, in his highest soaring, he
moves with such ease, poises himself so dexterously, that the circle of the heavens seem
to be his natural elements."

The Cherores.—A letter recently re-

THE CHEROKEES.—A letter recently received in this city. from an eminent chief of the Cherokee nation, represents that people as already somewhat excited by apprehensions of the effects of the consequence of the filling up of the Mountain Counties of Georgia, and the adjacent portion of Tennessee, the Cherokees found themselves. the adjacent portion of Tennessee, the Chero-kees found themselves surrounded by evil-disposed whites who, while in fact not half so civilized as the Cucrokees, or capable of Le-coming as good citizens, deceived and bulifed coming as good citizens, deceived and bultied our Government into foreibly removing from their homes a people whom they were bound by treaties older than the Government itself to protect and defend in the quiet enjoyment of their ancestral possessions. When the Cherokees removed West, their present territory was guaranteed to them for ever; yet already ere the traces of the primoval forest have disappeared from their fields and plantations, a large party in Arkansas is clamoning for their ternoval yet farther West!—If Texas be annexed, without some very decided action on the part of Congress, completely surroundon the part of Congress, completely surrounding the new Cherokee Country with our settlements, it is obvious that these poor victims of civilized and Christian rapacity will soon be compelled, under some pretext or other, again to surrender their pleasant homes to the again to surrender their pleasant homes to line rapacity of the border run-sellers and the gangs of white vagabands who live around and upon them. Is it not possible that there may yet be found virtue and intelligence in our People to deteat some one echeme of rapacity and National crime? [Trib.

our People to defeat some one scheme of raparity and National crime? [Trib.]

Our Councate's Sapert.—The blessings of a good education must be extended to the emot est corners of the Republic; the children of the humblest son and daughter of the State in knowledge they shall be on an equality with the rich and the wealthy; and above all the sacred duties of parents and the solemn teachings of Religion must never be forgotten. To our mothers and our fathers we must ever to oke for wise daughters, great statesmen, pure patriots and noble defenders of our country and country's rights. It is around the domestic heath, by the effectionate teachings of the mother and the earnest appeals of the father, that men of undaunted patriotism and daughters of angelic purity are traised up to bless and honor their parents and preserve the institutions of the Republic.

[N. Y. Sun.]

[F. These two lines are just put up, to fill out the column. That's all'

SCIENCE FOR FARMERS.—Whoever takes u hoe in his hand, or puts or seed into the ground, engages in the most important of the arts and sciences, but in one least understood. Whether a farmer chooses or not—whether he knows it or not—he is daily and hourly working with principles of science; he is performing practically what the philosopher studies at home, and what the chemist tries experiments with and labors to understand in his labratory; he is surrounded in his fields by those wonderful operations which the most learned men often most desire to witness.—They who have most thoroughly learned the FOR FARMERS.—Whoever takes learned men often most desire to witness— They who have most thoroughly learned the nature of the earth, air and water, fight and heat, and studied most about the growth and nature of plants, are the men who most feel the need of those observations which the far-mer has the best opportunity to make, as his work is among the scenes where the plants grow, the rain falls, and the sun shines. Nothing is plainer to the farmer than that the students need such conortunities of obser-

Nothing is pramer to the students need such opportunities of observing and such experience as he enjoys. No-thing is more common than to hear him say so. He often condemns the writers of agriso. He often condemns the writers of agricultural books and newspapers, for not going to worts, instead of confining themselves at nome; he sees and feels the reason why they should look at every subject on both sides;—and doubtless, if more men who study, should at the same time direct and engage in the labors of the field, they and the world would be the gainers. Some have occasionally been heard to say so, who despise all 'book farming,' and believe that practical experience is every thing. Let us look a moment at that question.

question.

A plant in the dark grows white. What is the reason of that? A seed isid by in a dry place will not sprout; but moisten and warm it, and it soon begins to grow. The heads of wheat lately taken from the wrappers of an Egyptian mammy, have grown and produced seeds of their owns, after two thousand years or more. Why is that? A seed of core, larger or away they plant, in one crop of corn, clover, or any other plant, in one season gets a thousand or ten thousand pounds of charcoal from some where. Where does it come from? Not from the ground, for it was not there. Ah! we need the aid of sci-

St. Louis is overflowing with prosperity—according to the last Republican. We notice by its statistical tables, that there was erected, during the last year alone. 1146 building.—Of these, many twee churches, public ed.fices, and costly private residences. But great as the improve ment was in 1844, it says the amount to be expended in building, in 1845. will quite equal it. Many blocks of houses, for business purposes and private resid nees. are already commenced or projected; and it is estimated that 40,000,000, of brick will be

of business do uot hold out like encouraging prospects. So many new dry goods and commercial louses have been opened here, within the last two years, as, in our opinion, to have gone beyond the actual consumption of articles of trude; and there must be a pouse, until emigration shall supply the accessary demand, and authorize the location of new business men among us. We say this in all sincerity; for otherwise many, who have directed their attention to this section of the western country, might be induced, by the generally prosperous condition of our the generally prosperous condition of our city and State, to determine on emerging in ommercial pursuits here-

We might add another lost word. Our We might add another last word. Our city is overflowing with professional mentawyers and physicians; and there are so many accessions, as to require from us a warning voice to those who may yet desire to come. In both of these professions, it is an exceedingly difficult thing for new comers to make their way. The whole ground is pre-occupied. There is more than a sufficiency of talent and industry; and many respectable men are accessivily kept, by causes of the prominence and usefulness which they deserve to attain.

BROOM HANDLES .- Twenty-three boxes BROOM INADLES.—Twenty-three boxes containing some two thousand broom handles were shipped a few deys since for London.—We understand that some persons are raising the brush in Oflio, and have obtained the handles from this valley, shipping the raw nuterial to England, and there manufacture the Brooms.

[Northampton Courier.

The rules of ctiquette, if we may judge from the conduct of some fashionable people, are too often brass rules, instead of golden ones.

golden ones.

[F The luman body may be loaded with chains, the rack and the dungen may wasto the flesh and subdue its strength, but mind retains its freedom, still unconquered and unconquerable.

The Texas scheme, as passed by both Houses of Congress, unlike the fabled apples of Sodom, has not the merit of eren a fair outside.

ican invalids. With these gentlemen, in connexion with Doct. Sievens, who is known to the Faculty all over the world as a most éminent Physician, Patients have all that Medical science and experience can do for

bright but mellowed rays of a moon

(F Married, in Gardiner, William Bran to Sybil Towl, both of Gardiner. We've heard of females taking chalk, To keep their skins from tan; But for the first we hear to-day, A lady fond of Bran.

RECIPE.—To prevent trouble from your eighbor's chickens—call the attention of the sok to the annoyance. This has often been

"Mike, why don't you file at them are ducks, boy, don't you file at them are ducks, boy, don't you see you've got the whole flock of 'em before your gon."
"Faith, so I have, mon—but when I git im atone, another swims right betwirt him and me!"

Mr. Clay's Anti-Slavery Paper. establish an Anti-Slavery journal in Kentucky is not as favorably received by the press of that State as we could

The protocol of Gamma Porce.

The protocol of Gamma Porce.

The Estacley's on the few fively worked to the spinor are studied. The protocol of the protocol of

the people of Kentucky, and if it be discussed in the proper spirit we see no good reason why it should not be done now as well as at any future time.—
Our wish is to see it brought fully be fore the people, without agitation, with out excitement, without a blending of it with other schemes or extraneous matters. There has been so much an extra term of the grounded feeling engendered against finantical abolitiouism, in slaver, communities, owing to the course pursued by the mischievious ultraism of the unprincipled clan, that it has become, in the view of many persons, almost 'treason to the State' to express in opinion against slavery. This is going to the other extreme. Next an individual, and a citizen of the level of the properties of the course of the cours

calmly and in the spirit of true patriotism, and with a rigid regard to the rights of every citizen, and no injury can follow, while much good may be affec-

The Morrors of Millerism

Hon. FRIEND HUMPHREY, the pres ent Mayor of Albany, has again been n nated for that office, by the Whige of that city.

OF According to the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, Mr. Buchanan, the new Secretary of State, has already found himself unequal to, and too timid for, his responsible station. He let down in his maiden despatch to the Senate. The same writer gives the following particulars respecting a matter to which we have here to the maintenance of the days considering the propriety of calling upon the Executive for information relative to the exact state of affirs between this country and Mexico. Mr. Allen, who had Mr. Buchanan's instructions in the matter, foured and quaked against making the call—gave Mr. Buchanan's reasons why it would be impolite to do so—and said that, to make the call, after the section of the call, after the section of the call of th

Skelburne Meeting House Burnt.— earn that the meeting-house belonging to Society of Rev. Dr. Packard in Shelburger was destroyed by fire on Sunday the astont. No insurance. Loss about \$2.3 Greenfield Court

the Liberty Party' of the City of New York as their candidate for Mayor.
N. Y. Observer.

JAMESTOWN JOURNAL.

Friday, March 28, 1815.

THE EXCISE LAW.

A bill has passed the Assembly A bill has passed including a Assembly of this State, with great unanimity, and there is every reason to believe that it will also pass the Senate, essentially modifying the law regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors.

ery reason to believe that it will also pass the Senate, essentially modifying the law regulating the sale of ictoxica ling liquors.

The provisions of this bili are in substance as follows:

1. Special town meetings are to be beld in the several towns in this State, an Theeday before the first Monday in May, at which the electors are to vote by ballot, on the question of 'license,' or 'no license.'

2. The vute first taken upon this question, is to stand for one year at least, and until one fourth of the electors of the town shall petition the proper authorities, for a second trial, when a new election is to be held. A new election not oftener than once a year may be held to vote upon the question, as often as the requisite number of electors shall petition for that purpose.

3. If a majority of the people vote 'license' the board of excise are to exercise the same powers in granting or reluxing tavern licenses only us they now have. No grocers' license are to be rearted. No nay to be required or

only as they now have. No grocers' license are to be granted. No pay to be required o taken for granting any licenses.

4. If the people vote 'no license,' then none are to be granted, and the retailer of

4. If the people vote 'no license,' then none are to be granted, and the retailer of liquors, will be liable to the penalties now imposed for selling liquors without license.—Physicians are allowed to prescribe for medical purposes.

5. If the Overseers of the Poor neglect, for ten days, to prosecute for the penalties imposed by law for selling liquors, any citizen may do so, in his own name, upon giving security for the costs of suit, in case of a failure to recover. One half of the penalty goes to the prosecutor in such cases.

This law, if it goes into effect, will undoubtedly work a great revolution in the business of selling ardent spirits. We are so confident that the judgment of the people, is ripe, to put down the infamous traffic, that we shall that the sell generated to take into their own hands, the whole matter, as one that will banish from our borders, anoth of the pauperism, crime and taxation, which now meet us at every corner. We believe the influences of seuch a law will be highly beneficial to the best interests of the wood nearly and transite and home. Great ten the wood nearly and the wood nearly and the wood nearly and the wood nearly and the period of the pauperism, crime and taxation. highly beneficial to the best interests of the whole people, and hope, for the good results which may follow, to see it speedily enacted and put in vigorous and efficient operation.

and put in vigorous and efficient operation.

Death of a Senator.—Hom. Isaac C. Bayes one of the Senators in Congress from the state of Massachusetts, died at Wnebington, on the 16th instant.

The disease of which hedied, it is said, was aggravated by the intense excitement and artivity uniter which he labored during the few last days of the session of the late Con-

Mr. Webster pronounced on eloquent Eulogy upon his character, and the Senate as a mark of respect to his memory, passed resolutions customary on such occasions, and adpurated. His remains have been taken to his lote residence at Northampton, for inter-

To Teachers.—Composition, is a branch of education meriting much more attention than it has hitherto received. Nothing it than it has hitherto received. Nothing is a more common than for individuals to manifest their regret, for having neglected its rules and practice when young. It can't write a letter,' is an expression which has often fallen in sorrow from the lips of many persons, in other respects, well educated and accomplished. It may not be policy for you to resort to any compulsory measures, for its introduction into your schools; but the efforts of those pupils who may be willing to employ them selves in it, should receive your warmest approbation and encouragement. Not that it is indispensable, or perhaps, proper, to recommend them to engage in it during the regular school hours, further than to observe stated periods set apart for reading and criticising their productions; for the occupation of so much time night contribute to the neglect of other duties; but, as most scholars have ma-

Scholars are capable of composing at an earlier period in life, than is generally sup posed. Some of our distinguished authors earlier period in life, than is generally sup-posed. Some of our distinguished authors, indited many of their works when quite young; and who shall say what some of your juvinile charge may out hereafter accom-accomplish, if they are only started in the right direction by your aid and assistance.— Happy will it be for them, if you succeed in turning their youthful efforts into the proper channel!

in turning their youthful efforts into the proper channel!

Some parents perhaps will object to hav-ing their children give any attention to this subject, on account of the multitude of differ-ent pursuits already followed in our schools; but you have only to convince them. as above hinted, that it is merely a practical applica-

For me to lay down any specific rules for your observance, would perhaps be altogether superfloors. You will find a great variety of them in your text books, but, after all, the pupil's altrancement will depend mostly upon your own ingenuity and skill in teaching, independent of any formal guides. I would observe, however, that the too common method of originating topics for each pupil to write upon, should be avoided. It is quite as important for them to designate their own subjects, as to write upon them, when selected by others.

others.

In conclusion, the only object in view in addressing to you this heatily penned article, is, merely to awaken your minds to a department of instruction which I deem important. That any thing novel has been advanced, is not pretended.

A. E. Ellicott, March 28, 1845.

From the Fredom's Censor of Tuesday last.

A letter from our obliging Albany correspondent came to hand last night, after our paper had heen put to press. We open our columns for a few items this morning. *F.*

columns for a few items this morning. Fr. says a few items this morning. Fr. says a few items that the process, and has not with another damp rocess, and has not with another damp rocess. It is a few in the same that the same from those heretofore mode, not being leased from those of inhabitants in either portion of the distinct, but is based upon the deficiency of the number of inhabitants in either portion of the distinct, but is based upon the deficiency of the number of inhabitants in either portion of the distinct which is a second to a second the same than the same are set in Reim and the same and the

nitiated, and are now its most zealous sup-porters.

"I have made such an arrangement with the Postmaster at Albany as I hope will in-sure to the people of Chautauque county a more expeditious and less fluctuating receipt of mails from this cuty. Mr. Wasson, the P. M. here has been so obliging as to consent to make up a bag here to go direct to Fredom-ia, which us designed shall embrace all the at the Fredomia office. This at it distributed at the Fredomia office. This at II dealed."

Request and unavoidable delays at Buttalo."

RHODE ISLAND.—The Dorr party beld their Convention last week and resolved to go into the Election this Spring upon the sole issue of the "unconditional liberation" of their incarcerated leader. They nominated for Governor, CHARLES JACKSON, ESq.—a IVAIG. This was done in a the hope of dividing the Law and Order party, a portion of whom are understood to be in favor of Dorr's liberation. The Providence Journal speaks thus of the nomination of Mr. Jackson:

nomination of Mr. Jackson:

We regret exceedingly that Mr. Jackson should accept, if the has accepted, the nomination for Governor. We regret that a gentleman of his distinguished abulty, and for whom personally, we emertain so his a regard should throw himself away in a cause where he is certain of defeat, and where success would lead only to disgrace; but if he chooses his position at the head of the Dorite Party, he most expect to be held to it. He cannot plead the promunent position which he has a most of the defeat of the position of the law of the defeat of the de

The York And South Carolina.— In a following are the preamble and resolution of fered in the N. Y. Assembly by Mr. Van Schoonhowen:

"Whereas, the people of the United States, in the organization of the General Government of the control of the control of the United States, in the organization of the General Government of the control o

lowing paragraph respecting our most unfit U. S. Senator?

"Mr. D. S. Dickinson is claiming double mileage, as he has been at Washington under two appointments, the last being made while he was sitting under the first! Mr. Mangum decl-radt to certify, and the Committee of the Judicary have given a unanimous opinion that the charce was illegal, and could not be allowed under the rulesof the Senate. Then Dickinson proposed to leave the affair out to Daniel Webster. Mr. Mangum agreed, and the great expounder 'gave our craving Senator an exposition not at all to his liking. All this is very pretty business for a Senator of New York! As Cassius said to Brutus, "Age! thou at shame! I fome! thou bastlost Thy breed of noble bloods!"

Thy breed of noble bloods!"

Geological Survey.—Gov. Slade of Vermont has appointed Professor Charles B. Adams, of Middlebury College, to be State Geological Survey of that State. An arrangement has been made, by which the counsel and advice, and personal attention in Vermont Of Dr. Hitchocck, President of Amberist College, and late Geologist of Massachusetts, are secured in cognection with this survey.

N. Y. Tribune,

All persons require Facts. Remember in all cases that you are not deceiv-ed by things that appear to be facts.

Lorraine's Pills.

Lorraine's Pills.

VIIESE Fills are now acknowledged by thou-ands that we them daily, to be they medicine that fairly takes the Bunner all others. They cause no pain or uneases of any kind in their operation, and renewith the control of this invaluable and incomparable medical of the control of this invaluable and incomparable medical of the control of the control of the control of this invaluable and incomparable medical of this invaluable and incomparable medical of this invaluable and incomparable medical of the control of the control

Lnn, Dec. 17th, 1848.

—I have sold all the pills I last had of please send another lot immediately. The I Lorraine's vegetable Fills is rapidly on crease—they are becoming very popular, more and more every day. As a curative ine and purifier of the blood, I think they considered the property of the please of the property of the please of the property of the property of the property of the please of the property of the pills of the property of the pills of I sell more and more every day. As a curative medicine and purifier of the blood, I think they stand unrivated. One fact I have noticed, that no one that has used them fluids any fault with them; they have wrought some very great cures. One lady, who has been confined to the house and bed, a great part of the time, for teenty years, is now cured and able to work most off the time, after having taken 8 boxes only of Lorraine's Pillst 1 might name may other cases where the cures have been as great, but have not time.

Yours respectfully,

J. E. F. MARSH.

Portland, Me., Nov. 7th, 1943.

Sin,—Please send us one gross of Lorraine's Pills, we have sold all we had last. They have given very good satiShection, better than any other pills which we have in our market. I think in a short time they will take the place of all others. We have had no fault found with them whatever; but, on the contrary, they have been praised loudly. I think we could have quite a number of highly respectable certificates from our citizens. om our citizens.
spectfully yours, E. MASON.

Chelsey, Jan. 3d, 1344.

Chelsey, Jan. 3d, 1844.

Sin.—I transmit to you an account of my case for publication, believing it to be my day. I have been confined with the Rheumatism nearly the whole winter, have had some of the best physicians of Doston, and could get noting that would relieve me more than temporarily. I heard of the wonderful virtue of Lorane's Pills, I had no faith whatever, but I took them, and it has a solemn fact that when I had taken but eight pills my Rheumatism had entirely left me, and I have remained well ever since.

e.
B.—I never took more than one pill at a and that on going to bed.
Yours respectfully,
W. M. HALSTAL.

Unable to raise the hand to the head!! Unable to raise the hand to the head!!

Sin,—For three years, Scrofula had proceed such effects upon my constitution, that I as unable to raise my hand; the bones were different places destroyed by ulceration, and eared it might reach the brain, or vitalorgans, pains were violent; all medicines recommeded did no good. At last, I took Loriaine's getable Pils, which gave immediate relief, d have entirely cured me.

Respectfully, your obedient servant, JAMES COLSON, Esq.

A G E N T S.

Sarah laughed outright.

A'Under anyou mean, Sarah?' asked Marga
telt.

A'Under and wants somebody to complain to, and find and willing and y't go pleasantly, and he wants somebody to complain to, and find and willing and y't go pleasantly, and he wants somety.

Milliams, Winhall, F. & H. Kidder,

July and July and July and July and July and lay the blame upon, he calls this love.

Whither anyou mean, Sarah?' asked Marga
telt.

A'Under anyou mean, Sarah?'

November, 1844.

The ORLY SUCCESSIGH Remedy for the Piles.

THE VEGETABLE PILE ELECTUGUISHED PLANTY, invented by Dr. Upham, a distinctive sing complaint, THE PILES.

ICO MARK this: it is an INTERNAL REMED DY—not an external application—and will cure any case of Piles, either Bleeding or Blind, Internal orexternal; and probably the only thing that will. There is no mistake about it. It is a positive cure—speciedy and

AGENTS. Brattleboro, DUTTON & LARK; Bellows Falls, Norman Harris; ontpelier, Clark & Collins.

Persons residing in the County of mandits vicinity, desirous of obtaining e of this Company, are referred to L. insurance of this Company, are referred to L.
G. Mend, Esq. Agent, Brattleboro.
"THOMAS K. BRACE, President.
S. S. Loomis, Secretary.
Hartford, Nov. 1, 1813.

PROCEEDINGS of the Court for the Trust of the Right Rev. Benjamin T. widow Harnet R. Root, relief of the late Edward Root, aged 4 years and 6 months.

BOOKSTORE.

Hadres nan over utmonts.

In Montague, 9th inst., George Wm., only son of widow Harnet R. Root, relief of the late Edward Root, aged 4 years and 6 months.

BOOKSTORE.

A beautiful and touching picture of the end of the error, on whom the world looked coldly. Oh remembsuch not scornfully.

THE RRIDGE OF SIGHS.

In she plunged boldly,

Where the lamps quiver So fir in the river, With many a light From window & casem From garret to basemen She stood, with amazem Houseless by night. The bleak wind of March

Still, for all slips of hers, One of Eve's family—

ien can love as well as women?' Sarah laughed outright. 'What can you mean, Sarah?' asked Marga

A RACE ON THE BAILAIA BANKS.

A RACE ON THE BAILAIA BANKS.

Faney yourself, read, r, cloud-borne over a boundless forest of thick-growing, ironady and part of the growing ready and sparkles in the dark blue of the gight. Faney your misl-frond clarint to be gliding along through these tree-tops of light, like a waving breeze; and as it moves ingilit, like a waving breeze; and as it moves ingilit, like a waving breeze; and as it moves ingilit, like a waving breeze; and as it moves ingilit, like a waving breeze; and as it moves ingilit, like a waving breeze; and as it moves in the like of the growing red-brauched cardinates to be gliding along through these tree-tops of light, like a waving breeze; and as it moves in the growing red-brauched cardinates and the growing red brauched, and in the growing red brauched and in the growing red brauched and growing red brauched and growing red brauched and growing red brauched and gr

on, ever near us; he is hungry, and wanter for a victim.

Now look within the spray-gemmed circle of our bows. Do you see here and there, like the quick, bright flashings of 'heat-lightuing' before a summer-night's shower, fast-moving rays of brightness?

Behold the hues—how changeable! Now palish blue, now gold-and-green, and now pinken as the reflected smiles of sunset.

'It is the merry dolphin, sporting in our nath.

"Run aft the two for ard guns; start ten de lieat-lightning" before a summer-night's a shower, fast-moving rays of brightness I Befold the hues—how changeable! Now pinken as the reflected smiles of sunset. The state of the summer of the path. The path but the summer of the summer of the path but the summer of the pat

grub when you get in,' said our English friend.

'Certainly, if you should get in first,' said the old man; 'but friend Johnny, look out for 'uricy-warey,' as the land sharks call it. Aloft there, top-men! shake out the reefs in the top-sails; loose to 'gallant sails and royals; rig out the studding sail booms, and pile on the rags! Two quarter-masters at the helm; all hands on deck to trim ship; tell the master's-mate to heave the log!'

The old skipper was in earnest; and our spars bending and our hull creaking, as we leaped through the water, soon told what we were doing. The master's mate reported elerne knots, and then the skipper's eye began to lower.

'Run af the two for'ard guns; start ten so fi these water-tanks, and set the ring-tail!' shouted he.

tion for dealing also, in the extent of business. It receives also in the business also grace in his many form, even and the lines of grace in his many form, even and the wind, but the seamen were not quick the bines of the wind, but the seamen were not quick enough at the braces; we were thrown flat blue quiet grave, to meet the countless crowds who come from their dusty, mouther as \$24,000.

According to Pliny and Cato, kissing first belief was simply to ascertain whether the last gather.

According to Pliny and Cato, kissing first belief was simply to ascertain whether the first extended the first extended the lines of grace in his many form, even with the business. The belimsman obeyed; the ship. The belimsman obeyed; the ship came up.

Fire near Cinetin Str. We with their sails went by the wind, but the braces; we were thrown flat belief with the parallel booms, royal and top-gallant masts with their sails went by the board, and hampered up with broken the slowly measured time of age, so will he rise at the last gathering. Wonder not, the last parallel below the sea, as helpless as a log upon the was in your the rose.

BIED.

In Montague, 9th inst, George Wm, onlyson of wide larred, Root, aged 4 years and ti months.

Show of the extent of business. It is not deed in the braces; we were thrown flat believery thing the wind, but the win

and work around the reef. The time thus gained, and our own speed, enabled Capt. Babbit to pay off the 'teicy-rearsy,' with which he had answered the Englishman's

boast.

We had been several days at anchor off the fort 'San Juan de Ulloa,' before the Nimrod made her appearance in the offing. When at last she dropped anchor in the harbor, the writer of this article was ordered by Captain Babbit to take a boat and go along side of her, bearing his respects to Lord Paget and Admiral Douglass, with an invitation for them to partake of some roast-beef and fresh fruit on board the Boston at the usual dinner bour, The dessert was our skipper's 'wiey-eacey.'

Naskville, Tennessee.

N. B.

the atter Care.—Br Juster, editor of the Democratic Freeman, published in Syracuse relates the following interesting case of water cure, occurring in his own family:

Ups and Bowns.

Mr. Cist, an old gentleman of Cincinnati well known in that city for his careful an-tiquarian and statistical research, publishes in the Advertiser the following very curious

in the Advertiser the following.

"It is useful as well as interesting to notice the changes for the better or worse, which ten for fifteen years serve to operate in a community.

which ten or fifteen years serve to operate in a community.

I know a business man on Main street refused credit in 1830, for a store world twelve dollars. He is now a director in one of the banks, and worth \$150,000 at least. Every cent of this has been made in Cincinuati during that period.

I know another business man, also on main street, who was refused credit in 1825 by a firm in the drug line, for the amount of five dollars. In 1830 the very firm lent that very man five thousand dollars upon his unendorsed note.

I know an extension delars upon his unendorsed note.

director who sold apples when a boy, through our streets.

I knew one of the first merchants in our city, in 1826, who could at that period, have bought entire blocks on credit, a director in one of the Banks, who within ten years of that period died insolvent and intemperate of the country of the country

of that period died insolvent and intemperate.

Another influential man of that day, whose credit was unlimited, being president of one of our insurance companies, and also a bank director, died within five years, insolvent and intemperate.

Another individual who was considered in 1837, worth half a million dollars, has died since, leaving the estate insolvent.

Another individual of credit equal to all his wants, and worth at one time twelve thousand dollars, and a Judge of the Court, died in our city hospital, and was buried at a the public expense. I have seen him often presiding at public meetings.

The founder of the Penitentiary system, in Pennsylvania and well known in that State and elsewhere as a public man, died a pauer in the Commercial Hospital in this city. I have seen him addressing the Legisland of the seen him addressing the Legisland of the tention and deference to with the attention and deference that would have been paid to John Quincy

Very Natural.—An exchange paper says that on a recent occasion, when a marriage reteniony was about to be performed in a church in a neighboring town, and the elergy-man desired the parties whing to be married to stand up, a large number of tadies immediately arose!

The following tesolution is among a series

Resolved,—That as two wrongs do n make one right, that we for the future use o endeavors that the two wrongs, Tyler ar Polk, shall not be followed by one Wright.

28 Days Later from Europe. ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA

itarival or THE CAMBRIA.

is arrival we have our full files of LonLiverpool papers, to the evening of
that the morning of the 4th inst, and als from our Foreign Correspondents,
e have been no very striking events to
ince the last advices, but the session of
ent, and the opening of the financial
titical projects for the year, fill the path matter of much juterest. We have

es, stone in blocks, wanna d for ship-building, &c., &c.

TO MERCHANTS Who buy

DRY GOODS, CROCKERY, CARPETS PEATHERS

PAPER HANGINGS

Cheap for Cash.

HARDON, BROWN & CO. respectfully in out New England, who buy for eash, to the extensive stack of the above Goods. The Goods are bought with express reference to the

-ALWAYS ON HAND

to Ware, very cheap.

D. Rolls Paper Hanging, 10 per cent.

than elsewhere to be found.

Polls French Paper, of their own Im-

portation.

Mil orders promptly attended to. orcester, March 26, 1845.

TO MERCHANTS WHO BUY

Live Geese Feathers for Cash

ARDON, BROWN & CO., invite the attention of Merchants who but Live Geese Feathers, to examine their stock before purchasing. They have made such arrangements as will enable them, at all times, to sellin quantities of from 1 to 5000 Lbs. Cheap-

xecuted at the lowest tester, March 26, 1845.

VEW POTASH.

Vermont Phoenix.

BRATTLEBORO, FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1845.

Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad. We are happy to say that the clouds that have

Rail Road from Worcester.

New Hampshire Election.

We gave the general result of the Election in this State, in our last. Below we give the vote for Governor, in the several towns in Cheshire County compared with that of last year. It will be seen that the aggregate vote is much smaller than last

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- :	Alstead,	146	153	_	160	181	9 12
)-	Chesterfield.	142	134	2	141	166	12
ŧ	Dublin,	104	33	21	127	51	15
١,	Fitzwilliam.	117	44	21 50 23	141 127 150	37	57
	Gilsum,	33	83	2.3	23	69	34
e	Hinsdale.	114	72	1:3	107	SI	36
t	JaGrev.	115	82	23	126	91	40
١- أ	Keene.	274	132	23 41	323	150	23
n	Marlborough.	65 11 67	29	17	82	40	21 21 27
ι,	Marlow,	11	117	16	18	109	27
	Nelson,	67	2:2	47	77	29	42
t.	Richmond,	50	131	51	50	132	42 33
d	Rindge.	182 26	23	25	186	24	26 4 9 16
18	Roxbury,	26	17	2	36	16	4
	Stoddard.	53	127	8	55	144	9
•	Sullivan,	52	21	14	5G	27	16
	Surry,	41	52	_	50	58	
h	Swanzev.	52	183	43	53	218	37 4 25 3
1-	Troy, Walpole,	83	41	8	86	40	4
r.	Walpole,	204	1:37	_	192	142	25
	i i estinoreiano	1, 94	140	4	111	153	3
y	Winchester,	156	114	37	164	113	50
k		2192	1890	450	2374	2079	524

Mutual Insurance.

Correspondence of the Tribune

Mr. Webster's Eulogy on Hon. Isaac C. Bates.

Washington, March 17.
The Senate met to-day at 12 o'clock. A
rge concourse of Ladies and Gentlemen, for
gn Ministers, &c. &c. were in attendance concourse of Ladies and Gentlemen, for-Ministers, &c. &c. were in attendance, ted by the report that Mr. Webster o speak. Webster then rose and addressed the e in the following words: bile we are hastening to bring our session lose, a melancholy event, the forecoming, w of which, growing every hour deeper arker, has hung over us for some days, at

n information of his death shall reach utiful village in which he lived, it will of general grief. I see many an aged perable form, known to me and better o him, leaning tremulously on his staff.

The Senate then adjourned.

"THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS AND THE LIBERTIES OF THE PEOPLE MUST STAND OR FALL TOGETHER."

BY E. B. WHITING.

ST. ALBANS, VT., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1845.

VOL. 8.-NO. 382.

Miscellany.

MY FIRST LOAF.

An emergency at last came in my do-estic arrangements, for which I was mestic arrangements, for which I was wholly unprepared, despite the admonitory warnings of all good house-keepers, to be prepared when such do occur, as occur they must, in these days of help-wanting. An excellent girl had gone, and her place was supplied by one who I felt, when I beheld her, could nover answer that discription which had induced me to engage her. She stood demurely before me awaiting her instructions,

structions.
'You can make some bread, Nancy
ow I want you to sift some flour and se

rising.

ow shall I make it? That never was "How shall I make it? That nover was my work before, but you will tell me how, ma'am, and I can learn quick," was the reply; and the anxious, yet willing expression of her face bespoke a teaghable spirit as it also did in inexperienced hand. ma'um, and I can learn quick, 'was the reply; and the anxious, yet willing expression of her face bespoke a teachable spirit as it also did an inexperienced hand.—Heavily did that answer fall upon my car—how shall I make it?' Yes, that was the question, how? What a world of experience and power did that little word comprehend. I remember my mother talking of setting the sponge, placing it in a warm situation, baking it when it was just enough raised; these snatches of information I well remember, but the right quantity, quality and number of ingredients, with the just how they should all be put together, was the still unanswered question. There stood Nancy. 'Upon the whole,' said I, after a moment's thoughtful pause, as there is so much that is more important to do, we'll put this matter off and try baker's bread, and I feit thankful for the respite. Days passed on.

'Cannot Nancy make bread!' asked my husband, at last, 'I am getting quite tired of baker's bread.'

'She shall make some; but this is beautiful baker's bread.

shall make some : but this is beautiful baker's bread, George, I don't know but it's nicer than any home-made bread I ever ate,' I replied in a most recommend-atory tone, taking another slice which I did

tot want.

'There is nothing like good home-made bread, such as my mother used to make.' To the first part of this remark, I did not materially object, inasmuch as it was secretly my own opinion; but when he suggested an equality with his mother's bread, which nothing in his estimation ever excelled, I felt a sad shrinking of the heart at my own conscious inability of obtaining it.

at my own conscious inability of obtaining it.

May you be blest with just such an appetite as you had, when a boy, you ateyour mother's bread!' was my inward benediction, as he arose to return to his aftermon business. Sometimes I thought of confessing out dilemma. Had it been the first week of our marriage, it had all been well—he would have smiled at my inexperience—but we had unfortunately been married for some time: and however lovely inefficiency and want of skill may appear in a bride, it assumes quite a different aspect, when not to know is inexcusable ignorance. I can't do that! was no longer viewed in the light of maiden timidity, or delicate helplessness—besides it savored so little of his mother, who was a pattern house-keeper.

ing it.

'May you be blest with just such an aptetic as you had, when a boy, you ate your mother's bread!' was my inward beneadiction, as he arose to return to his afternoon business. Sometimes I thought of confessing oug dilemma. Had it been the first week 'fol our marriage, it had all been well—he would have smiled at my inexperience—but we had unfortunately been married for some time: and however lovely inefficiency and want of skill may appear in a bride, it assumes quite a different aspect, when not to know is inexcussable ignorance. I can't do that!' was no longer viewed in the light of maiden timidity, or delicate halplessness—besides it avovered so little of 'his mother,' who was a pattern house-keeper.

But the bread must be made. I arose one morning, cool and courageous, and resolved that day to attempt it. 'I will be gin with pearl-ash bread; that I am sure will be easiest and much less trouble. 'So upon pearl-ash bread; that I am sure will be easiest and much less trouble. 'So upon pearl-ash bread if may the more incided it shall be light,' and another spoonful was quickly added. The bread was made, the pans were ready, the fire kindled, and at last it had been satisfactorily deposited in the well-heated oven. It old may seat beside the stove to watch its progress. How arrives was I to see it rise. How ready did I remember the round, plump aspect of my mother's loaves. Time passed on, and despite my watchful attention, and ardent wishes, it was still fat! fat! I fare was beautifully bround, but there it lay, so demore, and so unaarizing.

Dinner came, and my husband walked in with a friend or two to dine, as, in the inopitality of his hearth e often did. I can be the work bench, the plough, the prease of a heart not particularly glad to see ithem.

We sat down at the table; the mackerel who was a decided a welcome hand, but I am sure though the proposed and the rich. Poor and presseries in the industry of the city of New tended a welcome hand, but I am sure to the proposed in the proposed in the pro

We sat down at the table; the mackerel were well broiled; the potatoes well done; the buttor was melted—but the bread—the article above all which my husband considered of the utmost importance—which he considered indispensable to be good—it was handed round—he took a slice—it certainly did not resemble bread, thickly studded as it was with, little brown spots of undissolved paarl-ash; and then how it tosted, a strange mixture of salt and butter, which was altogrape unbarable. ca, a arrange mixture of sait and out-which was altogether unbearable.— husband looked surprised and mortified, how did I feel. 'Is there no other?' he ced significantly at me. I shook my I while he involuntarily moved the un-table slice from his plate.' How little I ship who process of my arrasable I enjoy the society of my agreeable sits. How distant did I wish them; where but at my own table.

'Had you not better attend to the bread making yourself,' replied George, as soon as we were alone, 'and not leave that most ble inexperienced hands it.' There was a decision in his gentle tone which I well to the well and the

Let not young ladies look upon these du Let not young ladies look upon these duties as mental, or as of slight importance.
A household cannot be well ordered and happy unless they are faithfully and intelligently understood. Let no one imagine that a husband's comfort, enjoyment or prosperity, depends alone upon the smiles and ornaments of his parlor. It is skillful and judicious management in the kitchen which does so much towards making home pleasant and prospects bright. Let every young lady who expects to be a wife (and who does not?) look well to these things before she leaves the maternal care. Let her remember that to become truly a 'help-meet,' implies prudence, sagacity and help-meet, implies prudence, sagacity experience in domestic duties, and le experience in one enter that important and most interest ing relation, with untried powers and un skillful hands.

To Young Men.

tlarper is at the head of the largest princing establishment in America, and was recently elected Mayor of the city of New York by a large majority. So much for energy and industry.

Simeon Greenleaf, Professor of Law at

Simeon Greenleaf, Professor of Law a Cambridge University, is an example of what a man becomes by studious habits With a limited education, he entered lawyer's office and by his industry and at tention to his books, when he began to tawyer's office and by his industry and attention to his books, when he began to practice, took a high stand as a lawyer. For several years he had an extensive practice at the Cumberland bar, till he was called to occupy his present station. He is the author of several works, which rank high with our ablest lawyers.

What young man will fold his hands and slumber when, by active exertions, he can

parties, though with some reluctance, we give the following extracts:

Dammon was charged with being a vagabond, a common railer and brawler, neglecting to support his family, &c. He plead not guilty, and numerous witnesses were examined during the time of the trial, which lasted two days. J. W. E. Harvey testified that he had attended their meetings two days and four evenings. They were hugging and kissing each other; Dammon would lay on the floor, then jump up; they would frequently go into another room. Dammon had no means to support himself that I know of. The meeting appeared very irreligious; have seen him sit on the floor with a woman, his arms around her.

Wm. C. Crosby, Esq. testified. He was at the meeting on Saturday night, from about 7 to 9 o'clock. There was a woman on the floor who lay on her back with a pillow under her head; she would occasionally arouse up and tell a vision which she pill was revealed to her. That

occasionally arouse up and tell a vision which she said was revealed to her. They and may be made as clean and white as the would at times all be talking at once, halloing at the top of their voices; some of them said there was too much noise in there. By spells it was the noisest meeting I ever attended. He had soen them in groups hugging and kissing each other. Once saw Elder Hall with his boots off, and the women would go and kiss his feet. One girl made a smack, but did not hit his cot with her lips. Hall said, 'He that is ashamed of me before men, him will I be ashamed of before my father and the holy angels.' She then gave his feet a number the acid will unite with the oxide of the nally arouse up and tell a vision

ashamed of before my father and the holy angels. She then gave his feet a number of kisses.

Lorton Lambert testified that he attended a meeting one evening lately, and that Dammon was very abusive; called all other denoninations liars, murderers, &c. A woman was present who pretended to have visions, and who was blasphemously called the *Imitation of Christ*.

Job Moody, one of the brethren, affirmed, that the prisoner had repeatedly urged upon them the necessity of quitting all labor.

George Woodbury affirmed he believed

all labor.

George Woodbury affirmed he believed in Miss Hammond's visions, because she told his wife's feelings correctly. It was his impression that the prisoner kissed his wife. Believed the world will come to an and with the tree world will come to an and with the tree.

s offered by He denier with Miss Baker went into the bed room with Miss Baker. He is an adventist, and said it was a part of their faith to kiss each other—and that they had bible authority for it. He ad-mitted that prisoner had no other business

they had bible authority for it. He admitted that pfisoner had no other business than to attend meetings. Dammon admitted he had a spiritual wife, and was glad of it. He understood Miss Harmon that a vision at Portland, and was traveling through the country relating it.

'Those scenes,' says the Advertiser, 'are not enacted at Atkinson only. In this city, (Portland) we are informed gross deeds,' are done by one section of those fanatics—for there are two. One worshiping with propriety of conduct (so far as we know) at Beethoven Hall,—the other at private houses. The latter hold to the 'kissing,' washing each other's feet,' abandoning work, dec. Many of these were once respectable, happy, and comfortably situated. Now, by this delusion of the devil, they are wallowing on the efficor, their characters lost, their families is broken up, their daughters debased, their minds wild with insanity.

BEAUTIFUL ANECDOTE.—A happier il-

BEAUTIFUL ANECDOTE.—A happier illustration of the wonderful character of the Bible, and the facility with which even a child may answer the greatest of questions, and solve the sublimest of mysteries,

years ago in London.

A little boy was asked, in writing, who made the world?

He took the chalk and wrote underneath these words.

hese words.
In the beginning God created the Heavens and the earth.
The clergyman then inquired in a simi-

lar manner—
'Why, did Jesus Christ come into the world?'

world?

A smile of gratitude rested on the countenance of the little follow as he wrote—

"This is a faithful saying, worthy of all acceptation, that Jeaus Christ came into the world to save sinners."

A third in the world to save sinners.

A third was then proposed, evidently Plow deep while sluggards sleep.

adapted to call the most powerful feelings

into exercise.

'Why were you born deaf and dumb,
when I can hear and speak ?'
'Never,' says an eye witness, shall I
forget the look of resignation which sat
upon his countenance, as he again took
the chalk and wrote—
'Even so, Father, for it seemed good in
thy sight.'

Raising the Wind.—John Boyd, a shoe-maker of Newport, has, we learn, enter-ad complaints against all the towns in this county, Lempester excepted, for not furnishing guide-boards, as required by the Revised Statutes of the State. Some of the towns he has "snobbed" to the amount of a hundred or two dollars, and, as the law allows the complainant a small fee fix the service he will make amoughing law allows the complainant a small fee for the service, he will make something handsome out of the speculation. It took a Yankee to conjure up that way of raising the wind. John has done something ing the wind. John has done sometime to benefit the travelling community, how ever, and we dou't blame him much for throwing aside his lap stone for this easie mode of replenishing his coffers. His own town, we are told, will be the greet est sufferer.—Claremont (N. H.) Eagle. nity, how much fo much this easier His

Agricultural.

MAPLE SUGAR.

MAPLE SUGAR.

Almost every farmer has his own way of making maple sugar, and is very apt to consider his way the best: still the fact that nine-tenths of the sugar, manufactured is so impure as to color tea, is a very bad comment upon the usual mode to manufacture—especially bad, when it is remembered that pure maple sugar varies in no respect from the sugar of the cane and may be made as clean and white as the set of the sugar of the Indies. Cleanly, thus color the sugar. So remain in meithus color the sugar. Sop or syrup should never be put in the kettles when sour, as the acid will unite with the oxide of the metal, and it forms an active poison if copper vessels are used. To correct the acid or preventit, add an ounce of clear lime water in every gallon of sap—measuring the lime water in an ounce vial. E. W. (Clark, of Otsego, N. Y. gives a process of sugaring, as follows:—Watchman.

or sugaring, as follows:— Watchman.

"When the syrup is reduced to the consistency of West India molasses, I set it
away till it is perfectly cold, and then mix
with it the clarifying matter, which is milk or eggs. I prefer when heated, the efer eggs to milk, because the whole of it curdles when heated, the whole of it curdles; whereas milk produces only a small portion of curds. The eggs should be thoroughly beaten, and effectually mixed with the syrup while cold. The syrup should then be heated till just before it would boil, when the curd rises, bringing with it every impurity, even the coloring matter, or a great portion of it, which it had received from the smoke, kettles, buckets or reservoirs. The boiling should be checked, and the scum carefully removed, when the syrup should be slowly turned into a thick woolen strainer, and left to run through at its leisure. I would remark that a great proportion of the sugar that is made in our country is not strained after cleansing. This is an error. If examined in a wine glass, innumerable, minute and almost imperceptible particles of curd will be seen floating in it, which, if not removed, render it liable to burn, and otherwise injure the taste and color of it.

"A flannel strainer does this much better than a linen one. It is indeed indispensable. As to the quantity of eggs necessary, one pint to a pailfull of syrup is sufficient, and half as much will do very well. I now put my syrup into another kettle. Which has been made perfectly well.

well. I now put my syrup into anoth kettle, which has been made perfect kettle, which has been made perfectly clean and bright, when it is placed over a quick but solid fire, and soon rises, but is quick but solid hre, and soon rises, but is kept from overflowing by being laded with a long dipper. When it is sufficiently re-duced, (I ascertain this by dropping it from the point of a knife, while hot, into one inch of cold water—if done, it will not im-mediately mix with the water, but lies at the bottom in a round flat drop.) it is tais useable, is removed, and the sugar tur-ed into a cask, placed on an inclined pla form, and left undisturbed for six weeks of

form, and left undisturbed for six weeks or longer, when it should be tapped in the bottom, and the molasses drawn off. It will drain perfectly dry in a few days. "The sugar made in this way is very nearly as white as lump sugar, and beautifully grained. We have always sold ours at the highest price of Muscovadoes; and even when these sugars have sold at ours at the highest price of Muscovadoes, and even when these sugars have sold a eighteen cents, ours found a ready market at tweaty. Two hands will sugar off 250 pounds in a day. From the soum taken off in cleansing, I usually make, by diluting and recleansing, one sixth as much as

SPEECH OF MR. CLINGMAN, OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ON THE LATE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JAN'Y 6.

[EXTRACT, No. 3.]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, IAN'Y 6. [EXTRACT, No. 3.]

Our political opponents, likewise, derived accidentally great advantage from the official patronage of the present Administration. Usually the opponents of the acting President having as a counterpoise to his direct influence, the advantage of holding his Administration responsible before the country for its errors or crimes. But in the present instance the catts of the Executive, though heart and soul completely identified with the Democratic party, because he had not been elected by them, were, whenever it suited their purpose, disavowed. He thus occupied a position of seeming neutrality between the two parties, and was able to turn to account the power in his hands. He accordingly exerted to the utmost the power which he possessed over thom, going even to the odious extent practised in Mr. Van Buren's time, of compelling them, on pain of dismissal from office, to contribute a part of their salaries to create a fund to be used in favor of Mt. Polk's election. At their several assessments of 1 per cent, each of salary in the custom lection. At their several assessi election. At their several assessments of 1 per cent. each of salary in the custom house, \$15,000 is said to have been raised. One of the officers there, John Orsa, is said to have presented to the Empire Club several hundred hickory clubs, to enable them to beat away from the polls the Whig voters, for which laudable act he seems to have received a vote of thanks from said Empire Club.

To ascertain the extent of this influence of whe whole country is not easy but

once on the whole country is not easy, but the number of office-holders in the State of New York alone is such as to account

had provided ne mode by which the fairmess of a Presidential election could be
contested, no means of purging the polls
of illegal votes. It a vote were received
by the inspectors of the election at each
precinct, and by them returned, it mattered not whether the person professing to
give it was qualified to vote or not at
that place. They therefore, by means, of
the system of organization already described, deliberately formed a widely extended plan for the purpose of securing a
sufficient number of illegal votes to carry.
States enough to secure the election of
Mr. Polk. Their first demonstration
seems to have been made in the city of
Baltimore in the October election. There
it was that they gave a vote, so much
larger than was ever polled at any preceding election, as to satisfy all persons
that fraud had been practised. Investigations since then have made it manifest
that the increased vote was owing, not
only to the fact that many persons voted
not authorized at all to vote there, but that
likewise those qualified had in some instances voted two, three or more times at
different precincts in the city. About fifty
persons have already been convicted and
sentenced to punishment for this offence
by the Courts, not one of whom is a
Whig, though they have been pardoade

two to it. It was organized in July last, and it consisted of gamblers, pickpockeis, droppers, burners, thimble-riggers, and the like, and its association seems to have been then mainly for the purpose of carrying on successfully these and similar trades. Most of its members had been repeatedly indicted for crimes. Its general character, however, may be sufficient. rying on successfully these and similar trades. Most of its members had been repeatedly indicated for crimes. Its general character, however, may be sufficiently inferred from that of some of its officers. Its president was Isaiah Rynders, often arrosted for thimble-rigging and similar officaces. He and Joseph Jewell, being indicated for murder, fled from New York to New Orleans. By the by, I may here mention that this Jewell, who has indicated for murder in two different cases langing up against him, was the standard-bearer of the Chib, and figured as the bearer of the Texas banner in the processions. These worthies had not been long in New Orleans before they found it convenient to leave, being charged with steal.

sions. These worthies had not been long in New Orleans before they found it convenient to leave, being charged with stealing Treasury notes. They came to this city, and were arrested and sent back in irons by order of Capt. Tyler.

I mention this circumstance to show the mutations of the times, for since the election this man Rynders, having become a great man among the Democracy, has not only dined with Benjamin F. Butler, when the electoral vote was given to Mr. Polk at Albany; not only has he received a complimentary ball from the Chairman of the Democratic General Committee of the city of New York, but, having come on the William of the Democratic General Committee of the city of New York, but, having come on the William of the William of the William of the Chairman of the Democratic General Committee of the city of New York, but, having come of the William with his friend Jewell to this place for office, I am told, if the papers are to be relied on, he has been cordially received at the White House. Whether President Tyler or President Rynders then remembered the ironing, is not, however, chronicled. But I am digressing. John J. Austin, vice president of the club, has likewise pending against him an indictment for murder, and was likewise implicated in the charge of stealing Treasury notes, Woolridge, its secretary, but recently came out of the penitentiary. William Ford, one of its directors, in the short interval of time which clapsed between the publication of a notice of one of its prothe number of office holders in the State of New York alone is such as to account for a greater number of votes than Mr. Polk's actual majority there.

From Mr. Clay's character, political experience, and associations, it was known that his selections for office would be made from the best men of the country. All of the old defaulters, therefore—all mere needy adventurers, without character to support their claims for office, having nothing to hope from him, naturally arrayed themselves on the other side.

Without doubt, too, they are right to some extent who suppose this to have been the case, another influence not properly political. The gambling portion of the canvass that they could not get persons to bet against him an indictment in the clarge of stealing Treasury notes, two multiple and the properties of the club, has known to multiple and the properties of the club, and like wise pending against him an indictment for murder, and was likewise implicated in the clarge of stealing Treasury notes, two political of the publication of a notice of one of its processions and the arrival of the day of parade, was indicted by the grand jury in the Tombs, he unfortunately lost the opportune of the community, finding, at the beginning of the canvass that they could not get persons to bet against him an indictment for murder, and was likewise implicated in the clarge of stealing Treasury notes, two political of the multiple and to murder, and was likewise implicated in the clarge of stealing Treasury notes, two political of the under of the contention, and the clarge of stealing Treasury notes, two or multiple and the clush as known for murder, and was likewise implicated in the clarge of stealing Treasury notes, two or multiple and the clarge of stealing Treasury notes, two or multiple and the clarge of stealing Treasury notes, two or multiple and the clarge of stealing Treasury notes, two or multiple and the clarge of stealing Treasury notes, two or multiple and the clarge of stealing Treasury notes, two or multipl

rights all the criminals in the State, and pardoned a great number who were in the ponitentiary.

This Empire Club/constituted as I have related, for sometime devoted its energies to the prosecution of the laudable objects for which it had been originally organized. Several weeks, however, before the election, the Democratic leaders thought it could be effectively employed in the political canvass, and they thereupon took its members into pay. These gentry being furnished with money thus do filegal votes. If a vote were received by the inspectors of the election at each precinct, and by them returned, it matterped not whether the person professing to give it was qualified to vote or not at that place. They therefore, by means, of the system of organization already described, deliberately formed a widely existenced plan for the purpose of securing a sufficient number of illegal votes to carry the state enough to secure the election of Mr. Polk. Their first domonstration seems to have been made in the city of Baltimore in the October election. There it was that they gave a vote; so much larger than was ever polled at any proceeding election, as to satisfy all persons that fraud had been practised. Investigations since then have made it manifest that the increased vote was owing, not only to the fact that many persons voted industried at all to vote there, but that ilknewise those qualified had in some instances voted two, three or more times at different precincts in the city. Aboutfifty persons have already been convicted and sentenced to punishment for this offence by the Courts, not one of whom is a bything though they have been paradoied from time to time by the Democratic Governor there. The fraud here was the precursor of what followed.

The great State of New York claims the first notice. During the past year there were naturalized there not less then seven thousand foreigners. This was effected entirely by the Democratic party; the Whig though they have been paradoied from time to time by the Democratic party, the Whig having no office provided, for the country, from the penitentiaries of these foreigners out of fifty who will vote the Whig ticket. Of this large number a great proportion, not have the first notice, not considered and not the penitential party of the penitential to the large number a great proportion, not have the o Men who had not been one month in the country, from the penitentiaries of one thousand and forty persons, however, form guage in which they were sworn, voted for what they knew not.

But the principal frauds were practised by what is called double voting. The city of New York was the great theatre where this was consummated. As the Empire Club bore such a prominent part in these calculation of the managers to give four transactions, I must devote a remark or spen thousand allegal votes in the city, and

TERMS OF THE CALEDONIAN.

published weekly at \$2,00 per annum, or \$1,50 No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid ex-

No paper discontinuous minus arrearages are paid ex-grathe option of the publisher. Advertisements inserted at the customary prices, pagest advertisements to be paid for in advance.

Miscellaneous.

THE MISSING PACKET SHIPS. The Louisville grani has the following paragraph upon the probapless of these noble ships:

"All hope of ever again seeing the packet shipsfind Sintes & England-seem new to be abandon al by the public. The United States has been one indeed and one days at sen, and the England nine-

"There is something peculiarly mournful in such s magneement. These packet ships left the city New York within a few days of each other in all der beauty and pride, with crews and passengers all of life and hope. They rode the heaving billows plistly, and when the land in the blue distance fadal may from the vision of those on board, they litextensit that it was the last occasion on which they and see the hills and vales of this benutiful earth. ided it was so. These gallant vessels with their mures of life, have gone undoubtedly down below the unstable surface of the sea and are. "In the deep bosom of the ocean buried."

They have passed away from the scenes of this notid forever. The places that knew them once shall know them no more. A thousand ties of love, affection and friendship are severed by this calamity. Many an antique prayer has been sent heavenwards for the welfars of those who have been engulphed. Many a wish for prosperity, health and safety has been waftelever the waste of waters to the voyagers who shall murn no more. Many a wet eye and many a strickm heart have poured out their anguish as visions of he wrocks and their victims have come up vividly before the imaginations of friends. Hope, anxiety, ad despair have by turns taken possession of the sels of the survivors. Who shall paint the deep and burning agony of mothers, fathers, wives, childen, brothers, and sisters reft of those dearest to der hearts by this event? In truth it is a perilous ning to dare the wrath of old ocean when an angry sy's over head and the spirit of the storm is shrickground you. Heaven help the mariners!

We believe the Journal is in error in one particu-The ships had been spoken, if we recollect git a day or two out, on their return to this coun-

REMEDY FOR ROT IN POTATOES.

A friend calling upon us a few days since, in the course of conversation, gave us the following account of his method of saving his potatoes from the rot .-During the last two years I have examined numeress potatoe fields, and invariably found the vines earhis the season completely covered with a species of input a late period, the tops of the same vines apsaid brown prematurely. On cutting them open, listovered a small insect, having numerous legs, and Ithink they sucked the sap which should have gone to the nourishment of the tubers, and the rot conse-

In the year 1843, I planted a field of several acres indrills, harrowed the ground level, and top dressed twith lime and charcoal dust. The yield was 432 throughout the neighborhood were decayed. This year I planted the same seed in the following manner. The ground was thrown into drills and manured heavly, the potatoes were cut into setts of single eyes fourteen days before required for planting, and covend with plaster and lime; they were then placed in the drill 9 inches apart, and each alternate three rows tweed with different substances, such as lime, sulphate of amonia, silicate of potash, &c. When dug, bey were all sound except a few rows on which tothing had been used but the manure, and these were decayed. The only reason I can give why my potatoes have escaped the rot is, that the above tabitances used in dressing them were offensive to Amer. Agricul.

ATHRILLING SCENE. In Frankfort, on the stoks of the Penobscot, in Maine, a gentleman lost als wife by death. Three days after her interment he had some business with a young physician of that town. Calling at his house, he was informed that the doctor had gone out, but would soon return. He concluded to wait, and to pass the time more agreenbly, as he thought, went into the young physician's Studio, and there he found a student with scalpel in hand in the act of dissecting a dead body. He started back at first view, as people generally do when coming into the presence of the dead. Recovering from his surprise, he stepped towards the corpse which the student was cutting, and, horror of horrors, found the dead body to be that of his wife, buried three days before. His feelings may be imagined, but cannot be described. The husband immediately look legal measures against both student and doctor. They were examined and bound over to answer for the crime of carrying away and dissecting dead bo-

A man with a large family was complaining of the difficulty of supporting them all. "But," said a fieed, "you have sons to help you now." "The difficulty is, they are too big to work," was the an-

VERY Good. We are informed that at the Conention in Sheldon on Monday of the Tavern Keepers Franklin County, it was resolved to conform to the license law (so far as to close up their bars,) tad to increase their usual charges twenty-five per test If they do this we have not the least doubt that they will be better sustained than heretofore.- Friends of Temperance will not scruple to pay handsome fees .- St. Albans Messenger.

TOO GOOD TO BE LOST.

We are indebted to the correspondent of the Mobile Register and Journal, for the following sketch of the remarks of Mr Morrisett of Monroe. A bill was under consideration to charter a Medical College at Wetumpka-and after several friends of the bill had spoken in its favor, Mr Morrisett entertained the House by the following effective speech in opposition:

Mr Speaker-I cannot support this bill, unless I am assured that a distinguished acquaintance of mine is made one of the Professors. He is what that College wishes to make for us, a Root Doctor-and will suit the place exactly. He became a Doctor in two hours, and it only cost \$20 to complete his education. He bought a book, sir, and read the chapter on fevers and that was enough. He was sent for to see a sick woman-a very sick woman. With his book under his arm, off he went. Her husband was in the room with the sick woman-the doctor felt of her wrist and looked in her mouth, then taking off his hat, he addressed the husband thus: "Has you got a sorrel sheep?" "No. I never heard of such a thing in all my life " "Well there is such things," said the doctor vary knowingly "Has you got then a sorrel horse?" "Yes?" said John quickly, "I rade him to mill to-day." 'Well,he must be killed immediately,' said the doctor, "and some soup must be made and given to your wife." The poor woman turned over in her bed, John began to object, and the husband was brought to a stand. "Why, doctor, he is the only horse we've got, and he is worth a hundred dollars, and will no other soup do as well?" "No the book says so -there is but two questions, will you kill your horse? or will you let your wife die ?-Nothing will save her but the soup of a sorrel sheep or a sorrel horse. If you don't believe me, I will read it to you." The doctor took up the book, turned to the chapter on fevers and read as follows: "Good for feverssheep sortal or horse sorrel."

"Why, doctor," exclaimed husband, wife and son, "you are mistaken, that don't mean a sorrel sheep or a sorrel horse, but,"-"Well I know what I am about," interrupted the doctor, "that is the way we doctors read it and understand it."

Now, said Mr Morrisett with an earnestness and gravity that were in striking contrast with the laughter of the House, unless the Hon. Speaker and the friends of this bill, will assure me that my sorrel doctor will be one of the Professors, I must vote against

A Domestic Chat.

BY MRS. HELEN C. KNIGHT.

'This is pleasant!' exclaimed the young husband, aking his seat cosily in the rocking chair, as the teathings were removed. The fire glowed in the grate, rovealing a prettily and neatly furnished setting-room with all the appliances of comfort. The fatiguing business of the day was over, and he sat enjoying, what he had all day been anticipating the delights of his own fireside. His pretty wife, Esther, took her work and sat down by the table.

'It is pleasant to have a home of one's own,' he said again, taking a satisfactory survey of his little quarters. The cold rain beat against the windows, and he thought he felt really grateful for all his pres-

'Now, if we only had a piano!' said the wife.

Give me the music of your sweet voice before all the piano's in creation,' he declared, complimentiarily, despite a certain secret disappointment that his wife's thankfulness did not happily chime with his

'Well, but we want one for our friends,' said Es-

'Let our friends come and see us, and not to hear piano!' exclaimed the husband.

But, George, every body has a piano now-a-days. we dont go any where without seeing a piano, 'per-

isted the wife. 'And yet I don't know what we want one for .-

on will have no time to play on one and I dont want

Why, they are so fashionable-I think our room

looks really maked without one.'

'I think it looks just right.'

'I think it looks very naked—we want a piano, shockingly,' protested Esther emphatically.

The husband recked violently. Your lamp smokes,

ny dear,' he said, after a long pause. ,When are you going to get an astral lamp?

have told you a dozen times how much we one,' said Esther, pettishly.

"Those are very pretty lamps—I never can see by an astral lamp," declared the husband.

Those will do; but you know every body now a days wants an astral lamp."

"Those lamps are the prettiest of the kind I over

nw,-they were bought at Boston.'
'But George, I don't think our room is complete

But George, I non ctoins out the wife, sharply; 'they without an astral lamp,' said the wife, sharply; 'they without an astral lamp,' said the wife, sharply; 'they are so fashionable, why the D-s, and B-s, and A-s, all have them; I am sure we ought

*We ought to, if we take pattern by other people's expenses, and I don't see any reason for that.' The husband moved une sily in his chair.
"We want to live as well as others live," said Es-

ther. 'We want to live within our means, Esther!' ex

claimed George.
'I am sure I should think we could afford it as well as the B—s, and L—s, and many others I might mention,—we do not wish to appear mean.'

George's cheek crimsoned. 'Mean! I am not

mean; he cried angrily.

'Then we do not wish to appear so,' said the wife.
To complete this room, and make it look like other

people's we want a piano and an astral lamp.'
'We want—we want!'muttered the husband;there is no satisfying woman's wants, do what you may, and he abruptly left the room.

How many husbands are in a similar dilemma!—

How many homes and husbands are rendered uncomfortable by the constant dissatisfaction of a wife with present comforts and present provisions. How many bright prospects for business have ended in bankruptcy and rain, in order to satisfy this secret i

hankering after fashionable necessaries. Could the real cause of many a failure be made known, it would be found to result from uscless expenditures at home-expenses to answer the demands of fushion, and, "what will people think?"

'My wife has made my fortune,' said a gentleman of great possessions, 'by her thrift, prudence, and cheerfulness, when I was just beginning.' And mine has lost my fortune, answered his companion bitterly by useless extravagance, and repining when I was doing well.' What a world does this open of the influence which a wife possesses over the future prosperity of her family. Let the wife know her influence, and try to use it wisely and well.

Be satisfied to commence small. It is too common for young house-keepers to begin where their mothers ended. Buy all that is necessary to work skilfully with; adorn your house with all that will render it comfortable. Do not look at richer homes, and covet their costly furniture. If secret dissatisfaction is ready to spring up, go a step further and visit the homes of the poor and suffering behold dark, cheerless spartments, insufficient clothing, an absence of all the comfocts and refinements of social life, then return to your own with a joyful spirit. You will then be prepared to meet your husband with a grateful heart, and be ready to appreciate that toil & self-denial which he has endured inh is business world to surroud you with all the delights of home; then you will be ready to co-operate cheerfully with him in so arranging your expenses, that his mind will not be constantly harrassed with fears, lest family expenditures may encroach upon public payments. Be independent; a young house-keeper never needed greater moral courage, than she does now to resist the progance of fashion. Do not let the A---e, and B---e, decide what you must have, neither let them hold the strings of your purse. You know best what you CAN and ought to afford; then decide with a strict integrity, according to your means. Let not the censures or the approval of the world ever tempt you to buy what you hardly think you can afford. It matters little what they think, provided you are true to yourself and your family.

Thus pursuing an independent strait-forward, consistent course of action, there will spring up peace and joy all around you. Satisfied and happy yourself, you will make your husband so, and your children will feel the warm and sunny influence. Happy at home, your husband then can go out into the world with a clear head and self-relying spirit; demestic bickerings will not sour and sully his heart, and he will return to you again with a confiding and unceasing love. Depend upon it, beauty, grace, wit, accomplishment, have far less to do with family joys and family comfort, than pradence, economy, thrift, and good sense. A husband may get tired of admiring, but NEVER with the comfortable consciousness that his receipts exceed his demands.

Mr Wharburton's Crescent and the Cross.

The ascent of the Nile is one of the most interesting portions of Mr Wharburton's intelligent narrative, Nubia in parts, affords districts of great fertility and beauty, but the hand of savage power too frequently affords the following contrast :-

NATURE'S PARADISE AND MAN'S HELL. Afer leaving the desert and the gorge, we opened up a broad, calm river, and a country which appeared to smile with verdure in comparison to that which we had come from. As the river broadened, there appeared an island which would have been beautiful any where, and here was like a glimpse of paradise. Palm groves waved over peaceful villages, green lawns were speckled with flocks and herds. luxuriant cornfields were parked off by light palings, melon gardens ran along the river's verdant border, which was decked with their golden fuit and flower; groves of the lote-tree and acacia sheltered the blos oming bean and lupine from the sun; and the whole scene seemed full of peace and gentle prosper-

As we slowly glided past this Eden the inhabitants came to the water's edge to gaze upon the strangers, little children, hand in hand, almost too small to grasp the other; an old man, with flowing beard and patriarchal robes, was leaning on a graceful girl, whoseunveiled limbs displayed a model of symmetry; the few other people whom we saw were employed in some light labor from which they ran smilingly to watch our boat as she glided away from a spot which to this moment appears to have realized all poets feign of the Golden Age.

In little more than a fortnight, we returned, and passed by that little isle again. Hell let loose could scarcely have wrought a more fearful change than that which presented itself. The cottages were blackened and reeking ruins; the palm-trees were cut down, the gardens trampled and strewn with many a corpse, the dry corn barnt to the ground, the gentle natives all gone, and replaced by a fierce soldiery, who prowled about this harvest of misery as if in search of further gleanings. Boats were passing to and fro, breily conveying the little wealth of the islanders to the encampment in the main land, and returning with the horses and camels of the invaders to eat up the crops.-And what was become of the inhabitants? those whom I had almost envied as I passed them by on my desert way. The men were, for the most part, slain, and the less fortunate were outcasts on the desert or the mountain. The children were sold into slavery, the women became the prey of that demon soldiery, whose arms now gleamed from every dark rock around; and that little girl-where was she? My blood boiled with indignation; I cursed the Pasha, his bloody policy, and the fiends who administered to it; and asked Mah-

moud if he did not blush to belong to the same race as the authors of his desolation. He shook his head, and said : "It was all God's will!"

Between the first and second estaract rises precipitously from the eastern shore of the Nile that tremendous and isolated rock which according to popular belief, Secostris, three thousand years ago, cut into a mighty temple, and to which Buckhardt was the first to reveal to the civilized world as one of the greatest wonders of antiquity. Even if the reader has various descriptions of Ipsamboul fresh in his mind he will not dislike to see the latest account of the

TEMPLE OF OSIRIS -- Here a space of about 100 feet in height is hown from the mountain, smooth except for the reliefs. Along the summit runs a frieze of little monkeys in long array, as if the architect felt the absurdity of the whole business, or as Byron sometime finishes off a sublime sentence with a scoff. Then succeeds a line of hieroglyphics and some faintly carved figures also in relief : and then four colossal giants that seemed to guard the portal. They are seated on thrones (which form with themselves part of the living rock) and are about 60 feet high. Que is quite perfect, admirably cut, and the proportions accurately preserved; the second is defaced as far as the knee; the third in sand to the waist, and the fourth has only the face and neck visible above the desert's sandy avalanche. The doorway stands between the two central statues, and is surmounted by a statue of Isis wearing the moon as a turban.

On entering, the traveler finds himself in a temple which a few day's work might restore to the state in which it was left just finished 3,000 years ago. The dry climate and its extreme solidity have preserved its most delicate details from injury; besides which, it was hermetically sealed by the desert for thousands of years, until Buckhardt discovered it, and Mr Ifay cleared away its protecting hills.

A vast and gloomy hall, such as Eblick might have given Vathek audience in, receives you on passing from the flaming sonshine into that shadowy portal It is some time before the eye can ascertain its dimensions through the imposing gloom contrasted with that glare; but gradually there reveals itself, around and above you, a vast aisle, with pillars formed of eight colossal giants, upon which the light of heaven has never shown. These images of Osiris are backed by enormous pillars, behind which run two great galleries, and in these, torohlight alone enabled us to pursue a series of sculptures in relief, representing the triumphs of Remesis II, or Sesostris. The painting, which once enhanced the effect of those spirited representations, is not dimmed, but crumbled away -where it exists, the colors are as vivid as ever.

This unequalled hall is 100 feet in length; and eight lesser chambers, all sculptured, open from it to the right and left. Straight on is a low doorway, opening into a second hall of similar height, supported by four square pillars; and within all is the adytum, in which is a simple altar of the living rock, behind which there are four large figures seated on rocky thrones. This inner shrine is bewn at least 100 yards into the rock; and here, in those silent depths of that great mountain, those awful idols, and that mysterious altar of human sacrifice, had a very solemn and imposing effect. The statues seemed to sit there waiting for some great summons which should reanimate them, and Isaiah's apostrophe to Nebuchadzzar came vividly into my mi these "kings of the earth who lie in glory, every one in his own house."

Nearer to the first cataract is the colossal temple which appeared to the author to surpass in grandeur and effect all other remains of the ancient magnificence of Nubia. He thinks Ipsamboul itself is sur-

GUERF HASSAN. Ill as I was, I determined to visit this stopendous temple, and I was well repaid for the exertion. It is the strangest, most unearthly sight I ever beheld. It was dark when we arrived in its neighborhood, but this did not signify, as its mystic recesses were only visible to torchlight in the brightest noon. Covered with a sheet, I was carried on a hier by four Arabs of our crew, who relieved each other in turn; four more carried torches, and my friend R. and Mahmoud brought up the rear. It must have appeared rather a curious procession to the Nubian village that we passed through, hundreds of whose inhabitants, half or wholly naked, poured out to see us pass; and some of the men remonstrated anxiously in favor of extinguishing the torches until we had passed through the cornfields; these were all so dry that a general conflagration would have been the consequence of a spark falling on a sin-

We passed through these fields; then came a strip of desert, then a tall cliff, and the enormous propylar of the temple stood before us. This was built by human hands, but stands out from the face of the mountain, as if it had formed part of it from creation. Four giant statues leaning against square pillars support a massive entablature. The vista of this co'essal portico leads to a portal in the living rock, some twenty feet in height, and this is the entrance to the temple. The coup d'wil as we entered was v r, imposing; a group of our swarthy Arabs were waving blazing torches, and looked like officiating demon priests to the calm, awful, gigantic idols that towered above us. The temple seemed full of those grim statues, though there are only two rows, containing four in each. The massive pedestals on which they stand are but ten feet apart, which add considerably to the effect of their enormous size -Hence we passed into a lesser hall, and then into th adytum. Numerous torches here gleamed u on walls shadowly giving out pictured battles and kreel ing priests, and stern deities; and in the centre of the shrine was a rude altar, within which sat four gigantic idols, with a strange looking crown upon their heads, and mysterious emblems in their hands-

It would have been either a very indifferent mind that could remain without some sense of awe in such a scene, or deny that it was well calculated to inspire such religious feeling as the eye alone can communicate to the soul.

There were many other chambers; but we soon returned to the outer hall, and again reverently traversed its solemn aisles and galleries. Everywhere pillars and entablature were thickly encrusted with reliefs; and many a day might be passed in this sculptured library before its vast columns were exhausted of their interest and meaning.

Once more the torches gleamed over god and warior, and cavern and shrine, and we returned to our

The Mormons of Nauvoo are proceeding to execute the provisions of their city charter, just as if it had not been repealed by the Illinois Legislature .-They express their determination to disregard and set at defiance the act of repeal.

TERRIBLE. The London Medical Journal contains the particulars of a singular case of luminous breath in a dying man, as recently communicated to the Liverpool Pathological Society, by Dr. Gill. Portions of the statement are startling.

Nov. 16th, 11 P. M .- Nurse observed a "red-hot coullise streak on M's mouth, and (playing) on his right cheek and top lip," as he lay in the insensibility of approaching dissolution. This flame lasted for about twenty minutes-i e. until death.

The impression on the mind of the nurse was, that he was insensible during the whole of this luminous combustion of his breath. He lay with his eyes open on his back. The "flame was red, just like red-hot coal fire;" to which the nurse and the other man (McIver) both compared it. Norse pointed to the centre of the clear fire then burning in the ward when these notes were taken; it was "not blue," it was presistent with the breath of expiration ("when the breathed out,") and not lambent, "not flickering, coming and going." There was in the room a common "raked" fire in the fire place at one end, close to which the nurse stood, and a gas jet burning low, ('very low') suspended from a rifter in the middle of the room, and about twelve feet from the dying man's bed. At first, on puzzling over the strange appearance of flame from the mouth of a dying man, and awe-struck at what they had never witnessed before; they began to fancy whether it could have been caused by the reflection of the fire or the gas. but they soon became satisfied in their own minds that it could not be owing to either. There "had not been any wandering of the dying man's senses." Nurse did not speak to him, nor he to the nurse, during the above. Mercer had not been taking any phosphoric medicine at all or any alcoholic stimulent during that day, or for six weak a previous, though he bore a character of being a drunkard .-Nurse and McIvor were terrified so much, that they dared not stir from their place until the flome had

It seems worth while quoting the expression of the nurse, not as an embellishment, but because it adds much to the versimilitude of the narrative, as indicating positively a state of mind produced by the occurrence; and it accounts for what was stated in the beginning, viz: that the thing was not reported to the the two witnesses of the above scene viewed it in a moral point of view, and as quite out of the department of physiology or physic, and thus from a reserved feeling about exposing the last state of a man whom they judged to have been in death visited, as it were, before hand, with the terrors of future judgment. M-had been swearing and blaspheming the day before. Nurse states that McIvor exclaimed, thinking of the man's character, "God bless me !it is dreadful to look at it; it seems like a punishment, as he was so wicked a man !" McIyer was too frightened to go near the bed, even after death -Nurse states that there was not the slightest singing of the face, whiskers or night cap, to be detected afterwards; the cheek was pale, and nothing extraordinary about the corpse could be observed.

From the Portland Advertiser.

Millerism in Maine.

TRIAL OF ISRAEL DAMMON. We have seen report of the trial of a man who is termed Elder Dammon, at Dover, Maine, commenced the 17th ult. before Moses Sweat and Soil Lee, Esgre. The trial developes most shocking particulars, and convinces us more fully than before, that town and city authorities should interfere and arrest these sensual and demoralizing proceedings. They are as bad as the worst days of that arch scoundrel and fauntic, Cochran, who 'led silly women captive,' and despoiled the domestic peace of many a peaceful and respectable family. 'A part of the evidence we have omitted, being too gross for publication.

Dammon was charged with being a vagabond, a ommon railer and brawler, neglecting to support his family, &c. He pleaded not guilty, and numerous witnesses were examined during the time of the trial, which lasted two days. J. W. E. Harvey testified that he had attended their meetings two days and four evenings. They were hugging and kissing each other; Dammon would lie on the floor then jump up: they would frequently go into another room. Dammon has no means to support himself that I know of The meeting appeared to be very irreligious; have seen him set on the floor with a woman, his arms around her. The room they went into was a back room. They said the world's people must not go

Wm. C. Crosby Esq. testified. He was at the meeting on Saturday night, from about 7 to 9 o'clock-

There was a woman on the floor who lay on her back with a pillow under her head; she would occasionally rouse up and tell a vision which she said was revealed to her. They would at times all be talking at once, halloeing at the top of their voices; some of them said there was too much sin there. By spells it was the noisiest I ever attended. He had seen them in groups hugging and kissing each other .-Once saw Elder Hall with his boots off, and the women would go and kies his feet. One girl made a smack, but did not hit his foot with her lips. Hall said, 'He that is ashamed of me before men, him will I be ashamed of before my father and the holy angels.' She then gave his feet a number of kisses.

Lorton Lambert testified that he attended a meeting one evening, and that Dammon was very abusive; called all other denominations, liars, murderers, &c. A woman was present who pretended to have visions, and who was blasphemously called the Imitation of Christ. She was said to be from Portland; her name was Ellen Harmon. She told Mrs. Woodbury she must be baptisted or go to hell. Mrs. W. concluded to be baptised. A Miss Dorinda Baker, of Orington, figured largely. She told Lumbert he was the devil and would go to hall. She subsequently went into the bedroom with a man, whom they called Elder White, and when they came out they were hugging

each other.

Miss Baker then went to one Doore, and they kissed each other. This night they went to the water and baptised. The visionist, Miss Harmon lying on the floor several hours-from 7 to 1 o'clock, that night. Part of the time Dammon lay on the floor, on his back. Elder White said if the Almighty had any thing to reveal, he revealed it to Miss II. She acted as

mediator.

Jer. B Green testified, that in the meeting he attended, he saw men wash women's feet, &c. He saw Dammon kiss Mrs. Osborn.—Elder D. was the presiding elder.

Truny testified that prisoner told him he must live on them that had property-nnd if God did not come, then they must all go to work together.

The first witness offered by defence, was James Ayer, Jr. He denied that a man went into the bedroom with Miss Baker. He was an adventist, and said it was a part of their faith to kiss each otherand that they had Bible authority for it. He admitted that prisoner had no other business than to attend meetings. Dammon admitted that he had a spiritual wife, and was glad of it. He understood Miss Harmon find a vision at Portland, and was travelling through the country relating it

Job Moody, one of the brethren affirmed, that prisoner had repeatedly urged upon them the necessity of quitting all labor. He a "rmed that D's character was good. As for himself he had been serving the Lord and hammering against the devil of late.

George Woodbury affirmed he believed in Miss Harmon's visions, because she told his wife's feelings correctly. It was his impression that prisoner kissed his wife. Believes the world will come to the end within two months; prisoner preaches so. This is the faith of the band. He believed sisters Harmon's and Baker's revelations as much as though they came from God. Sister Harmon said to his wife and the girls, if they did not do as she said they would go to hell. His wife and Dammon passed across the floor on their hands and knees. Some man did go into the bed room. Heard brother Dammon say the gift of healing the sick lay in the church. Dammon advised us not to work, because there is enough to live upon until the end of the world.

Thomas Proctor testified that prisoner confessed to him that Miss Baker had an exercise in the bedroom and he went in and helped her out.

Much other testimony was received, pro and con, of a similar character, and the prisoner opened his defence. He cited Luke 7, 36; John 13; last chup. in Romans. Philippians 4th; 1st Thes. 5th chap.

Prisoner again arose, and read the 50th and 126 pealm. He argued that the day of grace had gone by, and that the believers were reduced, but that there were too many yet, and that the end of the world would come within a week.

The prisoner was sentenced to ten days in the House of Correction, from which sentence he appeal-

ed. On Tuesday, after trial was concluded, and the Court was waiting for the counsel to come in, prisoner and his witnesses asked permission, and sung that hymn, by John Craig, beginning-

"While I was down in Egypt's land, I heard my Saviour was at hand; The midnight cry was sounding, And I wanted to be free, So I left my former brethren To sound the jubilee."

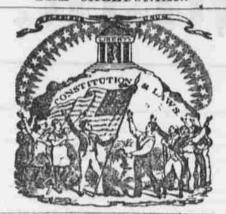
These scenes are not enacted at Atkinson only .-In this city, we are informed 'gross deeds, are done by one section of the fanatics-for there are two .-One worshipping with propriety of conduct (as far as we know) at Boethoven Hall; the other at private houses. The latter hold to the 'kissing,' 'washing each others feet,' abandoning work, &c. Many of these were once respectable, happy, and comfortably situated. Now, by this delusion of the devil, they are wallowing on the floor, their characters lost, their families broken up, their daughters debased, their minds wild with insanity.

It is indeed a melancholy reflection, and well deserving the attention of the humane, how this wild fire may be stopped, our youth preserved from pollution, those saved who are not yet entirely ruinedand those rained, recovered if it can be so. We commend to the attention of all public authorities, and private citizens, this evil in our midst; and pray that success may attend their efforts to abate it, and prevent its spread and desolating consequences.

MR. BIRNEY'S DECLINATION. The Obio State MR. BIRNEY'S DECLINATION. The Unio State
Journal says, that Mr Birney has requested that his
mame be no longer used in connection with the Presidency. He does not say that he will not consent to
run in 1848, but expresses the opinion, that it is
wrong to bring out a name at this early period.

We presume that Mr Birney will be quite as ready in 1848, as he was in 1844, to contribute his influence and lend his forces to Texas and the South .-We hope he will continue to be the broken reed of a poor, broken-down, worthless party. He has done more in times past, to strengthen Slavery, than a dozen Calhouns and McDuffies, together, and the slavehelders ought to ade:n him with a crown of laurel .-But he can do no more .- N. Y. Express.

THE CALEDONIAN.



Here shall the Press the People's rights maintain, Unawed by influence, and unbribed by gain-Here patriot Truth her girrious precepts draw, Pledged to Religion, Liberty, and Law.

ST. JOHNSBURT.

MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1845.

We copy the following from the Montreal Gazette, it being the 3d No. of the series or Articles communicated to that paper by the President of the B. C. S. and M. R. R. Association :

Boston, Concord, Stanstead and Montreal Rail Road.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MONTREAL GAZETTE. Sta,-I have already called your attention to the great importance of selecting a line of route for the proposed Railway communication from your city to the Atlantic which shall traverse a productive country. where, as each consecutive section of the road is completed, it shall immediately prove productive, and I have suggested the consideration that, however important the enterprise may be, it is vain to expect that capitalists will take the stock if the contemplated line must pass through a region of country the business of which will yield no profits upon the investment until the whole work is completed. It must be obvious that in the latter case the capital invested must remain unproductive for years, while in the former it may net a revenue in the average space of a twelvementh. I proceed to show that the proposed line from Concord to the Province Line at Stanstend secures the desideratum sought for.

Already is the Railway from Boston to Concord in successful operation, and the stock is quoted at forty per cent advance. From Concord to the Connecticut River in the direction of Stanstead, a company has been chartered, a survey is in progress, and auch is the confidence of the public in the permanence and productiveness of the stock that it is sought with avidity. "The town of Meredith, at the late town meeting, voted to invest ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) of the funds belonging to that town, in the stock of this road. The town of Sanbornton voted to invest all or such part of the funds of the town (supposed to be 12,000) as the selectmen may think advisable, in the same way."- (See Belknap Gazette, March 18.) No reasonable doubt exists but this road will be constructed in the shortest practicable period to Connecticut river at Haverhill, terminating either at Haverhill or Lyman, 20 miles above, within 60 to 70 miles of Stanstead-the point of approximation depending upon the place where it shall be decided to cross Connecticut River. In the prosecution of this work, the first natural section to be constructwill be from Concord to the village at Meredith Bridge. This is the county seat for Belknap County, N. II., and a thriving manufacturing village upon the outlet of Winnipissiogee Lake. The line also passes the manufacturing village at Sanbornton bridge. nine miles below, where, as well as at Meredith Bridge, the amount of available water power is extensive. Some twenty towns bordering upon Lake Winnipissiogee find a natural and common depot at Meredith Bridge, affording a guarantee that upon the completion of the railroad to that point, 30 miles, the expenditure will immediately be productive.

An extension of the road to Plymouth, the eastern county seat for Grafton County, passing the manufacturing town of Holderness, will open the communication to the junction of the Pemigewassett and Baker's Rivers. The farming districts of the region north and the iron manufactures at Franconia will here find their natural depot.

From Plymouth to Haverhill, the western half-shire for Grafton County, the road will open to the rich farming towns upon the Connecticut River, where will be the depot for Orange County, Vt., the western slope of Grafton County, N. H., and the valley of the Amonoosuck, extending into Coos County .-Here also will centre the products of much manufacturing capital invested in the quarries at Haverbill and in the extensive lumber operations above, rendering it certain that even with the present rate of productions, to say nothing of the certain increase conequent upon the opening of railway communication, the business of the road to this point must net a satisfactory revenue. Extending the line of route on either side of the Connecticut to the mouth of the Passumpsic, it enters the fertile valley of that stream, which you will please notice pursues the direct course of the line to Stanstead, and passes centrally through the county of Caledonia, &c., of the products of which county I shall presently speak more definitely, premising that the next natural section to be constructed, will extend as far as St. Johnsbury or Lyndon, and within 40 or 45 miles of the Province Line. Up to this point I am justified in expressing the confident opinion that, irrespective of its extension to Montreal, the stock of a Railroad will certainly be productive from the business of the country slone. Its further extension for a considerable time to come must depend, no doubt, upon the fact, whether it is destined o connect with the line from the St. Lawrence, although the entire country through the county of Orleans, to the Province line at Stanstead, is settled by an intelligent and industrious community, and the character of the soil compares essentially with that of

The Railway from Boston to Concord was constructed first to Lowell, afterwards to Nashua, and then to Concord, by three separate Corporations, the stock of each of which became immediately produc- | is the only true practicable Liberty Party.

tive upon the completion of each consecutive section And it is worthy of remark that the stock of the Concord Road proper, extending from Nashua to Concord, is among the best if not actually the best of Rail-Road stocks. The receipts were such as to induce the Directory to reduce their rates of fare some 20 per cent. on the 1st of May last and a further reduction is contemplated the present spring. These facts go far to strengthen the position I have assumed, that the con templated extension will be immediately productive as fast as it is completed to any of the points Ihave named, and that the stock will consequently be taken. This assumption is fortified by the fact that the Fitchburg Rail-Road which contemplates ultimately the connexion of Boston with Lake Champlain, has become immediately productive on the completion of the first fifty miles, and the stock is twenty per cent advance.

I beg now to call your attention to some facts relative to the productions of Caledonia Co., Vi., for the purpose not only of showing some of the reasons why the stock of a Rail-Road to this point will be productive, but also for the purpose of comparing the resources of the country traversed by the Concord route with that of the Portland route.

Mr John A. Poore, one of the delegates to your city from Portland, in a letter published in the Montreal Times, dated Feb. 18, 1845, says :- "1 will also add that the proposed route to Portland pass es through a country equally fertile and productive as that by the way of Concord to Boston."

In view of this statement, I have selected the County of Oxford in Maine-the first inland county upon that route, with a population of 38,351, and the County of Caledonia, Vt .- the centre of which is 100 miles from Concord, containing a population of 21,-891, and desire to exhibit some statistics from each, in juxtaposition, which I have taken from the United States Census for the year 1840, an official docu-

Oxford Con	nty, Me.	Cafedonia Co , Vt.
Population	38,351	21,891
No. of Horses	4,246	5,852
No. of Neat Cattle		32,668
No. of Sheep	63,507	100,886
No. of Swine	8,229	18,991
Value of Poultry	85,714	10,029
Bush, of Wheat	66,696	52,109
Do. Barley	7,075	12,291
Do. Oats	110,172	342,438
Do. Rye	29,342	1,799
Do Buck When	t 4,852	12,005
Do. Corn	83,339	52,850
Do. Potators	669,683	1,066,848
Pounds of Wool	119,459	183,198
Do. Hops	161	2,011
Tons of Hay	44,772	67,077
Pounds of Hemp a	nd	
Flux	80,540	
Pounds of Sogar	19,158	665,397
Value of Products		
Dairy	894,394	215,377
Value of products		ILIU F. J.
Orchard	\$12,326	12,117
Value of Home ma	AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF	
Goods	\$45,518	885,324
59 Stores and Gro-		5 53 Stores &
ceries, capital	\$51,258	(Groceries \$212,300
Woolen Manufi		
tures	\$101,080	\$91,500
No of Tons of Ash	em 364	60
A glance at the	foregoing ta	ble will suffice to show
		tion more than half the
PO A THE SECOND CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY AND A SECOND PORT OF THE PROPER		roduces pearly double
population of Uxtor	a County, I	roduces nearly double

the aggregate quantity and value. And in relation to the statement of Mr Poore that the country on the Pertland route was equally fertile as that on the Concord route, I beg leave to say, having traversed the County of Oxford in different directions, at different seasons of the year, and being also personally acquainted with every part of Caledonia Co., that the foregoing discrepancy in the statistical results of the two counties, is very much what I should expect to see, and corresponds very nearly with the general appearance of the Coun-I am sure, Sir, that I say this in all candor, and with no design to prejudice the interests of Maine. It is not that Oxford county produces less but that Caledonia produces more. Compare the statistics of Caledonia and Orleans Counties in Vt., with those of almost any other territory of equal population, and so far as regards agricultural products, they develope capabilities rarely to be found elsewhere; showing most conclusively the correctness of my position that up to this point the stock of a Rail Road will certainly be productive from the business of the country Respectfully and truly, alone.

Your obedieut servant, ERASTUS FAIRBANKS. St. Johnsbury, Vt., } March 23,1845.

WHIG VICTORIES IN NEW YORK.

HEAR OLD WASHINGTON ! ! WASHINGTON Co., April 2, 1845.

To the Editor of the Albany Evening Journal: DEAR SIR-Yesterday the Whigs had their semiannual settlement with the Locos. The books show well. We have walked into the enemy's camp and taken four if not five, of the towns they had last spring. As yet we have not heard of a locofoco town,

but presume we shall hear of two small towns in the north. Last year we stood 11 to 6-this year we think 15 to 2. Honered be the Whigs of old Washington. True in sunshine and in storm-her hosts are undismayed

-her cohorts invincible, and her grit unsurpassed. She has rendered her verdict on the "Texas iniquity." She has no thought of submitting to this outrage. We mean to defend the passway to the heart of the Constitution, till the last Whig is cut down in the fight. Thanks to our windy Senator, we learn now the Texas question is in issue, and we only ask him to sing us the same tune next fall on the stump, and he and his colleague will demand their passports and retire. Texas is not yet annexed. That battle is vet to come off-"Rescind or Emancipute."

One fact in these town meetings is peculiarly pleasing. The leaders of the political Abolitionists calculated this spring to see the great Whig party broken up, and the fragments drifting to them. Sore disappointment has met them. Not the first Whig in old Washington can be found, who since the election has gone over to them. On the other hand their vote is reduced in nearly every tows. The truth is, many of the rank and file are now satisfied that the whig

MURDERERS. In New Hampshire, at the present time, there are some half a dozen or more persons upon whom rests the charge of murder-part of whom have been pronounced guilty upon trial. One recently convicted at Dover for the murder of an old Quaher lady, when first apprehended, was surprised to learn that hanging for murder had not been abolished The abolition of capital punishment, a short time previously had been under discussion by the Legislature, but the law had remained unchanged, but it appeared he had imbibed the idea that it was abolished -It has been, however, practically, or almost abelished, by the difficulty of conviction while public sentiment is so adverse to hanging, and the Legislature, and Governor seem so ready to commute sentences when they have been actually passed upon individu-

These circumstances, in connection with the recent murder of Parker at Manchester, are calling forth comments by the press and will go far to persuade the public that the prospects of an easy escape by the murderer is not the safest way to protect human life. They certainly afford food for reflection. If it be true that murders increase in proportion as the door of escape is opened to the marderer, public opinion will soon be settled upon the question of capital punishment. There is nothing that will contribute so effectually to settle the matter as experience-and such as they are having it our sister state.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.

The result in Rhode Island is, the election of a ticket entirely Whig. The State officers elected are all Whigs, and also the two Congress men. The law and order party which has carried the day there for several years past was made up of men of both parties and their candidates for office were about equally distributed between the Whigs and Locos. Gov. Fenner was loce, so was Potter, one of the members of Congress, while the Lt. Governor was a whig, and also Cranston the other member of Congress. Fenner showed the cloven foot of locofocoism upon the Texas question, and he is defeated: so with Potter, who is succeeded by a firm whig, Lemuel 51 Arnold, whose father was an early settler of this town, as we are informed. The annexed account of the election is from the N. Y. Tribune :

RHODE ISLAND. We have returns from all but one town of this State, indicating the following re-

Charles Jackson, Whig and Law and Order, but in favor of the unconditional liberation of Dorr, is chosea Governor by about 150 majority over James Fenner, the Democratic law and order incumbent who is opposed to the liberation of Dorr. Jackson's clear majority will be about 125 votes.

Lieut Gov. Diman, and all the rest of the law and order State ticket, are re-elected over the candidates supported by those in favor of liberating Dorr by a-

supported by those in favor of liberating Derr by about 400 majority.

Hon. Henry Y. Cranston, whig and law and order, has been re-elected to Congress from the Eastern District without opposition. He has over 5,000 votes to about 100 scattering.

Ex-Gav. Lemuel H. Arnold, independent Whig, has run out Hen. E. R. Potter, originally Democrat regular law and order candidate, by more than 300 magazity.

The Legislature is strongly law and order and Whig.
To the Senate 21 law and order, 10 Borr men are

returned elected.
To the House, 43 law and order, 24 Derrites are

returned: 2 no choice in South Kingston, where separate whig, law and order, and Dorrtickets were run and no choice: (law and order, 186; whig, 105; Dorr, 174) The Legislature is therefore nearly two to one law and order.

Gov. Fenner and Congressman Potter are defeated by the story, true or false, that they were unfaithful to the sentiment of Rhade Island in regard to the Texas iniquity. Gov. F. was accused of withholding the Resolutions of the Legislature against Annexation at an important crisis; and Mr Potter once voted with the Annexetibnists on a preliminary question-it is said by mistake. We think he has been hardly dealt with. Mr Potter, though a uniform Jackson and Van Buren man, voted for Clay last fall; Mr Fen ner, we understand, did not vote at all, and never professed to be in any way a Whig. The Governor elect is a thorough Clay Whig, as are all the successful candidates for State Officers. Both the Congressmen elect are Whige and law and order men of the most thorough stamp, but Gov. Arnold, like Gov. Jackson, is understood to hold that no good can result from keeping Dorr longer in prison.

The Portland Bulletin and Eastern Argus, instead of meeting the various points of superiority prged by the friends of the Concord R.R.raute over those of the Portland route in an open and manly way, let no occasion pass without indulging in low jests and pointless sarcasms upon the advocates of the Concord route. In doing this they but show the weakness of their own case. They resort to this course for want of a better-good grounds of defence. Their readers must so see it. And if they think they hart those against whom they aim their tremendous sallies of wit they are sadly mistaken. Their paper bullets wont beat down the Dixville notch, nor drain the swamps, or level the forests found up toward the north pole in N. Hampshire-por make the barren waste of 150 miles of their proposed route "as a watered garden." When they have accomplished this much it will be ample time for them to throw mud upon the friends of the Concord route.

MORE TROUBLE. It is certainly a little too bad, the manner in which the Tyler men are treated by the dominant faction at Washington, especially after the cooing and billing that took place last summer, before the withdrawal of Mr Tyler. The Madisonian thus vehemently breaks forth against the ruthless warfare carried on against the Tyler party, who seem to have been taken into the Polk army, very much as oxen are pressed into the service of an invading host, to bear the burden during the contest, and to be sacrificed after victory. We must keep our readers well informed of all these things, for, if we mistake not, they are to load to some curious results, because we take it as a matter fixed, that the Polk party will not entirely destroy the Tyler faction; it will leave enough vitality to insure to itself a most annoying assailant in the heat of action .- T. S. Gazette. But hear the Madisonian:

"We are told that the cry for 'Tyler bloed' increases, and that the ultra political blood hounds demand the extinction of the race, or at least every Re publican who befriend the author of the Bank veton as a condition requisite to secure their friendship a the administration. We understand, however, the there is one solitary, towering, gigantic statesman who has 'no conceniments,' and whom we have to garded as the implacable foe to all who were not the foes to the late administration, quite emphatic in his condemnation of the bloody deeds perpetrated, sai to be perpetrated, by the rathless executioners."

The trial of Polly Bodine, for murder, ha been before the court for some days in N. Y. City. It was crowded with ladies and to get rid of them the Judge made a rule that if any came in they mat the till night. This did not lessen the number, and the counsel went so far as to state that the trial was on which would scarcely be delicate to discout before ladies - They did not stay away, even after this hint The N. Y. Express reproves this morbid taste on the part of the ladies, and relates the following capital as-

This instance reminds as of an occurrence is Court which we remember to have heard a very distinguish which we remember to have heard a very distinguished jurist, (now deceased,) relate with much gustard, an emergency arose, like this we have describe, when in the opinion of the court and consel, it was proper that the proceedings should be conducted with out the presence of ladies. Several were in attendout the presence of indies. Several were in stiend, ance and the suggestion was made generally, by the Court. But not one lady left her seat. The Judge tien remarked that those ladies who were virtues. were expected to go, - with regard to those of an opposite character, they might stay and welcome.
The result was the clearing of galleries as if by may

IFFor the claster election in N. Y. city, then have been put in nomination four tickets-one why, one loco, one native and one 3d party. Last sping the Whige had only about 5,000 votes-and the Satives prevailed. This year the whigs have set up rather more inpendently, and will give a larger vote but the locofocos, according to the signs, will can the day this time. The election came off last Tues.

Our friend Walton of the Sherbrooke Gazette seems to think that, as there are about the same sunber of inhabitants upon the Concord and Portland Rail Road routes, the way business would be nearly equal on each. By referring to an article is our pr-per of to-day, from the Boston Journal, it would seem there must be a great difference in the two tises. The inhabitants on the Portland routs-inthirds of them-are within 50 miles of Portland, mi a good share of that number within 20, while on the Concord route they are as numerous, or nestly som the whole line through Vermont as they are in N Hampshire within 70 miles of Concord. In the former case, the business done on a road would pay for times the distance that the business on the late would-& of course four times as much fars be paid. Is there no difference here? Certainly-as great as there is between \$1 and \$4. It would seem that even Prebleana could not blind men long on this

SHALL WE HAVE A RAIL ROAD!

It may be taid down as a fixed fact, that in Ne England and indeed, in the U. States generally, his Roads will be made in all directions in the com where the amount of business is sufficient or can made so by constructing a Road, to insure to inm ments a reasonable income. Roads are already pened in many places and self-preservation require that they should be opened in others, and so fast a spare capital can be found it will be invested in the stocks. And in the same degree as this capital becomes abundant in the same ratio Rail Roads si progress, and this will depend, of course to a gue extent upon the general prosperity of the country-We say then, so soon as it can be demonstrated the satisfaction of those men who have the capital, no severe adverse revulsions occur in the pecuni affairs of our people, the construction of a Roll R through this section of Vermont will be finally del mined upon, and in due season completed. This is so obvious to every mind that there need be no work wasted about it.

TEXAS. New Orleans dates to March 27 repts sent that at Houston, Texas, there is great enthansam in favor of Annexation. The pretension is up-whether well or ill founded, it does not appearthat President Jones favors annexation. The pap at the capital of Texas-Washington-oppose measure violently. These things prove this-the are two parties in Texas-one for and the other b gainst Annexation. Which will prevail is uncertaintime must settle it.

LINES ON THE DEATH OF MRS. N. P. WILLIA SHE has gone like a star that sinks in the West,

Whose path hath e'er been over a heaven of bit.
And yet the bright spot where it stooped to its rest
Was holier far than the morning it knew.

She has fled like a strain of her own gentle song. That ravished the more as it drew to its close, And yet on each note, as it floated along, You wished that the voice would forever repost.

She has dropped like a rose, all lades with dew, From the stem where it grow in its beauty and pick. And her heart, which was ever found faithful and true,
As heaven's bright guardians, ne'er changed ill

The angels in kindness have borne her away

From an earth too imperfect and stained for he intl Oh, her heart has full scope for its beatings to diff. As it throbs on the Infinite bosom above: N. Y. Tribust.

BLOODY AFFRAY NEAR FORT GIBION, have been informed that on Tuesday night list bloody affray occurred at small cabin, on Bayes # nard, near Fort Gibson. It seems that a number ! persons were at this cabin, where illicit traffe Whiskey is carried on, drinking and carosing. A mong others were William Nicholson, a mixed biss ed Cherokee, and eight or ten of the United State soldiers stationed at Gibson. Nicholson got into ficulty with the soldiers, and in the affrny which lowed, killed one of them on the spot, and stable two others—one, it is supposed, mortally.—Cherile Advocate, March 13.

The whole valuation of property in Pen for taxation, is\$420,306,670. The whole tax af

The reader will remark the discrepancy prentices, without distinction of age, are The regulations for schools in those dis- fessor's views in the fresh of age, the Professin attendance at book. In the system of classes, the Professin the number of pupils in attendance at bound to attend these schools during the en-CATHOLIC TELEGRAPI

"IN NECESSARIIS UNITAS, IN DUBIIS LIBERTAS, IN OMNIBUS CARITAS." IN OMNIBUS CARITAS.

PUBLISHED BY CONAHAN AND BROTHER.)

The regulations for schools in those dis- lessor's views in the fourth chapter of his

REV. EDWARD PURCELL, EDITOR.

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CINCINNATI, THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1845.

WHOLE NUMBER 693.

"MAY I COME UP!"

"May I come up?" the waking germ inquires: "All winter long, the fearful frost has bound Above my head a mass of icy ground. I've slept in silence, till the solar fires

Have driven away the frost; the softened

earth Invites me now to claim the right of birth. Oh may I come, and see day's sunny smile?"
"Not yet, not yet. 'Tis past the time of

But frosts may come, and nipping winds may

'Tis safe for thee to hide a little while

Within thy cell: ere long shalt thou arise And God thy life will keep". The April hours Soon weeping come; with warm and genial skies,

The germ springs up and bears a crown of buds and flowers.

From the Western Literary Journal and Monthly Review. THE AUSTRIAN SYSTEM OF PUBLIC EDUCATION.

> BY J. F. MELINE. (Concluded.)

MEASURES TAKEN TO EXACT ATTENDANCE AT THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

The elementary instruction given in the Austrian schools is obligatory. At the age of five years, all children of both sexes must be sent and continue to attend them until they have completed their twelfth year. Pa-

rents are obliged to send their children, and every precaution is taken to see that the law

is enforced.

In each parish a list is kept of all the children in it, which is compared with the registry of births. It is forbidden to receive into service any laborer or shepherd who does not present a certificate from the curate of the parish in which he went to school, certifying the fact, and stating further, that he has received catechetical instruction and passed the prescribed examination.

This is not done by fines or strict compulsion, as in Prussia; but the inconveniences and disadvantages of non-attendence are so

serious as to leave no choice.

The parish clergy are forbidden to solemnize marriages where the parties cannot produce a certificate of education. Whoever adopts an orphan, or takes into service a child under the age of thirteen is bound to send it to school, and in particular to the Sunday schools. Indigent persons who receive assistance from public charities are deprived of it so long as they retain their children from school. Those who are too poor to pay the almost nominal charge for tuition in these schools are exempt from it, and their children supplied with books gratis.

By an Imperial Rescript published in 1839, it is forbidden to receive into manufactories children under the age of twelve, except in cases of absolute necessity and then only, when they have completed their ninth exercise his calling in the best possible manyear. A sufficient number of hours of re-pose and recreation must be given them, and develope the intelligence of the mechanic they must not be employed on Sundays and holidays. The proprietors of factories are held responsible to give them religious instruction, to have them taught reading, writing and arithmetic, or to procure their admission to the Sunday schools.

They are also bound to provide them in food, clothing and washing, and in the dormitories, which must be divided according to sex, each child must have its separate bed.*

The faithful execution of these provisions is enforced by the public authorities. The Austrian government has thus affected all that philanthropy has so long and in vain endeavored to bring about in France and, more particularly, in England, to prevent the moral and physical degradation of chil-

* Das Fabrikenwesen von M. Wildner.

dren employed in factories. By this plan, the bodily and mental welfare of these indigent little ones, is fully cared for; while on the other hand, neither the manufacturing interest nor the poor parents are deprived of the advantages of their labor.

SYSTEM OF POPULAR EDUCATION.

The leading object of this system is to give the people an education calculated for their situation in life and founded upon religion, to exercise their memory, to develop gradually their intelligence, to inculcate principles of morality and respect for authority. A system like this, philosophically conceived. and whose success depends entirely upon its being fully and accurately carried out in the spirit of its founders, might yet fail, through the difficulty of procuring teachers sufficiently intelligent to appreciate and put into prac-tice its maxims. To avoid this, the teachers are enjoined to follow the method of instruction prescribed in a Manual of Schools (Methoden Buch) written for the express purpose, and to use no other elementary works than those especially pointed out. This manual lays down with preciseness what is to be learned and taught in the elementary schools. Among other counsels given to the tutors for the intellectual direction of the children under their care, we find the following: "It is not necessary to give them other ideas than those fit for their rank. Above all, they should be accustomed to obey and respect authority, and this respect should form the motive of their obedience. Example, in this matter, will be the best lesson. The books used in the schools, should contain examples likely to effect their minds, but the teacher must attend to their development." "Clergymen, in particular, are charged with this, for it is their duty to form the morals of the people."

The Manual remarks in another place, "Memory is the chief faculty of children: it is then especially requisite to form it pro perly. It should, nevertheless, be rememsary to be careful of the education of the mind and the heart."

It has been remarked that Austria, more than any other country, appears to be penetrated with the importance of the influence exerted upon society by education. Her children are her future subjects, and her object is to form them in childhood such as she wishes them to remain through life. "To blame this spirit," says M. St. Marc Girardin, "is to blame the government, for the one depends upon the other." We find here no practical contradiction between education and policy, as in other states where one direction is given to the schools and another to society. To teach each one what is absolutely necessary to know in order to in the sphere of his vocation, to avoid teaching him matters that have nothing to do with his profession, and of which the inevitable effect would be to give him wants that he could never satisfy; such are, in all its stages, the principles of popular education in

DIVISION OF SCHOOLS.

The Austrian public schools are divided into three classes, viz:

1. The Elementary Schools, (Trivial Schulen.)

2. Primary Superior Schools, (Haupt Schulen.) 2. Practical Schools, (Real Schulen.)

1. Elementary Schools.—There is one in the neighborhood of each parish church. In places remote from this point, if there

are one hundred children of an age to go to school within a circle of two miles, a school must be established.

The Elementary (Trivial) and Superior (Haupt) Schools are not, strictly speaking, different establishments, but different degrees of the same establishments. There are, in all, four classes in the two schools, two of which are in the elementary schools. In the first class, which lasts two years, chil- tions, occupying a year each, besides the dren are taught the alphabet, reading printed and written characters, the smaller catechism, and the first exercises in writing and mental arithmetic. In the second class, which lasts one year, religious instruction, reading and writing are continued, to which are added orthography, arithmetic, and the composition of easy sentences. The catechism is taught by the curate of the parish. The Lancasterian method of mutual instruction is expressly forbidden. Wherever it is possible, there is a separate school apartment for girls, in order that the more appropriate instruction for each sex may be given from the beginning. In the village schools, where the children belonging to the different classes attend the same schools, there are five hours attendance each day, iz: in summer three hours in the morning for the second class, and two hours in the afternoon for the first; in winter, two hours in the morning for the first, and three hours in the afternoon for the second. The school authorities have it in their power to modify these arrangements, so as to conciliate as much as possible the obligation of attending school with agricultural labor, In all cases, the instruction in these schools is given in the language of the country.

SUPERIOR SCHOOLS.

In order to enter the first class of the superior schools, a satisfactory examination must be passed on the matters taught in the elementary schools. If the examination be unsatisfactory, the pupil must repeat the course of the second elementary class. In bered that memory alone should not absorb all the cultivation, but that it is also neces-the pupils receive religious instruction, (inthe pupils receive religious instruction, (including the history of the Bible and the Gospels,)* reading, writing, orthography, arithmetic, German grammar, exercises in composition, and for those children who are to enter the gymnasium, the elements of Latin

> * "Moreover I found, to my great surprise, that not only is the Bible—a German translation of the Vulgate—not proscribed, but that it is to be found in every school, and sometimes in the very cottages. So mistaken is the preju-dice which charges the Romish clergy in general, with waging a war of extermination against the written word of God."—Germany, Bohemia and Hungary visited in 1839, by the Rev. G. R. Gleig, M. A., Chaplain to the Royal Hospital, Chelsea; 3 vols. London, 1839.

Thus far, instruction is obligatory. The studies of the third class complete the system of elementary instruction. Upon leaving it, some of the pupils return to their homes with the obligation of attending the Sunday schools until their fifteenth year; others enter the lyceum, or gymnasia, or go to the fourth class of the superior schools. In this class, which is divided into two secsubjects taught in the third class, instruction is also given (with special reference to the occupation for which the child is intended) in the higher branches of arithmetic, geometry, mechanics, architecture, natural history, geography, (first year of Austria, second year of foreign countries) physics, drawings, flowers, ornaments, plans and machines. In each provincial capital there is a model superior school connected with which is a course of pedagogy for the instruction of schoolmasters.

The principle recommendations of the Manual, with regard to the studies pursued in the primary schools are the following:-They evince the decidedly Austrian taste for the practical and useful. Instruction in religion is to be conformable to and regulated by the catechism. In reading and writing, care must be taken that both be done with facility and distinctness,-no finish and grace is required:-no calligraphy, a plain current hand suffices. In teaching grammar, there is no necessity for going into philosophical definitions. Composition should be taught more by exercises than by arid rules. Particular care should be taken to teach the styles of letters, receipts, accounts, &c.

In the third and fourth classes of the primary schools nothing is to be taught that has not some connexion with the subjects already learned, giving, at the same time, the child's intelligence more liberty and self-development. As the fondness for universal knowledge is nowhere more useless than in ordinary life where good sense is the most especial requisite: and as a life of labor and business is to be that of the far greater number of the pupils who attend primary schools, the teachers are to guard against instilling this dangerous mania. They must not apply themselves exclusively to the development of the memory, but endeavor to exercise the intelligence of the pupils on the subjects taught, and accustom them to discriminate.

The following statistical table compiled from official sources shows the number and character of the elementary schools and the number of children in attendance upon them during the year 1839, and, in some points, a comparative view of their condition in preceding years. Hungary is not included in it.

STATISTICAL VIEW OF THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS IN THE EMPIRE OF AUSTRIA FOR 1839.

PROVINCES.		Elementray Schools.	Girls Schoo's	Track	School ac ac Catholic	cerdingion.	ng	Auxiliary Schoo's	umher of Teachers & Assistant Teachers	Expense in Florins.	341,007 157,105 154,179 101,436 106 439 107,507 185,871 90,576 86,485		Number in at tendance: out of every hun- deed of age to attend 1839 1837 1839		
Lower Austria	22)	1,046		1,100		5	-:1	1,019	3 339	341,007			98	981	97
Tyrol and Vorarlberg	15	1,378	225		1,617	15		1,191	3,724 1,832				101 95	94	93
Upper Austria Moravia and Silesia -	25	610 -1.840	21	1,886	1.791	6	34	1,855	4,425	264,706		272,638		94	92
Bohemia	45	3.383	42	3,470	3,400	54	16	3,431	7 142	475,967	526,589	494,229	94	93	91
Styria	8	605	11	624	620	4		567	1,601	89,626	101,990	76,869	77	81	73
Lombardy	63	2,068	1,434	3,565		1(0)	3.	230	6,437	512,023	336,401	179,842	53 33	53	59
Carintlia and Carniola	9	347	9		334	31	213	401	876	110,545	85,533	27,817	33	33	32
Venice	25	1,554	34	1,612	1,612	Mart -	-8	n sale	3.165		252,264	78,167	31	33	31
Dalmatia	7	40	6	52	57	(-1)	200	1112.0	144	19,376		3,624	20	20	19
Galicia	32	1,50%	29	1,869	1,797	75		591	2 948		514,308	67,278	13	13 12	10.
Coast	15	-76	20	111	101	6	2	84	327	65.738		9,917	1.5	49	37
Military Frontier Transylvania	94 45	1,059 1,195		1,113	569 278	545 1,244		776 30	2,128 1,930	130.598	126,674 66,818	64,550 50,394		75	91
Total in 1839,				19,536				10,781	40,012	2,795,791	2,729.537	1,673,496	in its	(m	16
in 1837,	315	15,130	1,849	17,294	MAS	2,122 234		145 0 5	23,865	2,500,000	2,755,201 2 452,998	1,470,550	614	54	

the head of St. Genevieve had been stolen, swore a horrible oath that he would scourge the canons from the desecrated church and confide to other hands the care of the holy treasure. But the Abbot William having ascertained that the head of the "Precious pearl of France" had been never moved from its place, he intoned a canticle of thanksgiving, in which all the people joined. Nothing excited the anger of the citizens more than to see the relics they prized given away to strangers.

When new relics were to be received, the event was announced a long time before . If the most direct road was not considered safe, they hesitated not to take a circuitous route. The day of their arrival being fixed, the clergy and the people of the diocese and frequently from places at a distance, assembled to assist at it. All went to meet the shrine. The Bishop bore, or had it borne solemnly to the church, with hymns and prayers. It was there exposed for some days to the veneration of the faithful, after which it was deposited in the treasury of the Church The translation of relics from one church to another was also performed with the greatest solemnity. A concourse of the clergy and laity of all classes accompanied them. When the body of St. Ulrick was taken from the tomb at Augsburgh, the Emperor Frederick and several of the princes of the empire carried it with the greatest reverence.

It was not in this way alone that they testified their veneration for the bodies of the saints and the value they set on them. The ornaments with which they were adorned showed this in a new and more permanent manner. Nothing was rich enough to cover them. They employed all that the most exquisite artistic taste and skill could accomplish for this purpose. The artist hoped, by surpassing himself in the execution of the order to gain the favor of the Saint who once had tenanted those remains. Rich and powerful men and dignitaries of the church, frequently sent gold and costly gems to adorn the Reliquaries. At other times, they raised subscriptions to replace shrines of wood with others more valuable. The precious metals were, especially employed to decorate the coffins of the founders, and endowers of convents. In 1207, the body of St. Benedict, which reposed in a plain shrine, at Fleuri-Sur-Loire, was transferred to another which cost 23,000 crowns. Some of the shrines made at that epoch are still to be seen. They are preserved in the treasures of princes, whither connoisseurs repair to admire them as precious monuments of a period when artists animated and inspired with enthusiasm to attain the object they had in view produced master-pieces of art which have never been surpassed either in preceding or in later ages.

But the veneration which they showed to relies, the expense to which they went to decorate them, the opinion they entertained of their efficacy, and the supernatural effects they produced were so closely allied together, it was impossible to appreciate them with accuracy, or impartiality. The confidence placed in the relics was manifested by the expense incured for their adornment, which stopt not at any sacrifice. The object for which they testified so much respect by the richness of the material in which it was enshrined, was something more than the precious memorial of a friend, or the visible token of some great event. And, as in the opinion of mankind at that epoch, relics were most highly prized, the name of the Saints whose living temples they had been, and the fame of their miracles, attracted to the churches fame of their miracles, attracted to the churches numerous pilgrims who gave to them liberal alms which were sometimes employed for the general good, but more frequently distributed among the clergy.*

Protection from floods, wars, pestilence and famine was ascribed to relics. Wherefore persons took them with them wheh they went

* The Bishop, Nirelon of Soissons, gave to the church of Chalons a finger of St. Stephen, patron of that church, and ordained that, if through veneration for so precious a relic, the faithful should make prilgrimages and distribute alms, half should be given to the church, and the other half devoted to the building of the city bridge, (Gallia Christa.)

on a journey, and they were careful to place them where no rude hand could find them. In treaties, donations, arbitrations, their touch was equivalent to an oath. When in 1101, Louis, son of the king of France fell dangerously ill of the dysentery, a procession was organized in the palace, in which the monks bore one of the nails with which the Saviour was fastened to the Cross, and the thorny crown, as well as an arm of St. Simeon, and while they chanted psalms and hymns and prayers, they touched with the relics the abdomen of the young prince, who speedily recovered.

It was believed that persons who touched the relics irreverently were soon after punished. Thus when a man attempted to steal the relics placed under the altar of the Blessed Virgin at San Germano, his arm suddenly dried up and was paralysed; and others who carried off, through respect, some of the dust from the tomb of St. Rufinus at Assissium, fell sick and lost their way on their return to their

The following statement of the horrible excesses into which private interpretation of Scripture has led its unhappy followers, affords us another proof of the soundness of Catholic principles. Had these scenes been enacted amongst men who had no education, or if they had their origin amongst uncivilized people, only lately made acquainted with the sacred volume of revelation, there would be some palliation of their crimes and fanaticism; but it exceeds our special wonder, that in New England, the land of "steady habits"—that district to which of all others we are everlastingly directed for a living and glorious manifestation of evangelical religion, it is indeed passing strange, that the Bible should there be bowed down beneath such a load of opprobrium! Our astonishment, however, springs solely from the confidence with which Protestantism has heretofore appealed to its developement in that part of the Union. We were not prepared for such scenes so soon; we thought that more time would elapse, as in Germany, before the great explosion would take place. The world is truly "going ahead" with wonderous speed, when even the cold and cautio us spirit of New England is convulsed and has no antidote for the "bite of the Black Serpent" which afflicts its people. The following relation is somewhat gross in its details, but it will only serve to make the Catholic mind grateful for its perservation from such dread ful calamities.

From the Portland Advertiser.

TRIAL OF ISRAEL DAMMON .- We have seen a report of the trial of a man who is termed Elder Dammon, at Dover, Maine, commenced the 17th ult., before Moses Sweat, and Seth Lee, Esqrs. The trial develops most shocking particulars; and convinces us more fully than before, that town and city authorities should interfere and arrest these sensual and demoralizing proceedings; they are as bad as the worst days of that arch scoundrel and fanatic, Cochran, who 'led silly women captive,' and despoiled the domestic peace of many a peaceful and respectable family. A part of the evidence we have omitted, it being too gross for publication.

Dammon was charged with being a vagabond, a common railer and brawler, neglecting to support his family, &c. He pleaded not guilty, and numerous witnesses were examined during the time of the trial, which lasted two days. J. W. E. Harvey, testified that he had attended their meetings two days and four evenings. They were hugging and kissing each other; Dammon would lie on the floor, and then jump up; they would frequently go into another room. very irreligious; have seen him sit on the floor, with a woman, his arms around her. The room they went into was a back room. They said the world's people must not go there.

Wm. C. Crosby, Esq., testified. He was at the meeting on Saturday night, from about 7 to 9 o'clock. There was a woman on the floor, who lay on her back, with a pillow under her head; she would occasionally rouse up and tell a vision, which she said was revealed to her. They would at times all be talking at once, halloing at the top of their voices; some of them said that there was too much sin there. By spells it was the noisiest I ever attended. He had seen them in groups, hugging and kissing each other. Once saw Elder Hall with his boots off, and the women would go and kiss his feet. One girl made a smack, but did not hit his foot fore my father and the holy angels." She then den Table-Talk, Abbies, 5.

gave his feet a number of kisses. Lorton Lambert, testified that he attended a meeting one evening, and that Dammon was very abusive; called all the other denominations liars, murderers, &c. A woman was present, who pretended to have visions, and who was blasphemously called the imitation of Christ. She was said to be from Portland; her name was Ellen Harmon. She told Mrs. Woodbury she must be baptized, or go to hell. Mrs Woodbury concluded to be baptized. A Miss Dorinda Baker of Orrington figured largely. She told Lambert he was the devil, and would go to hell. She subsequently went into the bed-room with a man whom they call Elder White, and when they came out, they were hugging each other.

Miss Baker then went to one Doore, and they kissed each other. This night they went to the water and baptized. The visionist, Miss Harmon, lying on the floor several hours-7 to 1 o'clock, that night. Part of the time Dammon lay on the floor, on his back. Elder White said if the Almighty had anything to reveal, he revealed it to Miss H. She acted as mediator

Jer. B. Green testified, that in the meeting he attended, he saw men wash women's feet, &c. Elder D. was the Presiding Elder. He saw Dammon kiss Mrs. Osborn.

Ellen Trundy testified that prisoner told her she must live on them that had property-and if God did not come, then they must all go to

work together. The first witness offered by the defence, was James Ayer, Jr. He denied that a man went into the bed-room with Miss Baker. He was an adventist, and said it was a part of their faith to kiss each other-and that they had Bible authority for it. He admitted that prisoner had no other business than to attend meetings. Dammon admitted that he had a spiritual wife. and was glad of it. He understood Miss Har-mon had a vision at Portland and was traveling through the country relating it.

Job Moody, one of the brethren, affirmed that prisoner had repeatedly urged upon them the necessity of quitting all labor. He affirmed that D's character was good. As for himself

against the devil of late. George Woodbury affirmed he believed in Miss Harmon's visions, because she told his wife's feelings correctly. It was his impression that prisoner kissed his wife. Believes the world will come to an end within two months; prisoner preaches so. This is the faith of the band. He believed the sisters Harmon and Baker's revelations as much as though they came from God. Sister Harmon said to his wife and the girls if they did not do as she said, they would go to hell. His wife and Dammon passed across the floor on their hands and knees .-Some man did go into the bedroom. Heard brother Dammon say the gift of healing the sick lay in the church. Dammon advised us not to work, because there is enough to live on un-

Thomas Proctor testified that prisoner confessed to him that Miss Baker had an exercise in her bed-room, and that he went in and helped

til the end of the world.

Much other testimony was received, pro and con, of a similar character, and the prisoner opened his defence. He cited Luke John 13; last chapter in Romans; Phillippians 4th; 1st Thes. 5th chapter.

Prisoner again arose, and read the 5th and 126th Psalm. He argued that the day of grace had gone by, and that the believers were reduced, but that there were too many yet, and that the end of the world would come within a week.

The prisoner was sentenced to ten days in the House of Correction; from which sentence he appealed.

On Tuesday, after the trial was concluded, and the court was waiting for the counsel to come in, the prisoner and his witnesses asked permission, and sung that hymn by John Craig, beginning-

"While I was down in Egypt's land, I heard my Savior was at hand; The midnight cry was sounding, And I wanted to be free; So I left my former brotherhood To sound the jubilee."

These scenes are enacted at Atkinson only. In this city, we are informed "gross deeds" are done by one section of the fanatics—for there tentation. He has gone forth esteemed, beare two. One worshiping with propriety of conloved, and deplored. We have every reason to duct, (as far as we know,) at Beethoven Hall: the other at private houses. The latter hold to the "kissing" "washing each other's feet," abandoning work, &c. Many of these were once respectable, happy and comfortably situated. Now, by this delusion of the devil, they are wallowing on the floor, their families bro-ken up, their daughters debased, their minds wild with insanity.

It is indeed a melancholy reflection, and well deserving the attention of the humane, how this wild fury may be stopped, our youth preserved from pollution, those saved who are not yet utterly rained-and those rained, recovered if it can be so.

In Queen Elizabeth's time, when all the abbies were pulled down, all good works dewith her lips. Hall said, "he that is ashamed of me before men, him will I be ashamed of be-tification by faith, not by good works. Sol-

MARRIED .- On Monday 14th April, before Rev. James F. Wood, Mr. ROBERT B. ROLLF to Miss. Ann Jackson.

DIED.

On the 10th Inst. of Pulmonary affection, at the residence of her daughter in Marietta, where she had been staying for some time, Mrs. C McCune of Beverly, in the 55 year of her age. The deceased became in her early vears a Convert to the Catholic Faith, in the practices of which she fulfilled in an exemplary manner the duties of a virtuous wife and an affectionate mother. She bore her short illness with Christian patience and fortitude, and calmly resigned her soul into the hands of her Maker, leaving a large circle of friends and acquaintances to mourn her loss.

From the Pittsburgh Catholic.

DIED.

At his residence, in Allegheny City, on the 10th instant, M. TIERNAN, Esq. aged 62

His funeral takes place this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The friends of the family are requested to attend without further notice. The Managers of St. Paul's Church and Asylum, have resolved to attend in a body, as the deceased was a member of the board of each.

Never yet have we been called upon, scarcey could we be called upon, to announce the death of a member of our community, whose exalted character, and extensive usefulness, made him as esteemed and beloved, and his loss as deeply felt, as that of the worthy individual whose demise it is now our painful duty o record. He was amongst the wealthiest of the merchants of our city, he graced the highest circles of society, and occupied the most important position in the estimation of he had been serving the Lord and hammering of the most sterling principle—upright, manly, his fellow-citizens. All admired him as a man decided, yet mild, gentle, and generous. Al-ways foremost in every charitable and praiseworthy undertaking, he was as ready to lend aid, by dispensing with liberality from his ample means, as by communicating his advice. which was characterised by vigour and wisdom. He was strong and decided in his own convictions, and fearless in the expression of them, nevertheless, his respect for those of others prevented his giving pain to any: bland as he was candid, he secured the respect and the love of all. In the important relations of the domestic circle, he displayed in a high degree the amiable virtues that form the ornament of the husband, the parent, and the friend; while in his public relations, his integrity and manliness, his noble and virtuous mind, raised him to a high and enviable position in soci-

Few men in our city of any creed or any station were so successful in securing the respect, the admiration and the love of his fellow citizens of every class. We feel assured that he has departed from amongst us without leaving one behind him who wished him ill; while thousands in the various circles that he adorned lament him as a brother, and feel deeply that his loss leaves a void that cannot now be filled. To his bereaved family his loss is irreparable.

During his last illness, which was protracted during a very long period, the mild resignation of the Christian bowing with humility and composed resignation to the hand of Providence added dignity to the manly features of his character. To the last day, almost to the last hour of his life, he retained the fullest use of the faculties of his mind. Though the body lay prostrate, enfeebled to the lowest point by the onward progress of Disease, the vigor of his mind was ever apparent.

Yet to nothing were all his energies directed with more intensity than to make a suitable preparation for the final close of his mortal career, which he clearly saw was at hand. He frequently received with edifying devotion, the Sacraments of the church; his preparation for death was as clearly marked by a deep felt and humble piety as it was devoid of oshope that he is happy, but if any trivial fault should yet retard his entrance to that home where nothing defiled can enter," the prayers. of thousands will ascend to God to beg that bebe speedily made worthy to join in the choirs. of those who for ever sing the praises of the Lamb. R. I. P.

MARY AND MARTHA SOCIETY. The Monthly Meeting of the above Society will be heide in the Hall of St. Xavier College, on next Funday evening. immediately after Vespers.

THE RISE AND FALL OF THE IRISH NATION.

By SIR JONAH BARRINGTON.

A supply of the above valuable work received and for sale at the Catholic Bookstore, Syca-more street. Conahan & Brother, Cincin. April 23, 1845.